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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1871.---WITH SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Eastern Railroad Disaster Inquest Resumed.

A Director and Several Inferior Officers Examined.

The Revere Station-Master and the Danger Signal.

A Slander Against the Treasury Department Exposed.

Failure of the Effort to Bring Cochise to Washington.

Gen. Cook's Cavalier Treatment of the Peace Messengers.

THE REVERE ACCIDENT.

Resumption of the Coroner's Inquest—A Director and Minor Officials Examined—The Failure to Hoist the Danger Signal—Indignation Meetings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—It will probably be the very end of this week before the verdict of the Coroner's jury investigating the Eastern Railroad disaster will be made up and published, notwithstanding the fact that all the important witnesses have now been examined. The reason for this is that they wish to do their work as thoroughly as possible, and have all statements sustained by indisputable proof. Today at Revere one of the directors of the road was on the stand, and also several minor officials, including the station-master at Revere. The former acknowledged that the road was poorly equipped, but asserted that the Directory was endeavoring to increase its rolling stock and material, and the Revere Station-master could give no explanation of his neglect to run up the danger-signal to alarm the express while the way-train was at his station, which, if displayed, might have entirely prevented the great disaster. It came out incidentally in the testimony of today that on that fatal Saturday the number of trains run during the day and night was 191, while the regular daily number is but sixty-six. It is the general belief that the verdict will not be like the ordinary stereotyped verdict in railway accidents—"No one to blame"—but that it will censure the Road and the two or three blameable officials. An indignation meeting was held to-night, of citizens of Maplewood, a village near Malden, and to-morrow night the great Lynn indignation meeting will be held.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Revere.

THE EXPRESS-TRAIN ENGINEER RECALLED.

A. S. BROWN, engineer of the Pullman train, was recalled, and testified as to the time he saw the lights of NEWLAND'S train, which was when he passed under Overhead bridge; had no directions but to look out for the Saugus Branch train; never had any difficulty with the trains before; was watching for the signal on the pole, and not seeing it, supposed the track was clear; would have stopped if he had seen the signal on the staff at Revere; did not think it possible that the Beverly train and his own could be on the straight track, between the curves; had been running for four years and never had a serious accident before. Witness did not think it his duty to know of the blockade of trains at the Saugus Branch or trains ahead.

WHAT A DIRECTOR SAYS.

HENRY L. WILLIAMS, one the directors of the Eastern Railroad, was called, sworn and testified that he held the office styled "Controller." The duties are a general superintendence of the freight business at East Boston, also of the machine-shop—the whole being under the direction of the President. The question as regards the supply of cars has been talked over between the President, Superintendent, and myself; am aware that we were short of cars; the President has the power and right to purchase cars; Superintendent PRESCOTT has frequently represented the necessity of having more rolling stock; four years ago, at an expense of $125,000, moved the car-shop to Salem to enable us to have the establishment to supply more cars; build about one car per month; since January, 1870, twenty-six regular passenger and five Pullman cars have been added to the rolling stock; the camp-meeting parties made a contract at reduced price to be accommodated in going to and from the grounds; have carried 26,000 persons to the camp-ground this year; have paid more attention to accommodation of travel than to dividends; have built twenty-two stations during the last nine years; laid out $100,000 on the Boston stations; the object of new stations is to accommodate the public and for the safety of passengers; have 130 men constantly employed in the car-shop and keep two cars in frame all the time; think the cause of the accident can be traced to a lack of cars; have known trains to be delayed by want of cars to make up trains; never saw so many people in the station as on Saturday, 26th inst, with the exception of July 4.

In reply to Mr. ADAMS, State Railroad Commissioner:

Have endeavored to make this road complete in all its appointments as director; was not aware the aisles and cars were overcrowded; there are thirty-three trains in and out of Boston daily; on that Saturday the Superintendent had 191 trains under his charge.

THE MASTER MACHINIST'S VIEWS.

JOHN THOMPSON, master machinist of the road, was called, and testified that he has been connected with the road for sixteen years, his duties being the general care of the locomotives at all times; was on the road after the accident Saturday; did not examine the engine of the Pullman train carefully; have since, and found her generally used up; the cause of the escape of the steam was the steam-pipes being broken and the safety-valve knocked off; did not discover anything in the condition of the engine that showed any neglect by the engineer; the engine was reversed; could not tell about the brakes, they being so much broken; started the wounded in a Pullman car as soon as it was considered safe; should judge from the condition of the engine that it would scald all in the car; should judge three-quarters of a mile was the distance of straight rail between Chelsea and Revere; think that the engineer of the express-train would have seen the Beverly train if they were on the straight track; if NEWLAND had not been at Revere more than a minute and a half, he must have been on the straight track at the same time BROWN was, and consequently he must have seen the train.

Question by Mr. ADAMS—Entire damage to the rolling stock by the accident was $25,000; should suppose the train was going at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles per hour. Witness thought that if the cars had had the Westinghaus brake the train could have been stopped before striking the accommodation-train, and that the cars were set on fire by the kerosene-oil used in the cars; have direct charge of all the engineers and hire them; regard BROWN as a trusty and safe man, qualified for the position and of good character.

THE EVERETT STATION AGENT.

HIRAM SMITH, the station agent at Everett, testified: Had charge of the depot gate at the crossing, and have been in the employ of the company seventeen years; was on duty Aug. 26; could not tell exact time of passing trains; at 7:55 went to the gate and waited some minutes for the Beverly train, which arrived and proceeded to Chelsea, and my anxiety ceased as to the train following it as soon as I heard it stop at Chelsea: I then saw the Pullman train approaching in the opposite direction; think it my duty to interfere if trains are within a mile of each other, running in the same direction; cannot see trains at Chelsea on account of the curve, but hear them; when I saw the Pullman train judge it was on the bridge, nearly two miles from the Beverly train, which it passed at the usual rate of speed; could see the tail lights half a mile; had some anxiety about the train until it arrived at Chelsea; should not think it stopped at Chelsea more than a minute, and thought if there was any danger it would be attended to after leaving Chelsea; consider it my duty to have stopped them if they had been within a mile of each other.

OTHER WITNESSES.

JOSEPH H. PHIPPS, Flagman at the Second-street crossing, at Everett, corroborated the testimony of preceding witnesses as regards time, speed and other particulars.

ISRAEL P. WILLIAMS, depot-master at Chelsea, testified that NOWLAND was behind time, not arriving until after 8 o'clock, but how much after cannot say; when NOWLAND left Chelsea there was no train in sight; as soon as the rear lights of his train passed the abutments of Broadway Bridge, think Pullman train head-light came in view, coming round the curve, about 1½ miles from bridge; thing Pullman train was three minutes late; as the trains were under full headway, and one and a half mile apart, never gave it a thought that there was danger; calculated the Pullman train was going at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour, which is not two-thirds as fast as it usually runs; have no right to stop the train at Chelsea, but after hearing of the accident stopped all down trains.

ANDREW BELTERS, station agent at Revere, testified: Have been in the employ seventeen years at Revere by the Company; was at the depot at the time of the accident; it was 8:20 o'clock; the Beverly train had not been standing more than half a minute before the collision; saw the express coming, and run to the crossing and swung my lantern for the express train to stop; told HOWLAND there was a train coming, and he immediately started up the track to stop all trains approaching; have nine switches to tend, and when I cannot tend all of them the freight hands on the train do it; do not think I heard the whistle of the Pullman-train; saw the train first coming under the bridge; have an assistant, whose name is EDWARD A. DONELLY, who was at his post, and was in position to see a mile and a quarter, and to give a signal of danger which could have been seen by the engineer of the Pullman-train; the signal on the pole was drawn; think the rate of speed of the Pullman-train was twenty-five miles per hour, and was running slower than usual; the switches are properly tended; believe the trains were on the curve at the same time that the accommodation was on the curve near Revere and the Pullman train was just entering on the Chelsea curve.

The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The Treasury and Register Accounts—A Slander Stopped—Remarkable Accuracy Shown—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—An obscure paper in this city, some time ago, made up a statement, which has at last been copied into a New-York journal, to the effect that there was a discrepancy in the accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Register. The accounts of these two offices relating to the issue of bonds and paper currency of all descriptions should agree exactly, and they do agree, and there has been no difference between them for many months. When the present Administration came in, and when the revision of the monthly statement was undertaken, some disagreements were discovered, and two expert accountants were set to work to find them out. The accounts were thoroughly examined, the vouchers overhauled, and all the differences were reconciled. They had been caused by errors in keeping the accounts overlooked in the busy time of war, or made during JOHNSON'S time, and never sought after. In one instance, at least, a voucher was found which had never been entered on the Register's accounts, which reconciled one difference. Now and then an entry was found in the wrong account. So minute was the examination that a difference of $4 in the fractional currency accounts was discovered, and it was found that the first sheet printed of a certain denomination had been sent to Mr. CHASE for his inspection, and so escaped entry in the proper place. This work was all done as a matter of ordinary routine, and was not heralded, as it might properly enough have been, in praise of the conduct of the Treasury accounts under the present Administration.

PERSONAL.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Gen. B. R. COWEN, is expected to return here Wednesday night. Secretary DELANO goes to Ohio to spend a few days, when he will return here to remain permanently. It is understood that the appointments of Mr. MCMICHAEL as Assistant Attorney-General, in the place of Hon. THOS. H. TALBOT, resigned, and of Mr. CHARLES CHESLEY, as Solicitor of the Internal Bureau, in place of Mr. MCMICHAEL, will not be made until October.

THE REMAINING $300,000,000 OF THE NEW LOAN.

A large number of applications have been made at the Treasury Department for subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan. Since the two hundred millions offered by the Secretary in May last have been absorbed, the officers of the Treasury having the loan in charge have in all cases returned the applications with the reply that all gold subscriptions have been closed, and no more will be received. It is not yet known what course the Secretary proposes to pursue in relation to the $300,000,000 of five per cents which remain of the new loan under the Funding bill. But the impression prevails in financial circles that no more new bonds will be offered for months to come, and that when Mr. BOUTWELL decides to place more of the new loan on the market he will offer all three classes of bonds authorized under the Funding act in equal portions of each class, unless Congress shall in the meantime authorize him to withdraw the four and a half and four per cents from the market altogether.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Sunday night from Nebraska to Lake Ontario and northward, and less so very generally south of that region and on the Atlantic coast. It is lowest over Lake Superior, and low in the Gulf States. The temperature has risen slightly from the lower lakes to the Atlantic coast. North-easterly winds, with cloudy weather and occasional rain, have prevailed on the Gulf; southerly winds, with partially cloudy weather, north of Missouri. Threatening weather is now reported from Minnesota. Reports from Wisconsin and Lake Superior are not yet received. Clear or hazy weather has elsewhere very generally prevailed, with light winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Southerly winds with threatening weather and falling barometer will probably extend from Minnesota to Lake Huron; fresh south-westerly winds from Lake Ontario to Missouri. North-easterly winds on the Atlantic coast and the Gulf, without material change in the weather.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	66	70	76	76	72
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.18	..	30.20	..	30.15

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 72.

The Saratoga Regatta.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 4.—The Dutchess County crew of Poughkeepsie, composed of WM. STEVENS, HOMER WOODEN, and WILLIAM and CHARLES BURGER, will leave here for Saratoga on Thursday with the four-oared *Floy Fields*.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—The English and Canada boat crews have engaged rooms at the Grand Union Hotel.

Trial of a Murderer in Salt Lake City—Arrest of a Mormon Elder for Concealing a Convict.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 4.—JOHN ALLEN was before Judge HAWLEY today, on a charge of killing WM. HUTCHINSON, of Castville, and was committed to await trial. Judge HAWLEY issued warrants for the arrest of JOHN D. T. MCALLISTER and Elder ALBERT G. ROCKWOOD, on a charge of concealing from and refusing to deliver to the United States Marshal the Penitentiary convict who was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment on a charge of murder. The arrests were made, and the prisoners appeared before the Judge. Their examination will be continued until the 6th inst.

THE INDIANS.

Failure of Mr. Colyer's Mission to the Apaches—Gen. Crook's Conduct—The Missouri Raid—Squatting on Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A long letter was received, today, at the Interior Department from VINCENT COLYER, dated Fort Craig, New-Mexico, Aug. 22. The letter contains nothing of interest beyond what has already been published of his movements. He had several interviews with messengers from COCHISE, but they gave him no satisfaction, and the chances of bringing that Chief to Washington were very slight. Mr. COLYER was preparing to return when he wrote. He appends the following to his letter:

CANADA, Alamoza, N. M., Aug. 21.

Nathaniel Pope, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Mr. TREJILLO has just got in without seeing COCHISE. He says that he very unexpectedly met Gen. CROOK, who ordered him back, and refused to recognize his authority to go to COCHISE'S camp, and threw his letter down in disdain, saying that neither the Superintendent of Indian affairs of New-Mexico nor any of the Indian agents had any authority to send parties to Arizona; that his instructions authorized him to capture any American or Mexican that was found in his route. He also says that they attempted to arrest his Indians, but Lieut. ROSS knew SACO and interceded for him. Gen. CROOK would not let him get his rations, which were at some distance from where he met the party. The General told them that they were lucky to get back with their lives without rations. If you return here I think this affair should be investigated further. Yours truly,

O. F. PIPER.

DENIAL OF THE MISSOURI RAID.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs received the following letter from J. A. VIALL, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, dated at Helena, Aug. 2:

SIR: I see by the New-York *Herald*, of dates 3d and 5th insts., that there has been a terrible raid on the Upper Missouri by Indians, that the express had been robbed, property carried off, one of the towns below Benton burned and the property destroyed, Camp Cook attacked, and damage done generally to the amount of a quarter of a million, and, finally, that Fort Benton itself was daily in expectation of an attack. The man COURTENAY, the author of the story, and who is said to be the principal sufferer, is what, in this country, is called a "wolfer," who has been living with the Piegan Indians for some time. He quarreled with the Indians, they robbing him of what he had in robes and furs and horses. From what information I can get, the Indians had the best right to the property, especially the horses. This is the extent and all there is of the much-advertised Indian raids on the Upper Missouri from the pen of some evil-disposed person claiming his residence at Fort Benton. There is no town or settlement on the Missouri between Fort Benton and Cowdsland. The whole report is a base fabrication. I take pleasure in repeating my previous statement to the effect that the reservation Indians are as quiet and well disposed as could be wished. I am in constant communication with all the agencies and all the reports are very flattering.

OCCUPYING INDIAN LANDS.

Commissioner DRUMMOND, of the General Land Office, has addressed the following letter to the Register and Receiver at Taylor's Falls, Minn.:

By a communication from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I am informed that sutlers and others are entering upon the lands comprised within the limits of the Mille Lac Indian Reservation in your district, and filing claims therefor, under the impression that these lands are now public lands opened to settlement and entry. You are now informed that these lands are still occupied by the Indians, and are not subject to disposal; and you are requested to give public notice, by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in that neighborhood, of the above fact, and also that all settlements and entries thereon are illegal, and will not be recognized by this office. You are also requested to transmit an abstract of all filings or locations you may have allowed for said lands, and report why you permitted the same. You will allow no entries on these lands until so ordered by this office. The encroachments above referred to are upon the townships of land mainly covered with pine forests, which, although ceded long ago to the United States, with other Minnesota Indian lands, the Mille Lac Indians are still allowed to occupy, under the provisions of the Treaty of March 11, 1863, which contains a stipulation that owing to the heretofore good conduct of the Mille Lac Indians they shall not be compelled to remove so long as they shall not in any way interfere with or in any manner molest the persons or property of the whites. In order to adjust the claims of certain individual chiefs to whom small tracts had been allotted, the reservation has, however, been surveyed, and the settlers following the lines of the survey have perhaps lost sight of, or at any rate have disregarded, the possessory title of the Indians.

Secretary DELANO has addressed the following to Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated Aug. 31, in relation to intrusions by white people upon what is termed the Cherokee country. In this communication you refer to letters received from Superintendent HOAG and Agents JOHN B. JONES and ISAAC GIBSON, all of which confirm the report in reference to white people upon such country, and their determination to locate and permanently settle upon the same. An examination of the treaty stipulations in reference to this country satisfies me that such settlements are in violation of the laws and treaties of the United States, and that they should be prevented if possible.

I deem it advisable, therefore, that you should address a communication to Superintendent HOAG on this subject, in which you will request him to give notice of the decision of this Department in reference to the intrusion upon the Indian country before alluded to, and warn all persons who have already gone into the country that, unless they immediately remove therefrom, the Government will take such steps as are necessary to such removal.

The Superintendent should also be directed to notify all white persons, in the future, to desist from any attempt to settle in the Indian Territory south of Kansas and west of Arkansas and Missouri.

Should any persons already located in this Territory refuse to remove, or should any hereafter, in violation of the order which you are hereby requested to issue, settle within the Indian country, you will request Mr. HOAG to notify your office of the facts, in which case steps will be taken to remove such persons from the Indian country. Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, Secretary.

HON. H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

INVESTING THE SURPLUS FUNDS.

The Secretary of the Interior, as trustee for the Kickapoo Indians, has invested in the new five per cent. loan about $140,000, being the amount realized by sale of their lands in Kansas to Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—The official vote of the late election was counted at Frankfort today, and the official majorities are as follows:

Governor, R. H. Leslie	36,976
Lieutenant-Governor, J. G. Carlisle	39,627
Attorney-General, John Rodman	39,857
Auditor, D. Howard	40,146
Treasurer, J. W. Tate	39,833
Register, J. A. Grant	39,794
Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. A. M. Henderson	41,270

No official returns were received from Wolf County, where LESLIE had 108 majority.

Opening of the September Term of the General Sessions.

The September Term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday morning, City Judge BEDFORD on the bench. A considerable crowd were present to attend the opening, but as only fifteen answered to the call the Judge was obliged to discharge the Grand Jury until Wednesday at 11 A. M., the law requiring the presence of sixteen jurors to make a quorum. The Court then proceeded to the trial and disposition of the following cases before the Petit Jury:

THOMAS MCCORMACK, tried for stealing from JOHN FULTON, of No. 11 James-street, the sum of $3, was convicted, and being of bad character, was sentenced to three years in the State Prison. THOMAS DUGAN pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny in stealing from THOMAS O'NEIL, of 247 Forty-second-street, a pocket-book containing $25. He was sentenced to State Prison for four years and six months. GEORGE DANIELS, for breaking into the house of FERDINAND SCHULTZ, No. 113 Chatham-street, and stealing property to the value of $18, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and being an old offender, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. ROBERT PARKER, who broke into the house of VALENTINE ERDESCHER, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, and stole $18 worth of property, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three and a half years. PETER MULHALL, charged with assault in firing a pistol at HENRY HAMMER, was acquitted.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A large number of watches and gold chains were seized in Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday by P. C. DOYLE, Superintendent of the Buffalo City Police, supposed to have been stolen either in Missouri or Nebraska, by a burglar whose name is suppressed for the present. Parties who may have lost such goods are requested to write to the Superintendent.

The Cigar-makers' International Union met in Boston yesterday. FRED. BLEND, of Toledo, presided, and urged cigar-makers to use their endeavors to get some of the obnoxious internal revenue laws repealed. He reiterated a wish expressed by many that the association should become a secret organization.

In South Hamburg, Penn., yesterday morning, two men were applying benzine to the ceiling of a house for the purpose of killing bed-bugs, when an explosion occurred from gas generated by the benzine, badly burning the men and burning a Mrs. SCHNEIDER to death.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, a New-York firm, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in Indianapolis against the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad to the amount of their claim, $150,000. It is understood a number of other creditors will take similar action.

Policeman JAMES F. MITCHELL, of Boston, while attempting to arrest FRANCIS PETERS, who had assaulted a man with a knife last night, was stabbed by PETERS in the left side of the neck and seriously wounded. PETERS was arrested.

Reports of the cotton crop from Memphis are very unfavorable. The shedding which has been going on in the uplands, on account of the drouth, is now commencing in the low lands, especially in Arkansas. Reports since Friday are very gloomy.

The Forest City Club of Cleveland defeated the Haymakers of Troy, N. Y., at the latter city, yesterday, by a score of 9 to 4. Each Club has won two games of the championship series.

Rev. CHARLES M. FOX, D. D., rector of the Church of the Epiphany in Chicago, died yesterday afternoon of malignant carbuncle. Dr. FOX had recently come from New-York to accept the rectorship.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is preparing his estimate for the year ending June 30, 1873, to cover all expenses connected with assessing and collecting the revenue. They will be less than last year.

The Fall meeting of the Kentucky Turf Association, at Lexington, begins on Monday next. Several noted horses have already arrived. The sport promises to be unusually interesting.

Ten of the Warmoth delegation from New-Orleans left Washington last night to meet the others at New-York, and at 10 o'clock today all will proceed to Long Branch to meet the President by appointment.

An official statement shows the number of grain distilleries in operation Sept. 1 was 107, and molasses distilleries 9, with a daily capacity of the former of 45,519 bushels and 162,820 gallons, and of the latter 8,032 gallons.

CARL SCHURZ, in response to a formal invitation from the citizens of Nashville, irrespective of party, has consented to deliver an address in that city on the 20th inst., on the condition of public affairs.

A fire yesterday at Springfield, Mass., destroyed the livery-stable of IVES & O'KEEFE. Four horses perished. The loss is $3,000; insured. Other property was also destroyed, causing an additional loss of $4,600.

The Republican primary elections in Passaic and Essex Counties, were held last evening. The delegates chosen, so far as could be ascertained, were favorable to the nomination of Mr. CORNELIUS WALSH for Governor.

JAMES GILSENEN, of No. 92 Newark-street, was arrested in Newark yesterday, charged with having thrown the stone by which Officer WILDE was so seriously wounded on Sunday morning.

The morning freight-train North ran off the track near Saratoga, yesterday. The train was going slow at the time, and little damage was done.

Hose Company No. 4, of Binghamton, reached Albany yesterday morning, and were received by the Burgess Corps, who recently visited that city.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and Commissioner SIMPSON were at Lake Manitoba Aug. 19, making a treaty with Indians outside of the Province.

The Episcopal Church in Salt Lake City was formally consecrated on Sunday. It is a beautiful stone edifice, and was crowded to excess. The services were most impressive.

A magnificent harvest is expected in Manitoba. Grasshoppers in small numbers made their appearance, but left without doing any injury or depositing eggs.

The buildings for the Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati were lighted last night in the presence of the officers, committees and exhibitors.

King AMADEUS, accompanied by his Ministers, left Madrid on Saturday for a tour of the provinces, and has been well received everywhere.

The Executive Committee of the American Woman's Suffrage Association has decided to hold their next annual meeting in Philadelphia Nov. 22 and 23.

A burglar named HENRY WALKER was arrested in Buffalo yesterday, with ten pieces of cassimere cloth, supposed to have been stolen.

Hon. PRESTON H. LESTER, Governor elect of Kentucky, is to be inaugurated at Frankfort today with the usual ceremonies.

The annual meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company will be held this year at Fort Garry. DONALD A. SMITH is expected daily, to preside.

WM. W. PARRY, Post Quartermaster at Camp Douglas, Utah, died, yesterday afternoon, of typhoid fever.

Fatal cases of cholera have occurred at Dantzic, Elbing, Altona, Coblentz, Leipzic and Vienna.

An English student has fallen a victim to a foolhardy attempt to climb the Alps without a guide.

The Emperor WILLIAM, after the meeting at Salzburg, will go to Munich on Friday or Saturday of the present week.

Work has virtually commenced in extending the railroad tunnel under Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

Eight rioters, arrested in Dublin on Sunday, have been sentenced to three and four months' imprisonment.

There will be no vacations in the French Assembly until after the Germans evacuate the four departments about Paris.

The Scott centenary was duly celebrated at Pembina, Manitoba.

A serious drouth prevails in southern Illinois.

Internal revenue receipts yesterday, $1,138,000.

Queen VICTORIA is still indisposed and confined to the house.

Mr. GLADSTONE, the British Premier, has gone to Wakefield.

The United States Government To Attend to its Own Sanitary Affairs—A Letter from the Secretary of War.

The Mayor having, at the request of the Board of Health of this City, transmitted a copy of their resolutions on the 16th ult. to the War Department at Washington, asking that a regular and detailed report of the contagious diseases among the troops stationed in the City limits be made to the Board the following reply has been received from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1871.

Hon. A. O. Hall, Mayor of New-York City:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 21st inst., transmitting a copy of a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Board of Health of the City of New-York, requesting the Secretary of War to "issue the necessary orders requiring the commanding officer or officers of the military stations within the limits of the City of New-York to make thorough and actual reports of all contagious, infectious and pestilential diseases (as described and enumerated in section 5 of the Code of Sanitary Ordinances, herewith transmitted) now existing or hereafter occurring among said troops in their command; and also a weekly statement of all deaths occurring among such troops, together with the cause or causes of death in each case; and further requiring such officer or officers to faithfully enforce such sanitary ordinances and regulations as this Board may, from time to time, adopt."

In answer to this request I have to state that the utmost vigilance in sanitary matters has always been exercised by the military authorities at the posts in New-York harbor, as elsewhere; and the experience of years has shown that it may safely be left under the control of officers responsible to the War Department for the proper performance of that duty. To place these posts, in any manner, under the direction of the Board of Health, would deprive the military authorities of that complete control over its officers and property which this Department should always maintain, and would be subversive of military discipline, without advantage to the health of the City or the Posts. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

MORE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Smash-Up on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad—One Person Killed and Many Injured.

An accident having occurred on Friday night last to the express train going West on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, about ten miles west of Linden, the station next west of Fentonville, the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, to obtain authentic particulars and to allay apprehensions, at once sent a reporter to the office of the railroad to make inquiry concerning the accident, both in the Superintendent's office and in the telegraph-room, but the officials refused positively to furnish any information whatever. It however, obtained the following details from independent sources:

"The train appears to have been thrown from the track by a broken axle on the baggage-car, and the car which usually carries emigrants and two passenger-coaches were thrown from the track with great violence and hurled into the ditch on the north side of the road. The baggage-car went off too, and all these cars were so badly smashed that they are probably ruined. One woman was killed outright at least, and there are rumors that one or two other persons were fatally hurt, but no certain information has yet been obtained in regard to this. Some twenty persons were injured in the cars and some are said to be very badly hurt, as would naturally be the case in such an accident. We have been unable as yet to procure any names, but it is known that among the hurt were a number of persons who were occupying the passenger coaches. It is believed that the engine did not leave the tract at all, and that the engineer and fireman were not injured. It is also understood that all those hurt have been examined, and that most of them are expected to recover."

Explosion of a Locomotive on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad—The Engineer and the Fireman Killed.

The boiler of the locomotive attached to the Cincinnati express-train on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad exploded about twenty-five miles from Springfield, Ill., on Friday morning last, tearing out the head, and killing JOHN H. MOORE, the engineer, and MICHAEL CONNOR, fireman. The Springfield *State Journal* gives the subjoined particulars:

"The conductor states that the first he knew of the accident was the shock caused by the stoppage of the train, as he heard nothing of the explosion. Finding that the boiler had exploded, and the engineer and fireman were missing, a search was made for them. Mr. CONNOR, the fireman, was found about seventy-five feet from the engine, on the top of one of the passenger-coaches, and when his friends reached him he was alive and able to speak. He shook hands with one of the employes of the road, and bid him good-bye, and said he was 'going to die.' His leg was broken, and he was so badly injured otherwise that he died in about one hour from the time of the accident. Mr. CONNOR was about twenty-six years of age, unmarried, and had been employed upon the road about six years.

The engineer, Mr. JOHN H. MOORE, was found about 100 feet in front of the engine. He was taken up in an insensible condition, and lived only about fifteen minutes. Mr. MOORE was about thirty-six years of age, and had lived in this city for about ten or eleven years, and during his connection with the road had secured the confidence of the officers. The officers always expected that JOHN MOORE would come in all right, as they considered him equal to any emergency. He has resided for some time past on Eighth-street, near Jackson, and leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

The track where the engine exploded was torn up, the ties were broken in two in the center, and the rails were thrown out to the side of the track. The shock was so sudden that but for the patent platforms on the coaches the loss of life would undoubtedly have been very great. The engineer and fireman were two of the best on the road, and the cause of the explosion must remain a mystery. The conductor of the train, CHARLES O'NEILL, spoke to the engineer when at Harristown, and told him to run slow so as to get into Springfield on time, and not have to wait there. MOORE told him he would, and started off, and was running at the time of the accident not faster than twenty or twenty-five miles an hour. The locomotive was thoroughly examined only a few days previous to starting upon this trip, and was found to be in good order. On examining the exploded boiler yesterday, no imperfection in the boiler plates was found, every thing appeared perfect, leaving the cause of the explosion a mystery.

"Accidents" on the Erie Railroad.

On Saturday two collisions occurred on the Erie Railroad, which, fortunately for the traveling community, were attended with nothing more fatal than the smashing of a considerable number of freight and coal cars, unless the fatal consequences to any budding hopes of a dividend that the deluded stockholders may have been nurturing, are taken into consideration. The first "accident" occurred at Millport, on the Northern Central Branch, where a coal-train and a freight-train met on the same track. Several cars were thrown off and demolished, and the road was strewn with merchandise some distance. Nobody was hurt. It took two wrecking-trains, which were brought from Elmira, six hours to clear the track so as to permit the resumption of travel. The second carelessness occurred about 9¾ P. M., between Binghamton and Owego, two coal-trains coming in collision and scattering car fragments and tons of coal along the track. A few minutes after the occurrence, the eastward express-train, which left Elmira at 8 P. M., came thundering along, but was stopped in time to prevent a more serious disaster. For four hours the impatient travelers were compelled to wait the slow process of clearing the track of coal and coal dumps, and beyond this, there was "nobody hurt" again.

ALMOST ANOTHER DISASTER.

Accident on the Harlem Railroad—Narrow Escape of the Passengers.

On Saturday evening last an accident of an alarming nature took place near the Philmont Station of the Harlem Railroad, which nearly resulted in a repetition of the West Hamburg disaster, but fortunately the passengers escaped unharmed. The fact of such an accident having taken place was carefully concealed from the public by the company and its officers, and but for the action taken by the passengers, the public would likely hear little or nothing about it. The following are the facts: As the 4 o'clock P. M. train from New-York, on Saturday evening, was approaching, at the usual rate of speed, the Philmont Station of the Harlem Railroad, at 9½ P. M., it struck a horse which was upon the track, killing him at once, and scattering his remains in all directions. The collision, if it may be so called, resulted in throwing the locomotive and all the cars save one off the tract, and in the immediate vicinity of the bridge, upon a high embankment over the great Philmont Reservoir, a large sheet of deep water forty feet beneath. Fortunately, the train was checked by the rear car upon the bridge, in sufficient time to prevent the whole train from plunging into the deep, dark waters below. Had the locomotive advanced a few feet further, nothing could have stopped its headlong course, and the passengers would have been precipitated into eternity. After the concussion the excitement of the passengers became intense. There were many in the cars who were aware of the dangerous position in which they were placed, knowing the locality intimately. A few moments of breathless excitement, and a few exclamations of agony, were immediately followed by a feeling of intense relief, when it was perceived that the train had been stopped by the rear car.

The ticket agent at Philmont, who is also the telegraph operator, made efforts to communicate with Chatham-four-Corners, the terminus of the Harlem Railroad, but, to the surprise of the passengers, no response could be obtained, the operator having closed the office for the evening. After considerable delay, communication was effected with Ghent, an intermediate station, the operator happening to be at the office by accident. Through his agency a man and horse were dispatched to Chatham-four-Corners to obtain assistance, and after a delay of several hours the Lebanon Railroad train, waiting for the train which should have arrived at 9:25 P. M. at Chatham-four-Corners, was backed down the entire distance and took off the weary passengers, who held a meeting to give expression to their feelings on the subject. The following resolution was passed and signed by the passengers:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the undersigned the telegraph operators should remain at their posts to receive and transmit messages along the line of the road, for the better protection and safety of the lives of the passengers, until the final trains may have reached their destination.

G. L. Haight, C. Jewett, C. A. Gray, of Brooklyn; M. M. Field, Lebanon Spring; Samuel A. Walsh, Jr., New-York; J. W. Lotter, Jersey City; E. Pulver, Kinderhook; L. Oramian, Schenectady; E. Brown, Troy; Dr. D. D. Lemith, New-York; P. Knapp, Penfield; W. H. Ghaner, Chatham Village; John Chim, Chatham Centre; G. W. White, Brooklyn; B. Allen, St. Louis; A. B. Goodrich, Robt. L. Mulford, New-York; Cyrus Patterson, New-Jersey; J. B. White, New-York; J. H. Watson, New-York; J. Little, John Harrmon, G. A. Morrison, E. S. Frances, Pittsfield, M. B. Guyder, L. B. Guyder, J. E. Phillip, and many others.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Further Mail Reports from Southern Cities—The Situation in Charleston—Precautionary Measures There and Elsewhere.

Our Southern exchanges continue to devote much space to the reports of the prevalence of yellow fever at certain points. The accounts are very contradictory, and show a very general feeling of apprehension. The Charleston papers of Saturday insist that the indications are more favorable. Thus the *News* says:

"Our people felt decidedly better yesterday. The cool change, perhaps, braced everybody's nerves. Certainly its effect seemed to be to check, in marked degree, the progress of the fever. Our reporters were unable to learn of a single new case, and there was but one death—a lady who has been sick for many days. In response to inquiries for an official exhibit of the whole number of deaths from the fever since its first appearance in the latter part of July, we are enabled to present the City Registrar's statement, dated Sept. 1, which is as follows:

To comply with the general desire expressed, and for correct information to the public, based entirely upon all certificates of deaths registered in this office from the 25th of July to the 1st of September, inclusive, I beg leave, with the concurrence of the Board of Health, to send you a list of deaths from yellow fever to the 1st inst., inclusive. On the 25th of July there was one case of icterus or jaundice; Aug. 3 one of typhoid fever was certified to. The physician's certificate of death is the only correct information to guide this office, and upon the certificate the cause of death is registered. To satisfy the public mind, I will prepare a report from certificates received up to 12 o'clock M. daily in future.

LIST OF DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER REGISTERED IN THE CITY REGISTRAR'S OFFICE FROM JULY 25 TO SEPT. 1, 1861.

Date of Death.	Sex. Female.	Sex. Male.	Age.	Diseases.
July 25	..	1	31	Icterus. (Jaundice.)
Aug. 3	1	..	20	Typhoid fever.
Aug. 11	1	..	24	Yellow fever.
Aug. 13	1	..	54	Billious fever.
Aug. 16	..	1	20	Yellow fever.
Aug. 16	1	..	18	Yellow fever.
Aug. 23	1	..	19	Yellow fever.
Aug. 24	1	..	27	Yellow fever.
Aug. 25	..	1	25	Yellow fever.
Aug. 25	1	..	33	Yellow fever.
Aug. 26	..	1	5	Yellow fever.
Aug. 26	..	1	25	Yellow fever.
Aug. 27	1	..	34	Yellow fever.
Aug. 28	1	..	3½	Yellow fever.
Aug. 28	1	..	25	Yellow fever.
Aug. 28	1	..	23	Yellow fever.
Aug. 28	..	1	15	Yellow fever.
Aug. 29	1	..	29	Yellow fever.
Aug. 29	1	..	25	Yellow fever.
Aug. 30	..	1	29	Yellow fever.
Aug. 30	..	1	21	Yellow fever.
Aug. 30	1	..	66	Yellow fever.
Aug. 30	..	1	25	Yellow fever.
Aug. 30	1	..	21	Yellow fever.
Aug. 30	1	..	31	Yellow fever.
Aug. 31	1	..	35	Yellow fever.
Aug. 31	1	..	4½	Yellow fever.

It will be seen from the above table that the whole number of deaths from yellow fever since July 25 has been twenty-seven. Of these two were colored persons. The rest were whites."

The *News* says that a gentleman who left Beaufort on Thursday informs it that there was at that time only one case of yellow fever in the town, and that came from Bull River. Beaufort is cleaning up, and disinfectants are at a premium. The *News* also has this little paragraph, which will be of interest here:

"We learn, by telegraphic advices from New-York, that the steamship *Manhattan*, which arrived at that City on Tuesday night last, was permitted to send her passengers up to the City on Thursday morning. Travelers will note the trifling extent of this detention, and all who desire to go North by sea will govern themselves accordingly."

Editorially the *News* complains of "the wretched shuffling of Mayor PILLSBURY in the matter of putting Charleston in a clean and wholesome condition," and says:

"The disease, *which paralyzes business and causes hundreds of citizens to flee in alarm*, could never have obtained a foothold here if the Mayor had done his duty. Any citizen could have told him that by July the city should be made ready for the hazard of sickness. Mayor PILLSBURY knew what ought to be done. Yet he permitted his kinsman, the City Inspector, to neglect his plain duty, and made no objection to his seeking refuge in the North at the first note of danger. With a full knowledge of the facts, Mayor PILLSBURY and Inspector JENKS folded their arms and allowed Charleston to drift toward destruction. For the calamities which they have brought upon Charleston, for their ignorance, their supineness, and their shameless corruption, Mayor PILLSBURY and his crew will yet be held to strict account. This city has borne quite enough!"

And in another article the *News* says: "Until the meeting of the Medical Society, and of the Board of Health on the 25th ult., there was no certain knowledge of the presence of yellow fever. The report of the action of those bodies was published at once, and since then we have given, as before, the public all the trustworthy information which could be obtained. Up to the time that the official notification was given that genuine yellow fever had made its appearance, there was no danger whatever in visiting Charleston; and we cannot see that it was necessary to anticipate that notification by circulating alarming rumors which might not have had a particle of solid foundation. We acted in good faith, and, from the beginning, have told the whole truth as we understood it."

From the *Courier* of Saturday we take these paragraphs:

"The fever seems to be on the wane, and has evidently been affected by the weather which we have experienced. But one death was reported yesterday. Several persons who were rumored to be ill of the malady are doing well—indeed convalescent. The official report of the Board of Health will be found elsewhere, and shows but twenty-seven deaths since the 25th of July, when the fever began. Out of these twenty-seven cases it will be seen that two of them were not sufficiently marked in type to be really classed with the others. As the Board purposes publishing hereafter daily reports of the deaths that may occur, the public mind will see the real state of affairs, and feel more at ease on the subject. The report of the City Registrar is correct beyond all shadow of doubt, because no horse-driver is allowed by law to remove a body until he has the doctor's certificate, nor can a sexton inter without a similar document.

A physician says the fever is inclined to keep in the locality where it originated—that is in and about Market-street, where those foul drains were opened. He remarked a singular fact that where cases have occurred outside of certain lines in the direction indicated, it has invariably been after high easterly breezes. Are not our city authorities making a mistake in digging up the grass on the street sides, and exposing a new and damp surface to the action of the sun? We cannot see what harm the grass is doing, while any disturbance of the soil at this season of the year cannot possibly do good. Weeds likely to decay might be pulled up and carted away, but it seems to us wisest to allow the soil in the streets where there is no filth, to remain untouched. The Savannah River water sent into the city is partaking of a hue which has never heretofore, in our recollection, belonged to it. It is a slight shade of lilac, such as we see in the piney woods swamps in the Fall of the year, and supposed to be imparted by the fallen leaves and descending sap of trees. Do we get our water now from the overflowing swamps, or does it come, as usual, from the Savannah?"

IN SAVANNAH.

On Friday the Superintendent of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad published a notification of the fact that the authorities of Savannah had forbidden communication in any shape between Charleston and that city. That neither passengers, mail-bags nor parcels, nor cars from Charleston should enter the city, and that in consequence the evening train on that road would be stopped, and passengers and freights only received on the day train for way-stations. The city authorities also ordered carbolic acid to be used in connection with the watering-carts upon Bay-street, and the other streets where the carts are used.

No Yellow Fever at Savannah.

The inhabitants of Savannah are justly indignant that a report that their city was infected with yellow fever has been circulated through the country, and the following private dispatch was received in this city yesterday:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 4.

C. D. Owens, No. 229 Broadway:

I learn that the *Herald* of this morning asserts the existence of yellow fever in Savannah. The statement is wholly without foundation. There is not now, nor has there been any yellow fever in Savannah the present year, and the city is freer of diseases of every kind and healthier than in any previous year.

JOHN SCREVER, Mayor.

Four Deaths in Charleston Yesterday.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—There were four deaths from fever during the past twenty-four hours, ending at noon today. All unacclimated persons.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Anniversary of the Fall of the Second French Empire.

Investigation of Surrenders to Begin with Sedan.

The Fenian Disturbances of Sunday in Dublin.

The Forthcoming Meeting of Emperors at Salzburg.

Recent Disasters by Storms in Various Parts of the Globe.

Frightful Accident on a Railroad in the North of France.

FRANCE.

Anniversary of Sedan—No Disturbance—Disarming the National Guard—Investigating the Surrenders.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Today being the anniversary of the downfall of the Empire and the proclamation of the Republic, military precautions were taken against dangerous demonstrations. But the day has passed off quietly, and no disturbances are apprehended anywhere. The disarming of the National Guards in the cities of southern France will begin on the 15th inst. Troops have been concentrated at points in the south, in such a manner as to insure prompt obedience to the law. As soon as the disarming is completed the state of siege will be raised. In the Assembly, today, the Minister of War informed the Chamber that the Commission appointed to investigate the capitulations during the late war would meet on the 15th inst. It would investigate events in chronological order, taking up the surrender of Sedan first. The bill providing for tax on newspapers was adopted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Disorders in Dublin—Broken Heads Freely Dispensed—Six Policemen Injured.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Dispatches from Dublin state that the riot of yesterday, following the great amnesty meeting in Phœnix Park, presided over by Mr. SMYTH, M. P., was begun by a mob of returning participants in the meeting, who attacked the Police patrol. The fight which ensued was very fierce, and fifty Constables were injured, and a house at the corner of Queen-street literally demolished. The assailed Police were reinforced during the mêlée by a large body of their comrades who had been kept out of sight during the meeting, and many of the rioters were taken prisoners.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—It seems that the number of the Police injured in the riot of yesterday was exaggerated. Only six members of the force were badly injured, and eighteen slightly hurt. Twenty-seven of the rioters were arrested. Disorderly persons were in the streets all night singing seditious songs. The Police Station is smeared with the blood of the wounded.

The Young Men's Christian Associations—Strike of Northumberland Miners—Mr. Gladstone on Anglo-American Relations.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The International Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations met today at Aldersgate. Among the speakers were Messrs. WETMORE, of New-York, REVELL, of Chicago, and WANNEMAKER, of Philadelphia, who gave statistics to show the progress of the Christian Association in the United States, and spoke with pride of the labors of the organization. The new St. Thomas' Hospital will be formally opened to-morrow. A general strike of the coal miners of Northumberland for higher wages is imminent. A mass-meeting of engineers was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Saturday, attended by fully 8,000 persons, at which it was determined to insist upon the arrangement of the term of labor at nine hours per day, for six days in the week, or fifty-four hours in all.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in a speech delivered at Whitby, on Saturday, expressed his joy that Englishmen can now look upon Americans as friends, and said: "We may now indulge the hope that all controversies between the two peoples are settled."

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Coming Meeting at Salzburg—The German Governor of Alsace Promoted—Amadeus—Cholera.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—It is officially stated that Ministers VON BEUST, ANDRASSY, and HOHENAART will assist at the Conference of the Emperors at Salzburg. The Emperor of Austria leaves for that city to-morrow.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—BISMARK-BOHLEN has been relieved from the government of Alsace and Lorraine, and promoted to the rank of General.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, from Spain, says that the progress of King AMADEUS from Albacete to Valencia was one continuous ovation.

Fatal cases of cholera have occurred at Dantzic, Elbing, Altona, Coblentz, Leipsic and Vienna.

DISASTERS.

A Bark and a Brig Capsized and All Hands Lost—A Fishing Schooner Wrecked and Five of the Crew Drowned—Ten Persons Killed on a French Railway.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The bark *Ermandine* has capsized in a gale near the English coast, and all on board were lost. The brig *Peacock* capsized off Shields, and the entire crew perished. A fishing schooner foundered yesterday in Pentland Firth, and five persons were drowned.

A terrible railway accident occurred today in northern France. Ten persons were instantly killed and an immense number injured.

A Dozen Vessels Ashore in a Typhoon in China—Hurricane in the Bahamas.

HONG KONG, Sept. 3.—A disastrous typhoon visited this vicinity yesterday. Twelve vessels were driven ashore and much damage done on the land.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—Advices from Arequipo report a fearful hurricane on the 22d ult. in the Bahamas. The American vessels *O. D. Ruire*, *O. V. Williams* and *Carolina*, and the English vessels *Lady Bird* and *Nellie Moore* were wrecked. All hands were saved. The British vessel *Hamle* lost one man overboard.

Stabbing Affray.

An affray occurred last night in which MALLET BUCKLEY, of No. 534 West Forty-sixth-street, stabbed MICHAEL LENNAN, of No. 451 West Thirty-seventh-street, in the left breast inflicting a severe wound. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the assailant was locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house.

THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENCE.

EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

The Roumanian Railway Question—Its Bearing on the Adjoining Powers—A History of Roumania—Worthlessness of the Contract—Bismarck's Interference—Non-Intervention of Russia, Austria and Turkey—Prince Charles and His Ministry—The Supposed Russo-French Rapprochement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871.

Since an amicable solution of the Roumanian question, which has for some weeks been threatening to disturb the peace of Europe, is now promised, even from so well-informed a quarter as the official *Cross Gazette*, my letter runs the risk of arriving *post festum*. I offer the following remarks, however, on the assumption that the origin and characteristics of this phantom haunting the European Courts are unknown to most of your readers, and more especially because I observe the account promulgated in the foreign Press, and derived mainly from Prussian sources, to be extremely one-sided in its views, and to deviate materially from the line of fair and impartial justice. The real origin of the quarrel is a dispute between the Roumanian Government and a German railway company licensed to construct an extensive system of railways in the Moldo-Wallachian principality. The German company proves to have overreached the Government, and the Government—or rather the Chamber, in deference to the wishes of the population and in opposition to the Government—to recoup itself, has in time repudiated part of its own liability. By this means the shareholders, of whom most are Germans, find themselves tricked out of their money. Many of them being capitalists or investors of large sums, the number of complaints is very great, and their outcry by the very multiplicity of voices has become very audible, and the more alarming because most of the persons have no idea of business and speculation, and suspect knavery in every loss. Urged by this portion of the population, supported by the majority of the patriotic Press, thirsting for new national triumphs, Prince BISMARCK, who appears bent upon appropriating to Germany the exploded "*civis Romanus*" theory, found himself induced to interfere in a Roumanian question, which, of all others, deserved the epithet of "internal," and wrote a threatening letter to the Porte. The Germans thus dragged the squabble on to the field of international disputes, and made it from a financial, a political controversy. In the first instance this only added fresh asperity to the quarrel, and raised a strong opposition in the Roumanians. In the end more moderate counsels appear to have prevailed.

ROUMANIA AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

To appreciate justly the merits of the question it is necessary to bear in mind first the latest history and present condition of Roumania, and next the precarious relations of the Powers involved or likely to be involved in the dispute. A Roumanian quarrel at the present time is almost bound to act as an apple of discord among the adjoining States, Russia, Germany, Austria and Turkey, all of whom pursue different interests in the matter, interests so strong as at once to disrupt such alliances and friendly leanings as have sprung from the events of the late war. France is also involved in the question, and has not hesitated, if Prussian accounts speak true, to pledge herself to one side. Thus a continuance of the controversy threatened to become the spark in the powder magazine and bring on a general conflagration. The latest history of Roumania is easily told. Up to 1856 the State which bears in its duality of Moldavian and Wallachian nationalities, the germs of discord, preserved the old feudal Constitution, such as all European countries possessed in the Middle Ages. The general population were little better than serfs, the country was ruled by the aristocracy, the "bojars," and their elected temporary chief, the "Hospodar." It was an oligarchy in its completest sense. Internal quarrels undermined all solicitude for the general interests, and made every one selfishly prefer his own advantage to that of the commonwealth. One party appealed to the Czar for help; the other to its suzerain chief, the Sultan. Russia favored this state of things, because it weakened the power of the Porte. The Treaty of Paris was intended to put an end to this state, removing to the best of the negotiators' abilities Russian interference, and creating a semi-independent principality, which was to serve as a barrier between Russia and Turkey. The old Constitution was retained, with some modifications, the supreme power being intrusted to the whole of the people instead of the privileged class of bojars. The quarrels over internal questions thus remained exactly the same as before, foreign influence being only for the time kept in abeyance. The election of Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern was to give the country a more permanent foundation. It need hardly be said that the election was strongly countenanced by Prussia, intending it as an Anti-Austrian move. The new Prince's prerogative was, however, by his contract for power so far curtailed as to make him only a "*prince fainéant.*" The Germans affirm that by electing a Hohenzoller to their throne the Roumanians pledged themselves to a fair and honest, and even pro-German policy. This plea has never been advanced before the present time, and has no particle of justice in it. When Prince CHARLES accepted the crown, the Germans did not care a pin about either him or Roumania, and joked more about his journey through Austria under the feigned name of "Lehmann," than they took the trouble to discuss the political bearing of the change, to which they denied all importance. The Roumanians, on the other hand, elected CHARLES because they had set their heart upon having a Prince of royal blood, and could find no other.

THE RAILWAY CONTRACT.

The contract with the railway company was from the very beginning condemned by all the world as a gross swindle, and bore the plain marks of such a business. The concessionaries are Germans rejoicing in the leadership of one Mr. STROUSBERG, styling himself Doctor of Philosophy, who since 1865, is one of the enigmata of his age. Beginning with actually nothing, he has constructed millions worth of railway lines, bought millions worth of land and spent millions upon his household. He is confessedly a swindler, but a highly successful one. The reason for his success is not far too seek, Mr. STROUSBERG being an intimate friend of Count ITZENPLITZ, the Minister of Commerce, and affording for the first time an opportunity to the titled aristocracy of Germany, to earn money by the easy means of lending him the support of their names as directors of companies. The measure succeeded marvelously in Prussia, where under Count ITZENPLITZ's friendly protection Mr. STROUSBERG constructed seven or eight important lines, out of which he took so much as to leave him, after a life in princely state, the proprietor of twenty-seven millions worth of landed property, before embarking in the Roumanian business, which was to crown his triumphant career. All property is wisely purchased in the name of Mrs. STROUSBERG—a lady of many accomplishments—so as to make her husband unamenable to law. The Roumanian Railway loan was the South Sea Bubble of Germany. Where the money was to come from, nobody knew; but to come it was. It was the first undertaking offering an investment to the unpropertied classes. Capitalists and financiers wisely kept aloof, knowing that "*ex nihilo nihil fit*;" but country clergymen, Government clerks, small professional men, even seamstresses and working men invested all their little earnings in the enterprise that promised to make them rich. There was a perfect fever to invest. Stock bearing 7½ per cent. was offered at 73, an unheard of bargain in the European money market. The chief men of the Bourse cautioned the covetous shareholders against the threatening danger, but the voice of reason remained unheeded. Was not the Duke of UJEST and Count LEHNDORFF, and were there not plenty of other German gradees to guarantee the respectability of the undertaking? And were there not the names of well-known Berlin bankers at the foot of the bills? What had been predicted came actually to pass. The German public knew how many objections had been taken to STROUSBERG's building at home, where railway bridges crumbled to pieces as fast as they were built, tunnels came down, and the railway plant proved as fragile as if only made for a toy box, the contract being saved only by legal tricks and flaws and the all-powerful influence of the Minister of Commerce. Abroad Mr. STROUSBERG had no reputation at stake; the lines were consequently constructed quite as insufficiently as any of his German lines and the whole of the stock, provided only to be taken up in the ratio as the work progressed, was taken up at once. Mr. STROUSBERG thus had the money long before completing even a small part of the work, and evidently did not care much how it was executed. On discovering this the Government interfered, examined the line already finished, and finding it faulty canceled the contract, laying an embargo upon the plant and material out of which it proposed to recoup, as far as it went, the unfortunate shareholders.

THE QUESTION IN ITS TRUE LIGHT.

From this it will be observed that the transaction has nothing whatever in common with a "repudiation of State debt," with which it has been compared. The defrauders are not the Government, but the company of German Dukes and Counts, led by Dr. STROUSBERG. It was, therefore, ridiculous to make the question a political one, and Prince BISMARCK's intervention deserves as much suspicion of "seeking a quarrel against" the Roumanians as the King of Syria's request to his colleague in Israel to heal his Minister, Naaman. The interference threatened to bring Germany an inglorious defeat. Both Russia and Austria refused to stir a finger in the matter, pointing out how unjustifiable was foreign intervention in so purely a home question. Turkey, to whom BISMARCK had appealed as the superior power of Roumania, was as averse to meddling, which the Roumanian Constitution did not even permit. The only ally that Prince BISMARCK found was Prince CHARLES himself, who did his utmost to rescind his Ministry's resolution. He dismissed the liberal nationalist Cabinet, surrounding himself with advisers more favorable to Prussia. That the question of nationalities was dragged into the quarrel, adding new sharpness to it, cannot be denied. In the late war the Roumanians—as the riots in Buckarest plainly show—sided with the French. The Germans are no favorites in Moldo Wallachia on account of the part taken by them in Austro-Hungarian politics. French influence has also always been great and active in Roumania, not without some object. But it was the Germans who first infused the new element into the controversy, and if the German shareholders lose by the Roumanians, it must be remembered that the Rumanians lose still more by the German concessionaires. If, therefore, Prince BISMARCK exerts his influence to hold the shareholders scathless, he ought, in justice also to compel the concessionaires to perform their contract. It seems probable that several parties agitated to make the dispute to end in a Prussian fiasco. The Roumanian nationalists as soon as the quarrel was brought to a certain pitch, manifestly displayed this desire. The French Consul is affirmed to have assured the Roumanian authorities of his Government's sincere sympathy and support; but that is an unconfirmed newspaper report. Russia, however, seems to have enjoyed the complication more than any other party, and to have confirmed the Porte—with whom she is at present on the best of term—in her Pro-Roumanian policy.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Without according unreserved credence to the French report of the Czar's friendly reception of Gen. LEFLO, it is evident that an alienation has quite lately not only sprung up, but rapidly developed, between Russia and Germany. The very way in which Germany courts the friendship of Austria bears testimony to the estrangement, and gives force to the rumors of a Russo-French approachment, as a counter move against the Austro-German alliance. The latter has probably produced the former. Russia eyes Austria more and more suspiciously. In spite of the Czar's express solicitation to Count EDELSHEIM—who did the honors of his country on his return to Germany—that the Polish question should be discountenanced by Austria, the enthusiastic meeting at Lemberg at the present moment proves how little consideration the Austrian Government has allowed to this request. On the other hand, the growing fortifications at Brest-Litewski, on the Russian side of the frontiers, bear evidence by their rapid construction and the comprehensiveness of the designs, which far exceed the original plan, in what spirit Russia receives this proof of Austrian friendliness. The plan of the fortifications at Brest-Litewski, I may add, are kept strictly secret; all that is known is that eight detached forts are to be raised outside the town, of great strength, capable of holding a thousand men each. The town itself is likewise to be fortified, and three squares of barracks are in construction, holding a large number of troops. The place commands the Austrian frontier. It may be Germany has unintentionally given offense to Russia by professing friendship for Austria under these circumstances. If so, she has not cared to sacrifice the gains made on one side for the recovery of lost ground on the other.

LOOKING TOWARD AUSTRIA.

That Prince BISMARCK wishes an Austro-German alliance is manifest to all who watch the course of German politics. The alteration of his plans for spending the Summer, substituting a cure at Gastein for the proposed sea-bathing, is an unmistakable proof for this desire. Again, the Emperor's affectionate greeting of Count BEUST at Gastein, and no less the manner in which he met his nephew, FRANCIS JOSEPH, bears evidence to it. The official Press of Berlin spares no pains to trumpet forth the friendly understanding and to expatiate upon its advantages, the best-inspired *Provinzial Correspondenz* printing long articles, in the most unambiguous terms, that have not failed to produce a sensation throughout the country. The Austrians are far more reserved in their manner of meeting these advances. The Emperor is said to have been very formal in the reception of his uncle at Ischl, evidently ill at ease after the events of 1866, until Emperor WILLIAM, by his hearty manner, won him over to greater familiarity. The Emperor's father, who lives at Ischl, did not receive Emperor WILLIAM at all, but drove out of town on purpose to avoid him, so secretly as to keep his visitor in complete ignorance, and allow him to call in vain. The Austrian aristocracy has likewise fled from all places frequented by the Prussian visitors, giving them the cold shoulder. The nationalist Press abusing the Germans has by no means been gagged, the Polish meeting at Lemberg has been countenanced, while the authorities have done all in their power to suppess the German meeting at St. Pötten. Count BEUST is also reported to have definitively refused to interfere in the Roumanian question, the question above all others assigned as an object for the meeting at Gastein. As Austria has herself partially offended against the rules of the money market, reducing the interest on her State loan by taxation, it is only with a very bad grace that she of all Powers could interfere. Situated between two warlike powers with immense armies, herself dependent on the continuance of peace, she has however arrived at the wise resolution, on no pretext to meddle in foreign politics, and as she is, in the present instance, supported by all other great Powers, she obviously holds unimpeachable ground. From the statements in semi-official papers it is plain that Prince BISMARCK was determined, notwithstanding, to try his power of persuasion on his southern colleague, who must have enjoyed to find his former rival in something threatening to become an embarrassing fix, and suing for his help. Under these circumstances the promise of a friendly solution, published first by the Vienna *Presse* and today by the Berlin *Cross Gazette*, comes as a God-send in the midst of complications. One subject is thus practically struck from the programme of the Gastein conference. Our politicians fear, with a show of good reason, that it was only ancillary to a subject of far greater importance. The semi-official journals recommend not only a friendly understanding, but distinctly advocate an Austro-German alliance, to which they ascribe the more advantages, as there are at present no obvious reasons to urge either State to such a measure. That more is felt than is said, is manifest, and we are apt to read between the lines the dread of a Russo-French counter alliance as the real motive. In deference to this altered state of prospects, if not of present condition, our Government is anxious to re-establish its good understanding with the Catholic party, and has gone out of its way to disclaim in the *Reichsanzeiger* the hostile intentions against the Ultramontanes proclaimed in the semi-official columns, even of BISMARCK's own *North German Gazette*. Bishop KETTELER's (the leader of the Ultramontane Party) journey to Rome is likewise brought into connection with this change. Under these circumstances the Emperor's interview at Gastein promises to be an event of far greater importance than was anticipated at the time that it was planned, and may possibly become the starting-point of a new period in European history that it would be at any rate premature to speculate upon.

VIRGINIA.

The Late Conservative Convention—Division and Discord—Nothing Done to Heal the Differences—A Curious Plan of Organization—Opportunity for the Republicans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, VA., Friday, Sept. 1, 1871.

Practically, the great Conservative State Convention which has just been held here amounted to nothing, as it did nothing beyond agreeing, after a sort, to do nothing. Its very course, however, and the discordant mutterings that would ever and anon irrepressibly rise from among its members, evinced one thing very clearly, and that is that the Conservative Party of Virginia is hopelessly split on every local question in which the people of the State are interested. So hopeless is the split, indeed, that the Convention did not dare to attempt to help or repair it, lest the dangerous experiment should result in a more disastrous rupture. When the inevitable FAYETTE MCMULLEN ventured to say that he differed from Gov. WALKER in regard to the assumption and payment of the old State debt, there were mingled hisses and cheers, making a hubbub that utterly silenced the "inevitable," yet which revealed how perilous was the topic he had dared to hint at, in even that vague way. So, when the negro delegates from Richmond were admitted against the loud protesting "noes" of some who dared to speak their minds, the entrance of the delegates was greeted by hisses that were heard here and there, despite the loud applause intended to drown them. So, when Gen. EARLY repudiated the Convention on account of the admission of the colored delegates and for other like reasons, it is doubtful whether the demonstrations in applause of the General's course and sentiments were overborne by those of disapproval, and the only way out of the riot and tumult caused by his declination to serve on a committee was to lay the whole subject on the table—that last resort to escape utter disorder and dissolution. So, when it was moved to invite Gov. WALKER to a seat, it was evident enough that the proposition was opposed for other reasons than those expressed, though it is but just to admit that when at last the Governor was invited and entered, his noble presence assisted his official position in securing him a hearty welcome, which was not marred by a single audible murmur of dissatisfaction. In fact, aside from the mere mechanical organization of the party, there was nothing introduced or hinted at relating at all to State politics (except, indeed, broad generalities expressing opposition to the Republican Party) that did not at once arouse expressions and demonstrations of radical antagonism among the delegates. Of course, this antagonism was in no degree abated by the careful avoidance of the topics upon which it exists, and the result is that the delegates have dispersed to their constituents with no compromise effected, all their differences unappeased, and as ripe for discord as they were before the Convention met. The weak tie of "opposition to Radicalism" can hardly resist the stronger impulses that irrepressibly grow out of immediate and pressing issues with which "opposition to Radicalism" has nothing whatever to do. What a chance for Virginia Republicans when their State Convention meets here on the 27th of this month! If scalawag, carpet-bagger and negro will only postpone or compromise their dispute over the spoils, which, it must be said, is the chief evil afflicting Republicans here, and pronounce decisively on some of the principal local issues, or all of them, they are sure to win over numbers of the disaffected, who have heretofore voted with the Conservative Party and given it the victory. To do this cannot be dangerous to the Republican Party, for, upon the whole, with but few exceptions, it is composed of poor men, white and colored, who cannot be so greatly affected in their interests as the mass of Conservatives, no matter whether taxes be great or small—and upon that point the approaching campaign may turn.

The Conservative Party of Virginia is a party without a platform, unless the brief introductory paragraph of the plan of organization may be so called. Here is this paragraph:

> "The Conservatives of Virginia, in State Convention assembled, declare it to be the aim and purpose of their organization to oppose and defeat the Radical Party; and with this view they invite all the opponents of Radical rule to unite in the following working organization of the Conservative Party of Virginia:

That is all. But the "plan" itself is the most Jesuitical thing, perhaps, ever known in American politics, and, as it proved successful in 1869, may do so again now and hereafter. There is a State Committee of thirty-three, appointed by the President of the Convention, nine of whom shall reside in this City, and one of these nine shall be chief director and chairman of the Committee. The twenty-four country members are distributed equally among the eight Congressional districts, and may be "consulted" from time to time by the chief director if he sees fit. The other eight Committee men here are but "assistants" of the chief. And here is the authority, with limitations, conferred on this State Committee, or, rather, upon its chief.

> "The State Committee thus constituted shall have plenary power to perfect the party organization, to direct and control its practical working in all parts of the State, and to decide finally all questions that may arise affecting its harmony and efficiency. But this Convention expressly withholds from the said Committee, and denies to any body other than a regularly organized State Convention, the power to declare for the Conservative Party in Virginia any opinion or policy except such as is necessarily implied from the declaration already made of the aim and purpose of its organization."

City and County Committees are to consist of two members elected from each township and ward, the chairman of each Committee to be superintendent of his county or city. Superintendents of townships or wards will be appointed by the county or city superintendents, and they are directed to organize their townships and wards as follows:

> "The registered voters willing to unite in this organization, will be formed into 'tens,' in each of which one will be a leader; the 'rolls of ten' shall be returned to the superintendent of the county or city, and shall by him be preserved and registered according to the organization.
>
> The persons so enrolled and returned together with the officers, shall constitute the working organization of the Conservative Party in Virginia, and by them and from them all party nominations shall be made.
>
> Five "tens" will be organized as a "fifty," and to each "fifty" there will be a "chief."
>
> The "chiefs of fifties" will be chosen by the superintendents in each township or ward; will act as his aids, and will each, subject to his direction, have special charge of his own "fifty."
>
> The "leaders of ten" in each "fifty" will be chosen by the "chief;" will act as his aids, and will each, subject to his direction, have special charge of the organization of his own "ten."

I can conceive of no political police more thorough than this which is here provided. The system of "tens" and "fifties," under the ward and township superintendents, compels enrollment fractionally, and then places every one of the "ten" under the espionage of the other nine, and under the direct orders of his "captain" or "chief," and all by swift gradation, under the eye and control of the "chief director" in this city. It beats the "Loyal League" by long odds, which, by the by, it was invented to checkmate, and that it very effectually does. The leading Conservatives think it much better than any platform, and, perhaps it is, under all the circumstances.

One matter still perplexes the Conservatives. It was hoped that a resolution passed by one branch of the late General Assembly, to the effect that "every man who is entitled to vote for a member of the Legislature is eligible for a seat in that body," would settle the vexed question whether the word "officer," as used in the disqualifying clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment, includes members of the Legislature or not. Far from it, however, for lately it has been much mooted, and a long letter from Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, which argues strongly that the word has no application to a legislator, has also failed to satisfy the people. In a recent letter to the editor of the Loudon *Mirror*, Hon. R. T. DANIEL, Chairman of the State Conservative Committee, referring to this subject, says that it "seems to occupy the attention of the people throughout the State, and, indeed, formed one of the embarrassments which led to the call of a convention." The Convention, however, evaded this matter, as it did others of greater consequence, although it was discussed in the committee on business. Judge H. W. THOMAS, of Fairfax, a member of that Committee, in response to an inquiry, says:

> "The Committee were unanimous in the opinion that those who were heretofore members of the Legislature did not come under the operation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Some of the Committee thought that persons so situated should not be candidates, but all were of the opinion that the difficulty, if any, was to be settled by themselves, the Committee not feeling authorized to express any opinion upon the subject."

Hon. K. T. DANIEL, *per contra*, in his letter to the editor of the Loudon *Mirror*, (already referred to,) says:

> "Many have expressed the opinion that the provisions of the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment do not apply to the case of a member of the Legislature, for the reason that such member is not an *officer*. However true in the abstract this may be, it is clear that the Radical Congress do not think so, as they have subjected any person so disqualified to fine and imprisonment for knowingly accepting or holding a seat in a State Legislature, (see act Feb. 28, 1871, 'an act to amend an act to enforce the rights of the citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes.' Sec. 15.) That the provisions of this section are intended to embrace the case of members of a State Legislature, I think is clear, from a comparison of the section with that which precedes it. Now, while it will be conceded to be very important to enlarge the sphere for the selection of candidates, and all are anxious that our citizens should be freed from disfranchisement, it still remains to be considered whether, if we openly organize our Legislature in the teeth of these enactments, we may not have to lock horns with the people at Washington and have a row. UNDERWOOD is vested with jurisdiction, and would be prompt to execute it. How the Convention will dispose of the matter remains to be seen."

I have been told that when the matter was discussed in Committee, Hon. JOHN B. BALDWIN said that if all the disqualified (to which class he belongs) were dead and buried, it would be a small loss to the State, for, taken collectively, they were far from being in accord with the spirit of the age, and had fixed prejudices, as well as settled principles that quite unfitted them to manage affairs in the changed circumstances surrounding us. Another thing has leaked out of this Committee, and that is that Ex-Gov. SMITH, its chairman, made a speech in favor of a platform of retrenchment and reform and that he took occasion to "pitch into" the late Legislature, charging it with extravagant and reckless legislation. You will note that nothing was done by this Convention, or said, that expressly looks to the representation of the Virginia Conservatives in the National Democratic Convention, or to the co-operation of these Conservatives with that party in the Presidential campaign. But this is no oversight. The "chief director" and his associates is invested with "plenary powers" by the "plan" of organization, and in due time these powers will be employed to put Virginia *en rapport* with the Democracy of the Union.

UNDER-GROUND LAKES.

Discovery of Several Subterranean Bodies of Water—Singular Phenomena—A Bad Location for a Railroad—Theory of their Formation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WARWICK, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1871.

That there exists in this neighborhood several subterranean lakes, or one vast underground sea, the occurrence of recent singular phenomena and circumstances connected therewith would seem to prove.

Near a point on the line of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, known as Port Tuttle, the workmen were greatly surprised one morning, a week or two since, to find that several rods of grading that they had left over night had entirely disappeared, and water and loose mud of unknown depth was all that could be seen. An iron rod fifty feet long was put down, but no bottom was reached, and its real depth has not yet been ascertained. The general appearance of the surrounding country would seem to indicate that there is here an under-ground lake, which was once a natural sheet of water covering a large area of country, which is now a swamp. By the filling in for ages of earth and rocks from the hillsides, and the growth of vegetation, a crust has been formed over it, which has eventually closed the lake, and its surface is now entirely overgrown. In the immediate vicinity of this spot there are boiling springs, and, as no stream passes from this overgrown lake, it is thought to have an outlet in these springs. They are never-failing, and boil up in the meadows in large numbers. The water is excellent, and quite a stream is formed by them. To give foundation to this theory of a subterranean lake, fish have been caught and seen at these springs, from eight to ten inches long, all without eyes. They are in shape something like our common sucker. A portion of this swamp was once heavily timbered. It is now cleared, and is meadow land, but a team passing over its surface will shake it for yards around, which gives strength to the surmise that it is floating ground. The earth on both sides is gradually rising, and is about four feet above its former level. The trees are slanting outward, and their appearance is very singular. The railroad company are experiencing great difficulty in building their road over this swamp. Since the sinking of their grading, as stated, workmen with six carts have been busy in filling in from a gravel bank near by, but what they accomplish by day invariably disappears during the night. About two hundred yards will have to be filled in in this way.

A similar phenomenon was recently witnessed on the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway, about three miles this side of the former place. The track (the road is in operation) sank suddenly about ten feet below the grade. In building the road, over five hundred car-loads of sand and gravel were used at this point before a foundation could be obtained.

In the town of Bethel, Sullivan County, can be witnessed a singular phenomenon of the encrustation of sheets of water which, in the lapse of time, have become apparently solid earth. At Amber Lake, in that town, a large portion of the shores of that delightful little body of water is a floating morass, which, near the water's edge, is too thin to bear the weight of a grown person, but further back seems nearly as firm as the solid shore. The work of bridging over the water's surface is going slowly on, and doubtless continues, hence this entire lake will be encrusted like the ones already mentioned, and only to be detected as they have been. An interesting field for scientific investigation on this subject is to be found at Amber Lake.

Last Fall one of these phenomena occurred near Basket Station, on the Erie Railway, in Sullivan County. About three acres of land, heavily timbered with hemlock, occupying an elevated position, suddenly sank below the surface. The tops of the highest trees in the tract could not be seen above the banks. The sinking was not accompanied by a crash, as in a landslide, but the land appeared to sink gradually and easily. The trees stood, and are still standing, in their natural positions, as if nothing had occurred. In close proximity to the scene of this phenomenon there is a lake, which no doubt was once much larger, and over which this plot of ground had formed, as in the other cases.

Under the Jefferson Railroad, running from Carbondale, Penn., to Lanesboro, Penn., a lake was discovered in building the road, from which fish were taken, and pieces of wood singularly affected by the water. It was only after months of persistent labor that a bed could be formed of sufficient solidity to bear trains.

These singular lakes must prove of interest to scientific men, and are worthy of earnest consideration.

ILLINOIS.

An Agricultural Convention in Chicago—In-Door Farmers vs. Out-Door Farmers—Education—Politics and Other Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1871.

An agricultural Convention has been in session in this city for the past two days, in which fourteen States were represented. I do not know, however, whether the delegates represented anything but themselves, or were appointed by the institutions to which they are severally attached. Dr. J. M. GREGORY, the able Regent of the Illinois State Industrial University at Champaign, presided. There were much ability and much science in the Convention, and the discussions were interesting and valuable. They were mostly preliminary, however, laying out work for the future meetings of the body. The gentlemen present were nearly all professional agriculturists, as distinguished from practical. They work in their rooms, and with their brains, by experiments endeavoring to seek out the best possible helps to real farming. But they "know about" the business fully as well, and probably much better than a vast majority of those who have delved in the earth for years. As is usual, there was a variety of opinions on a large number of subjects which came up for consideration. In this consists a great drawback upon the value of scientific agriculture. Those engaged in applying science arrive at different and oftentimes opposite conclusions and results. The question then arises with those seeking knowledge for practical use: "Who shall decide when our teachers disagree?" This also detracts largely from the value of our agricultural papers, and tends to distract rather than instruct. They have so many theories and record so many different actual results from what are apparently the same premises, that it destroys public confidence.

WOMEN IN THE COLLEGES.

The general questions connected with agricultural education came up for consideration, and were ably discussed by several gentlemen. As was inevitable, the subject of admitting women to our higher educational institutions, and of the inter-education of the sexes presented itself. Dr. GREGORY stated that on an equal division of the Board of Trustees on the question, he had given the casting vote for the admission. The experiment has worked well. The same testimony was borne from Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Wisconsin. All seem to regard the question as settled. The question of manuel labor in connection with our agricultural colleges, was discussed at considerable length. Its necessity to enable these schools to accomplish the objects of their organization in the best manner, was generally recognized.

EXPERIMENT.

A proposition was made to organize permanently, but such a step was regarded as premature, and the matter of calling future conventions was left with a committee. A Committee on Experiments reported a programme, which embraces a variety of subjects connected with scientific and practical agriculture. It is as follows:

The field of experiment in its widest sense, in relation to our colleges founded on the national grant, is large, and crowded with work. We want

I. Meteorological observations.
  1. Scientific, after Smithsonian plan.
  2. Practical, like those of the Signal Service.
II. Mechanical experiments.
  1. In strength of materials.
  2. In motive powers.
  3. In trials of agricultural and other industrial implements.
III. Experiments in physics, especially in the effects of different degrees of light, heat, electricity, and moisture, on vegetable life.
IV. Experiments in industrial chemistry, such as analyses of soils, of clays, and other earths, used in the arts; of coals, lime and building rocks, minerals, manures, plants, and their products, and of animal products.
V. Experiments and observations in mining and metallurgy.
VI. Experiments with soils in their drainage; pulverization by different implements, and their compaction; the application of different fertilizers; the variation of soils in adjoining plats, their continuous cropping without manure, and their irrigation.
VII. Experiments in special culture with different varieties of grasses, grains, roots, plants, &c., with variations in the time, distance and depth of planting; modes of cultivation; harvesting; manuring; modes of propagation, and with diseases and insects affecting plants.
VIII. Experiments in the breeding and fattening of domestic animals, comparing different breeds and species, their diseases, &c.

We make this enumeration to give those who have not bestowed special attention on the subject some idea of the immensity of the labor to be performed. To a large extent, of course, these experiments must be tried by each State for its own people, according to its peculiar wants and capabilities. To a considerable extent, however, experiments may be tried in common, or repeated all over the country. Especially is this true of the culture of certain widely-grown plants, such as corn, wheat and other cereals.

Accordingly we submit here two or three sample experiments of primary importance and inexpensive character, which we hope to have begun next year at a large number of our agricultural colleges, and prosecuted to final results.

Experiment No. 1 presents a diagram of plats of 2x4 rods, and four feet between the plats, to test the variation of soils.

The plats should be situated on a soil as uniform throughout as possible, and which has not been manured, at least for a number of years. If possible the soil should be tile-drained thoroughly. The aspect of the whole should be the same, and the slope uniform if possible. In case of lack of tile-drainage, the soil should be naturally well drained, and where there is lack of uniformity in the slope, the difference between different plats should be carefully noted. A separate analysis is desirable of the soil on each plat.

The plats should be plowed, and otherwise cultivated uniformly at the same depths, at the same time, and under the same conditions.

These plats should be planted to corn in 1872, in drills at such distance between rows as each experimenter may prefer, one stalk in a place. The same number of plants should be grown upon each plat.

No manure should be applied in 1872, and the experiment should be repeated in 1873 and 1874; also without the addition of manures.

The corn should be cut up at a proper stage of ripeness, weighed green, and each plat separated and cured in small stocks; and, when thoroughly dried, should be weighed again, stalks and all. The ears should then be husked and weighed separately, first when first husked, and again when the cobs seem thoroughly dried. The pounds each of soft and hard corn should be noted.

The time occupied in planting, in going through each process of cultivation, harvesting, &c., should be accurately noted.

This experiment is intended to ascertain the relative differences in the natural productiveness of adjacent plats, with the view of thereafter applying manures to the soils thus proved.

Experiment No. 2 is to test the value of planting corn in hills and drills.

The fields planted in hills and drills should consist of a little more than one acre each, divided, as in the preceding experiment, into twenty plats each, 4x2 rods. Each of these fields should be as nearly as possible identical in size, aspect, and slope. In one field, the corn should be planted in hills, and the other in drills, at the same distance apart between rows, with the stalks placed equidistant in the rows, so that the number of plants to the square rod should be the same in each case. The different fields should receive the same amount of cultivation, and the crops should be cut up and weighed, the ears weighed separately, and the amount of soft and hard corn compared in either case.

These experiments it is proposed shall be carried forward by the Agricultural Colleges established by the Congressional land grant. A resolution was passed in favor of memorializing Congress and the State Legislatures to establish experimental stations similar to those already existing in Europe. On the whole this Convention, though not largely attended, was a success. It is time even in the West that the subject of the application of science to agriculture received more attention than it has hitherto done. As population increases, and as the virgin richness of the soil begins to be exhausted, some means must be devised to keep up its productive capacities. The yield per acre has already sensibly fallen off, and we must invoke the aid of science or agriculture will become unprofitable.

POLITICAL.

The resignation of Hon. B. C. COOK, member of Congress from the Sixth District of this State, is generally regretted. He is not only one of the ablest men in the delegation, but possessed considerable more of personal integrity and character than the average. There are several "great men" in the district who have no doubt that they are equal to the occasion if called to fill the place; but there is no one who can command the public confidence as he has done. There are no new developments in relation to Congressman at large, and it is difficult to guess who will be the Republican nominee. Old Uncle JESSE DUBOIS has been trotted out by some of his friends. He punishes too much bad whisky, however, to please the rural districts. Some interest is manifested in our municipal election. The indications are that we shall have a "People's Ticket," a "Citizens' Ticket," or something of the kind. Decent citizens are becoming rather ashamed of being ruled through and by the saloons and brothels, and of having a Common Council composed to a large extent of drunkards and rowdies, as the present one is. Aldermen get into the lockup; others die of the delirium tremens—and so good men are beginning to consider whether this is a desirable state of things. It is time that a Council, with eight saloon-keepers in it, and mostly drunken blackguards at that, was reconstructed. The Anti-Sabbath people are diligent in their preparations to carry the city Government. They are organized and active, and hope to secure their ends by the use of the machinery of the dominant party. If they are likely to fail in this, they have declared their intentions to ignore all party ties and go in for lager-beer and Sunday desecration. Whether those who are in favor of law, order and public decency will effect an organization and act in concert, remains to be seen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The weather is fine. The want of rain is felt all over the State. Quincy and vicinity were visited by a heavy shower one day last week, the first of any account since May. The crops are magnificent, yet I notice prices keep well up in our market. Money in large quantities has gone into the country to "move the crops." It is reported plenty in the city, and the tendency of the rates of interest is downward. Business is becoming more and more active, and may be reported satisfactory. As money becomes easier speculation in real estate increases. It is quite active, not only in the city, but in the suburban towns. These towns, by the way, have a mania for establishing female colleges. No less than eight are on the tapis now, and others are in embryo. Our public schools and the higher institutions of learning are about to commence their Fall and Winter terms, and the indications are highly favorable for a large attendance, especially upon the University of Chicago. The Pacific or Ogden Hotel is approaching outward completion, and POTTER PALMER's new one is well under way. Many other large and costly buildings are going up this Fall.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

A resident of Lewiston, Me., who turns a penny when he can, sold the handles from the coffin in which he buried his wife.

Vice-President COLFAX is in Chicago, looking hale and hearty, and having gained ten pounds in his trip to the West.

Col. T. J. H. ANDERSON, Grand Master of Masons in the State of Texas, died in Houston on the 29th ult.

A Boston publisher is sending circulars into the South charging a certain dictionary with "favoring Radicalism" in its definitions.

It is said there will be no opposition to the renomination of Senator NORRIS WINSLOW in the Eighteenth (Jefferson and Lewis) District.

Grasshoppers are prematurely chewing all the tobacco in the fields of Connecticut, and thus cutting off the smokers' supply.

The official call has been issued for the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, in Worcester, on Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The suit which Mrs. LAURA D. FAIR's counsel brought against her for their fees, to the amount of $2,100, has been settled out of Court.

A young man was arrested in St. Paul, Minn., last week, on the charge of forging his mother's name to five Post-office money orders. His mother refused to testify against him.

Rev. CHARLES F. ALLEN, of Bangor, was inaugurated President of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, on Thursday afternoon last.

"Old Abe," the war eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, is still tenderly cared for at Madison; and last week was taken to Racine to attend the reunion of the boys of Company K.

An advertisement in a Springfield, Ill., paper, describing a man who is mysteriously missing, says he is sometimes absent-minded. Just now he evidently is absent-bodied.

Mr. JAMES R. OSGOOD, of Boston, has declined the office of Overseer of Bowdoin College on behalf of the Alumni, to which he was elected at the last Commencement.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Seventh District is to be held in Canandaigua, on Saturday, Sept. 30.

The Canadian propeller *Oliver Cromwell*, which was sunk by collision in the Straits of Mackinac in October, 1857, has just been raised in apparently good condition.

Senator LOT M. MORRILL addressed a very large and enthusiastic meeting in Lewiston, Me., on Friday night last, on the prominent political questions of the times.

A little boy, a pupil in a school in West Chelsea, Conn., was severely punished by his teacher for some trivial offense on Thursday, and then placed in a close room. When next he was looked after he was insensible, and he has since been in a critical condition.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is to hold a series of mass-conventions in every county in the State. Thirty meetings are to be held in Berkshire County alone, and among the speakers announced are Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Mary A. Livermore, Margaret Campbell, Adah C. Bowles, Henry B. Blackwell and Mary Eastman.

Western newspapers are rather laughing at the new Constitution just made for Nebraska, and both parties in the State seem to be opposed to it. It is complained that it is altogether too large for the State in its present condition, and it is suggested that it should be returned to the hands of the tailors, who have mistaken the measure of the body politic they were commissioned to clothe.

The Rochester *Democrat* intimates that the Democrats of the rural portions of the Twenty-eighth District do not fancy the idea of having GEORGE D. LORD as their candidate for Senator, and that they will do their utmost to have a man selected "out of the family." They argue that it is enough for JARVIS LORD to *expect* the nomination for Governor next year, without putting his son into the Senate as preliminary to his getting it.

The announcement that Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, is a candidate for the United States Senate, is founded on a statement of a Republican paper published at his home, which says that before leaving for Washington he authorized it to say, as an answer to the numerous inquiries addressed to him upon that subject, that, so far as he is concerned, he will leave the Republican members of the next General Assembly free to act their own pleasure in the premises, and that if, at the time of election, it may seem to them advisable to elect him, he will accept the trust.

The firemen's muster, at Portsmouth, N. H., takes place on Wednesday and Thursday. Seventy-three companies, including thirty-one steamers, thirty-two hand-engines and ten hose and hook-and-ladder companies, have entered, with twenty-four bands of music and eighteen drum-corps. The muster at Haverhill, Mass., the largest in New-England heretofore, had but fifty-one entries. Arrangements have been made for a monster clam-bake, and on Thursday morning there will be a grand open-air concert of the bands, under the leadership of Mr. HENRY L. HASKOW, of the United States naval band at Portsmouth.

A very exciting dog case was settled before Justice WILCOX, of Washington County, last week. It seems Mr. HENRY BURCH owned a very quiet, peaceable but knowing Newfoundland dog, which has been trained to draw the baby's carriage, to drive cattle, churn, run a sewing-machine, and we know not what other useful tricks. Now this dog, on Sunday, trespassed on the premises of JOHN WHITAKER, a neighbor, who owns a small rat-terrier dog, and the latter, (the dog,) jealous of the acquirements of his shaggy neighbor, or forgetful of the respect due to great attainments, resented his intrusion, and did make an assault on him, against the peace and dignity of the State. Attempts were made to part them, but ineffectually, and at length WHITAKER drew a pistol and shot BURCH's dog dead. These facts appeared upon the trial and the jury rendered a verdict of $45 for BURCH.

Among the deck passengers in a recent steamer from this City to Savannah, Ga., were a roving band of twenty-one gypsys, men, women and children. The majority of the men are stalwart, and would make good rail-splitters. The women are of a dark Indian color. The band have five horses, two colts and two dogs, and will make a journey through the country to Florida, whither they are bound.

The canvass in Iowa, preliminary to the election in October, is being carried on with vigor. The Republicans now have stumping the State Ex-Gov. Kirkwood, Attorney-General O'Connor, N. M. Hubbard, James T. Lane, F. W. Palmer, J. P. Patterson, J. B. Powers, W. B. Allison, United States Senator George G. Wright, J. M. Bohles, Jackson Orr, Andrew Felt, Col. C. C. Carpenter and M. E. Cutts. The interest of the campaign centres in the members of the Legislature, who are to choose a United States Senator.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* expresses the opinion that for the present, at least, not enough is known of the views of Judge CHASE to justify one in saying whether he would be cheerfully supported for President in the South or not; and it says that, so far as it has observed the direction of public opinion, HANCOCK appears to be the decided favorite with the Southern people, with some Western man, of the stamp of THURMAN or HENDRICKS, for the second place on the ticket.

The series of disasters which have followed the accession of the Democrats to power in Indiana are partly summed up by the South Bend *Register*, which says: "First, the editor of their State organ, appointed to the responsible position of State Printer, runs up a bill of $50,000 in six months for State printing, and is under indictment for perjury; every important law passed by the Democratic State Legislature is declared unconstitutional and void; the Supreme Court decided the election of two of the Southern prison directors illegal; the State officers disagree among themselves on most questions affecting State interests; the Fee and Salary bill is such a miserable piece of legislation that a Philadelphia lawyer cannot unravel it; and when the Legislature broke up it left all the State benevolent and other institutions unprovided for. What would follow another Democratic victory, should we again be so unhappily afflicted, will be hard to tell."

Judge WILLIAM J. BACON has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in the Nineteenth (Oneida) District, saying that he has received the strongest assurances that Mr. LOWERY, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination, avows himself a firm and unwavering supporter of the Administration of Gen. GRANT, and of Senator CONKLING, and that he believes he will be found always and everywhere, in public as well as in private life, the most uncompromising and determined foe of that corrupt Ring, which has brought such discredit upon the City of New-York not only, but inflicted dishonor and disgrace upon the State.

The Richmond *Enquirer* expresses itself satisfied with the results of the Virginia Conservative Convention, and says: "We must first secure ourselves firmly in power, and then consider the details of administering the Government. We have to pay the taxes, we own the railroads, and it is our concern to determine what is or is not to be done. If the Constitution is a bad one, we must reform it. If we cannot stand the burden of the common schools, we must dispense with them. If there are too many county officials, we must reduce their number. If there are too many elections, we must have fewer."

Dr. A. MAGUIRE, vouched for as a truthful man, writes to a Louisiana paper that recently, as a colored woman was washing clothes on the banks of the Grand Marais Canal, the water being about four feet deep, a huge black alligator, twelve feet long, noiselessly approached and caught her by the arm and dragged her down. She disengaged her arm, but the monster caught her head in his jaws, and brought her once more under the water. Then a frightful struggle took place; the neighbors were too far off to hear her cries, and she was left to defend her life. She cannot give an exact account of the manner by which she extricated her head, but says she never lost presence of mind and her fixed purpose of reaching the bank. She succeeded at last, and offered a pitiable aspect indeed. On her arm were several deep cuts, one of them coming very near the artery of the pulse. The forehead had also some deep wounds, but the fangs of the alligator had not pierced the back hair. None of these bites were torn or jagged, but all offered a clean linear shape, like that of a fine-edged knife.

A call has been issued, addressed to the German and other American citizens of foreign birth or descent, as well as to all liberal-minded Americans in Nebraska, for a State Convention in Nebraska City on the 26th inst., to resent the demonstration of intolerence against naturalized citizens which the two signers of the call think they discover in the proposed new Constitution. The election on this Constitution takes place on the 19th. The call says: "Citizens! The evil spirit of Native Americanism, properly called Know-Nothingism, has recently, during the discussion and consideration of the new Constitution, developed a feeling of bigotry and intolerance in our young and growing State, to which the New-England States are indebted for their Puritanical laws; the same spirit which gave life and force to the execrable tribunal known as the Spanish Inquisition. This narrow sectarian fanaticism would, in order to convert people to their doctrines, apply the Russian knout, or even breaking upon the wheel and burning at the stake. The same rude spirit of bigotry manifested by these hypocrites would degrade the Chief Justice of a rising State below the level of a petty beadle."

The Opening of the European and North American Railway.

Lieut.-Gov. WILMOT, of New-Brunswick, invited the President with the members of his Cabinet to visit that Province at the opening of the European and North American Railway, on the 18th of October next. The invitation was in the most cordial and pressing terms, and Gov WILMOT stated that Lord LISGAR, Governor-General of the Dominion, had promised to meet the President at St. John, and they all looked forward with much pleasure to an agreeable interchange of national courtesies. The President replied on Friday, declining the invitation, on the ground that it has never been customary for a President to leave the United States during his term of office, and that he is reluctant to establish such a precedent. But the Bangor (Me.) *Whig* says: "It is settled beyond a doubt, however, that President GRANT will be in this city on the occasion of the railway opening. A delegation of Bangor gentlemen visited him at Long Branch on Wednesday, and received from him positive assurance that he would be here on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 17, and remain until Friday morning. He will be accompanied probably by some of the Cabinet. Gen. SHERMAN and staff are also coming, as well as other gentlemen distinguished in military and civic life. It is likely that Lord LISGAR and Gov. WILMOT, with the members of their respective staffs, will accept an invitation to meet the President. The inability of the Chief Executive to cross the line will not prevent the proposed excursion from this city to St. John, which will leave here on Wednesday and return Thursday. A large delegation from Ohio and Pennsylvania will participate in the excursion, and railroad men and members of the Press all over the country have been invited."

Indian Idols in Iowa.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* says that at the base of what is known as Capitola Bluff, seven miles from Lansing, is an Indian idol, manufactured out of the solid rock, which has stood there no one can tell how many centuries, but which must soon be removed to make room for the coming railroad. At a little distance the idol resembles a huge bear, reposing upon its haunches. The strange and uncouth object is still held in the utmost veneration and respect by all Indians, and the various bands, as they pass up and down the river, invariably stop and endeavor to propitiate the idol with liberal presents of tobacco, strings of gaudy-colored beads, pieces of dried buffalo tongue, &c. There it sits, at the base of the bluff, mute and solemn, looking out with expressionless eyes over the bosom of the mighty river that murmurs at its feet, never mourning, never speaking, like another sphynx. The ground whereon the throne of the idol reposes is wanted for the road-bed, and the silent, expressionless god, whose brow has been bathed in the morning sunlight of so many centuries, must fall. But a short distance from this is a smaller idol, which had evidently been placed on the side of the bluff, but by some convulsion of nature was overturned centuries ago, and pitched into the river. During high water it was completely covered, but at the present stage the head and part of the body of the image are distinctly visible

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 4.

FIRST BOARD.

$16,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117¾
123,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	114
88,000	do....b3.	114
6,000	Ga. S. 7s, g. bds.	98¼
10,000	N. C. 6s, old bds.	44¼
1,000	S. C. 6s, old	74½
6,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan & July	57¾
10,000	do..Apl&Oct.	61¼
1,000	Jersey C. W. L.	96½
4,000	Brook'n 6s, W.L.	97
500	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	93¾
1,000	Erie 4th M.	90
1,000	Cen. P. g. bds.	102¾
6,000	do	102¼
5,000	Union P. 1st M.	90¼
10,000	H. & St. J. 8s, c. bds.	100¼
2,000	D., L. & W. 1st M	102¼
500	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	102
500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	92½
200	Spring M. Coal	76
75	Del. & H. Canal	121½
1100	Pacific Mail	55⅞
1810	do	56
500	do....bet. call.	55⅞
3300	do	55¾
1600	do	55⅞
100	do	55⅛
900	West. Union Tel.	65⅛
600	do....bet. call.	65⅛
300	Quicksilver Min.	14½
100	Quicksilver Pf.	22½
200	do	22
200	Mariposa Pf.	6
100	Adams Express	85⅛
200	do	85⅝
120	do	85⅜
400	Am. M. Union Ex.	58
300	do....b3.	58
100	U. S. Express	57
1200	N. Y. Cen. & H.	100⅜
200	do....b3.	100⅜
300	do....bet. call.	100⅜
20000	N.Y.C.& H. Ctf.	96

400	Erie R....bet. call.	32⅝
400	Harlem R.	130¾
200	Reading R.	116
100	Mich. Cen. R.	120⅝
200	Lake S. & M. So. R...bet. call.	113
300	Panama R.	74½
200	Clev. & Pitts.	123
400	do	123⅛
200	N. J. Central	108⅜
200	do	108⅛
100	do	108⅝
300	do	108⅜
100	Chi. & N. W.	73⅝
400	do	73⅞
5	do	73⅞
200	do....bet. call.	73¾
200	do	73⅞
300	do	74
100	do	74⅛
1200	do	74¼
500	do	74⅜
200	C. & N. W. Pf....s3.	94⅛
200	do	94⅝
5	do	95
200	do....bet. call.	94⅞
600	do....c.	94⅝
400	C., C. C. & Ind. R.	90¾
500	Chi. & R. I.	112⅛
100	do....b3.	112⅝
200	do....bet. call.	112⅝
800	Mil. & St. Paul	63⅝
900	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
27	P., F. W. & C. G.	100
100	Chi. & Alton	119
200	Del., Lack. & W.	110⅛
100	Ohio & Miss.	48
200	B., H. & Erie	3⅜
300	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	79¾
200	Morris & Essex	94⅝
20	do	95
500	Union P. bet. call.	33⅛
100	do....b10.	33⅝
600	do	33⅛
300	do	33⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	114¾
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	115
5,000	U.S. 5-20C., '65,n.	113⅞
1,500	do	113⅝
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	113⅞
30,000	do	114
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	114⅜
5,000	Tenn. S. 6s new.	74
1,500	Va. St. 6s, old	64⅛
15,000	Va. 6s, Consol'd.	65⅛
1,000	Ga. St. 7s.	91
9,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss.	96
22,000	Cen. Pac, G. B. b3.	102⅝
5,000	do	102⅛
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	90⅝
2,000	Morris & Ex. 2d.	99⅝
100	Con. Coal of Md.	42¾
800	Pac. Mail	54⅞
100	do...bet. call.	54⅞
100	Mariposa Pf.	6⅛
100	do	6⅛
100	Quicksilver	15
100	Quicksilver Pf.	22⅜
100	do...bet. call.	23
100	U. S. Ex..bet. call.	57

1800	West. Un. Tel.	65⅛
1000	do...bet. call.	65⅜
400	do	65⅛
200	do	65⅛
300	do	65⅞
200	do	66
100	Adams Ex.	86¾
100	do...bet. call.	87
100	do	87⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	52⅛
100	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	58
80	do	58⅛
1000	Erie R.	32⅛
500	Reading	115⅞
100	L. S. & Mich. So.	112⅛
100	Un. Pac.	32⅞
800	C., C. Cin. & Ind.	91⅛
300	Panama	72
400	Cleve. & Pitt. b. c.	123⅛
100	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	73⅞
200	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	94⅛
200	Chi. & R. I.	112⅛
500	Mil. & St. Paul	63⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.c.	82⅛
100	Tol., Wab. & W.	66⅞
100	do...b. c..b3.	67
300	Boston, H. & E.	3⅜

MONDAY, Sept. 4—P. M.

We compile from the First of September Public Debt Schedule the following classification of the Funded Stocks of the United States, the Principal and Interest of which are payable in Gold Coin:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, SEPT. 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$381,465,050	$81,057,550	$462,522,600
5-20s, 1864	42,600,200	44,250,800	86,851,000
5-20s, 1865	121,024,050	45,423,900	166,447,950
5-20s, 1865, (n)	172,880,300	65,391,700	238,272,000
5-20s, 1867	236,829,550	90,849,250	327,678,800
5-20s, 1868	27,129,100	12,279,500	39,408,600
Total 5-20s	$981,928,250	$339,252,700	$1,321,180,950
Sixes, 1881	91,831,850	191,849,250	283,681,100
Fives, 10-40s	56,920,100	137,647,200	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New Fives, 1881	7,869,750	54,269,800	62,139,550
Total	$1,152,504,950	$729,063,950	$1,881,568,900
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$226,277,250
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			$124,255,350
Present yearly charge			110,127,071
Reduction in Interest Charge			$14,128,279

The Assistant Treasurer at New-York has posted a notice in connexion with the weekly purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, that no tenders of the Bonds or Registered Stock of 1862 heretofore advertised to be redeemed on 1st of December will be considered. The Bonds thus advertised embraced the whole of the original or first series of the Coupon Bonds of 1862, the series *not* being stamped, as in the case of the subsequently-issued Series No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, on the face of the bonds. The Registered Certificates advertised to be redeemed are as follows:

Inclusive.		Inclusive.	
No. 1 to 595	$50 each.	No. 1 to 890	$1,000 each.
No. 1 to 4,102	100 each.	No. 1 to 2,665	5,000 each.
No. 1 to 1,899	500 each.	No. 1 to 2,906	10,000 each.

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, for the table of Domestic Produce Exports from the United States for the Fiscal Year 1870-1871, ending June 30, which appeared in our last paper, as in their mixed values. Mr. YOUNG informs us that the average premium of Gold for the year was 112 ₱ cent., as against an average of 123 ₱ cent. for the previous Fiscal Year 1869-1870, so that we are enabled to determine the relative avails in Gold or Exchange of certain leading articles of Produce, as compared with the previous year. In the following table we omit the important class of Breadstuffs, because of the difficulty of determining what proportion was cleared from the Pacific States, as in Gold, to the clearances from the Atlantic ports in currency:

LEADING EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Currency values.	Gold values.	Currency values.	Gold values.
Cotton	$227,027,624	$184,573,458	$218,327,109	$182,603,109
Specie	43,883,802	43,883,802	84,403,359	84,403,359
Petrol'm	31,924,348	25,954,495	35,959,539	29,719,528
Cheese	8,881,934	7,221,012	8,752,990	7,720,136
Lard	5,933,397	4,923,926	10,563,020	9,316,586
Bacon	6,123,113	4,978,112	8,126,683	7,167,697
Pork	3,253,137	2,644,826	4,302,320	3,794,684
Beef	1,939,778	1,577,998	3,825,666	3,373,198
Tobacco	21,100,420	17,154,720	19,908,797	17,559,535
Oil Cake	3,419,288	2,779,935	4,160,021	3,669,141
Fire-arms	5,015,732	4,077,740	13,463,916	11,875,164
Wooden-ware	13,734,838	11,166,393	12,916,542	11,391,736
Total	$372,334,411	$310,936,517	$424,809,962	$372,593,973

The Breadstuffs Export (mixed values) amounted in 1870 to $72,250,933, and in 1871 to $79,379,187.

The announcement from Washington that only $8,000,000 Gold is to be sold by the Treasury in September, as against $20,000,000 to $22,000,000 likely to be received for Customs, caused the Gold Room to advance the open market this evening to 113¾@113½@113⅜ ₱ cent., and to charge a small bonus for the use of the Cash Gold. The more serious effect upon business was the damper upon Foreign Exchange, which was already weak at rates 1@1½ ₱ cent. below the Gold shipping standard. First-class Bills on London were done today, to a partial extent, (for the trade demand is very limited on the present currency of Gold,) at 108⅞ ₱ cent. 60 days, and 109 ₱ cent. for sight. Money continues superabundant among the Brokers, in the face of a very decided buoyant speculation on the Stock Exchange in all that relates to the Railway interest and to Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The combinations in some of the Western Roads are both strong and confident, and the demand for the Vanderbilt New-York Roads is constant at advancing figures, the calculation being indulged that the New-York Central Stock will sell higher in October ex-dividend than at present with the 4 ₱ cent. dividend included. The Scrip of the Company moves up into the Stock, bearing as it does the same dividend. There is a fresh upward turn in Wabash today, and a strong feeling in the Western list generally. There is even more buoyancy in the Stocks of the Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail than in the Railroads. The transactions in the Telegraph Stock were to a very large amount, while the movement in Pacific Mail amounted to twelve or fourteen thousand shares. The Pacific Railway Mortgages made a further rise on the Central and Union First Mortgages, and the holders of the general mortgage of the Lake Shore Company advanced the price to 98 ₱ cent. and accrued interest.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The interest in the New-York and Western Roads and in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail continued to increase to the close of business. The business demand for Gold today was less than half a million of dollars. The business of the day in Exchange was very light.

CLOSING PRICES—SEPT. 4.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	111½	112
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½	115
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114½
American Gold	112⅞	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson	100½	100⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	95⅞	96½
Reading	115½	115½
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅞	112⅞
North-west Common	73½	74½
North-west Preferred	94	94½
Pacific Mail	55⅝	55
St. Paul Preferred	82⅞	83½
St. Paul Common	63½	63⅞
Lake Shore	113	112⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	47½	47⅞
Toledo and Wabash	66½	67½
Western Telegraph	65½	66⅜
Erie	32½	33½
Union Pacific	33	32⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

Gold receipts	$810,218 07
Gold payments	234,823 18
Gold balance	64,720,087 54
Currency receipts	591,557 20
Currency payments	473,167 09
Currency balance	8,081,766 10
Customs	469,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg.. '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	119	5-20 coup., '68	114⅜
5-20 coup., '62	115	10-40 registered	111⅛
5-20 coup., '64	114¾	10-40 coupon	112
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	6s Currency	116
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Va. 6s, old	63½	Alabama 8s, M.& E. R.	90
Va. 6s, new bonds	69½	Arkansas 6s, Funded	53
Va. 6s, reg.. old	52	Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O	48
Va. 6s, Con. bonds	65	Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	47
Va. 6s, Deferred bds	29	Ohio 6s, 1881	104⅜
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds	98⅜	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
North Car. 6s, old	44	Ill. Canal Bonds. '70	111
North C. Spec. Tax	19⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, '77	100
South Car. 6s	74⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, '79	100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	57⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	61	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	96	Indiana 5s	100
La. 6s, Levee Bds	71	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n	108⅝
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70⅛	N.Y. coup. Bty. L'n	108⅝
La. 8s of 1910	92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107⅜
California 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107⅜
Cal. 7s, Large Bds	112¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107⅜
Rhode Island 6s	100½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107⅜
Alabama 5s	68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107⅜
Alabama 8s	100¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93½	Han. & Naples 1st	87½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Gt. West. 2d, '93	87⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	87
Erie 1st, ext	101	Ill. & S. I. 1st	86
Erie 1st, ind	95	Galena & Chi. ext	100
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	98	Galena & Chi. 2d	98
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	96	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	89½	Mor. & Essex 1st	104
Long Dock Bds	92½	Mor. & Essex 2d	99½
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75	102	N. J. Cen. n. bds	102½
Harlem 1st, 7s	102⅛	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	103
Alb'y & Susq. 2d bds	95	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100⅛
M. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	120	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	99
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st	112	P., Ft. W. & C. 8 ₱c. E. B.	104
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct., 2d	99	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F.	93
M.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ct	103	Clev. & P. 2d	100
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Clev. & P. 3d	97
Cen. Pac. Bds	100⅛	Clev. & P. 4th	84
Union Pac. 1st bds	90⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st	103⅛
Union Pac. L. Gt. 7s	84½	Chi. & Alton inc	95
Union Pac. inc. 10s	x83	Ohio & M. 1st	100⅛
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	97	Ohio & M. cons	93¾
Alton & T. H. 1st	99	St. L. & I. M. 1st	91½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	107½
Alton & T. H. 2d inc.	78½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	95½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅜
Chi. & N. W. int. bds	92½	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	88
Chi. & N. W. con. bds	92	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Chi. & N. W. ext. bds	91	Mar. & Cin. 1st	96
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98	Chi. & M. 1st	93
Han. & St. Jo. conv	100½	Joliet & Chi. 1st	107
Del., L. & W. 1st	102	C., Chi. & Ind. 1st	89¾
Del., L. & W. 2d	95	C., Chi. & Ind. 2d	69
Tol. & W. 1st ext	96	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	89
Tol. & W. 1st St. L.d	86½	Tol., P. & W. 2d	80½
Tol. & W. 2d	91½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. Eq. Bds	85	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	85
Tol. & W. cons. con	89		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	American Exchange	118⅛
Manhattan	147	Bank of the Republic	113⅛
Merchants'	120	Bank of N. America	108
Mechanics'	135	Hanover	106
Union	139	Metropolitan	142
America	148	Nassau	110
City	220	Corn Exchange	125
Phenix	104	New-York County	100
Tradesmen's	152	Importers' & Traders'	190
Gallatin National	121	Park	155
Merchants' Exchange	99¾	Manufact's & Merch	101½
Leather Manufac	185	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100
Seventh Ward	107	Central National	106
State of New-York	112	First National	200
Commerce	117	Second National	185
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	117	Fourth National	114
Ocean	96	Gold Exchange	80
Mercantile	127	Banks & Brokers' Ass.	90

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1871.

The Government have notified the holders of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS that they will be paid in gold, and after Dec. 1 the interest will cease. All holders of the issues of 1862, '64, '65, and new '65s, should at once decide whether they will hold and take the gold when called on, or convert into new Government 5s, 4½s and 4s, or *exchange for other securities*. As it is possible the premium on gold may soon be much less on account of these heavy payments, it clearly becomes the duty of all holders of Five-Twenties to take the matter into serious consideration.

We are strongly recommending in exchange the six per cent. gold bonds (principal and interest) of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, now selling at 98 and interest, of which we have only some $5,000,000 still unsold. The total amount of the loan is $15,000,000. The Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon and registered, interest six per cent., May and November; principal and interest payable in New-York City, in U. S. gold coin.

We also furnish the Western Pacific sixes at the market price, now about 95. The Western Pacific Bonds are all Coupon Bonds of $1,000, interest six per cent., January and July; principal and interest payable in New-York City, in U. S. gold coin.

Also, the Central Pacific Sixes, at the market price, now about 102½. The Central Pacific Bonds are all Coupon Bonds of $1,000, interest Six per Cent. January and July; principal and interest payable in New-York City, in U. S. gold coin.

The Central Pacifics, amounting to $25,885,000, are in sharp demand for the home and German markets, and any amount can be sold as readily as so many Five-Twenty Bonds; they are freely dealt in at all the prominent Stock Exchanges in the world, and will soon advance to a large premium; that the same result will follow with the Chesapeake and Ohio bonds, on the completion of the road, we have no doubt.

Holders of 5-20s, by conversion into Centrals, retain the same interest and increase their capital about 13 per cent. By converting into the Westerns the increase will be about 19 per cent.; into the Chesapeake and Ohios, the increase will be about 20 per cent.

Holders of Centrals can exchange for Westerns or Chesapeake and Ohios, and increase their capital from 6 to 7 per cent., and in either case have a bond just as sure to be paid, principal and interest, as a Five-Twenty bond.

As the amount of Chesapeake and Ohios remaining unsold is so small, and the demand very great, they will soon be absorbed. There are very few Centrals and Westerns on the market, and they will soon largely advance in price.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received, on which we allow four per cent. interest.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made in all parts of the Union.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ CONVERSION OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

AN IMMEDIATE PROFIT OF FOURTEEN PER CENT., AND AN ANNUAL INCREASE OF INCOME OF THIRTY-EIGHT PER CENT., WILL BE SECURED TO HOLDERS OF FIVE-TWENTIES BY CONVERTING THEM AT ONCE INTO SEVEN-THIRTY LAND-GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL of $50,000, to join a member of many years standing in the Stock Exchange and Gold Board, already established as banker and stock broker. Address, confidentially, A., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE VALUE OF LAND GRANTS TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In offering the *remainder* of the *First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land-grant Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company* to the public, we would respectfully call their attention to a few facts in regard to the value of land grants, especially where the lands granted are located in a fertile section of country. The Illinois Central Railroad Company was the first to receive Government aid in the shape of lands, and in 1850 received a grant of 2,595,000 acres. Of these lands the Company have sold 2,179,300 acres, and realized for the same $24,900,883. The remaining 415,610 acres are now selling at an average of $12 50 per acre, equal to $5,255,905. This would make the total value of the Illinois Central Land Grant equal to *thirty million one hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars*, ($30,156,788,) largely in excess of their bonded debt. This Land Grant is located in a prairie country, and at the time the grant was made the land was considered among the choicest in the West for farming purposes. These facts show the great value of land grants to railroad corporations. The lands of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, so far as their formation is concerned, *are not in the least inferior to those of the Illinois Central Company, while their fertility and adaptability for farming and other purposes are equal if not superior to any lands in the Western country.* The line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Land Grant comprises an old and favorite route for wagon travel before the road was projected. As a natural consequence, the country is well populated, at many points thickly so, and the land cultivated and developed. The St. Joseph and Denver City Company, therefore, has the advantage of a populated and cultivated country, with an established high price for its lands. In other words, the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will realize at once the same benefits and profit from its Land Grants which would be realized from companies owning lands in older States. At the present price of the Illinois Central Company's Lands, ($12 50 per acre,) those of the St. Joseph and Denver City Company would realize a total of **$18,750,000**; and if we take into consideration the future growth of the Western country, and the natural attractions which these lands offer, then, indeed, the amount eventually realized must largely exceed this sum. Yet these Bonds, which we are now offering, are backed by such security as this, to say nothing of their being a first mortgage on a trunk line which shortens the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific 232 miles, which must naturally have a large traffic, and will eventually take rank with the highest-priced railroad bonds on the New-York Stock Exchange. The liberal daily subscriptions to this loan are steadily decreasing the amount unsold, and while they are offered for the present at 97½ and accrued interest, the right is reserved to advance the price at any time without notice. The large amount of 5-20 Bonds which the Government is able to pay off by the recent negotiations of $200,000,000 5 per cent. Bonds must stimulate largely the investment demand for the 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company in the immediate future. In view of this, and also the fact that it is rarely a bond is offered to investors which combines all the requisites of large income and the most perfect safety and future profit, investors desiring to participate in the division of the remainder of this loan will best promote their interests by acting promptly, as the total amount of the issue was only $5,500,000, *for the payment of which this enormous property is specifically pledged.* The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. Circulars, maps and documents relating to the Loan, furnished on application. THOUGH ACTING AS AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THIS LOAN, OUR FIRM BUY AND SELL IN THEIR REGULAR BUSINESS, THE BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, THOSE OF THE EASTERN DIVISION BEING NOW QUOTED AT 102 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. *THESE* WERE ORIGINALLY PLACED BY US AT 97½.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE the bonds secured by a first and only mortgage on the ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY, extending from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., a distance of 225 miles, and forming the most important link in the shortest line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all the cities of the Eastern States and the Gulf cities, Mobile and New-Orleans and Southern Louisiana, and connecting at Montgomery with the only line of railroad running East and West through the centre of the richest cotton-growing sections of Alabama and Mississippi, and to connect at Marshall, Texas, with the Southern Pacific Railroad when completed. Passing as it does through a good country well populated, with its south-western terminus at Atlanta, a thriving city of 35,000 inhabitants, the local business of the road must prove profitable.

Mortgage $16,000 per mile.
Bonds have thirty years to run.
Are in denomination $1,000.
Bear EIGHT per cent. interest, payable, in New-York, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and may be registered at request of holder.
PRICE FOR THE PRESENT 87½, FLAT.
For further particulars and pamphlets apply to us, LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 1 Exchange Court, Exchange-place, near Broadway.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 4, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	19	Leather, sides	17,026
Bees-wax, pks	20	Moss, bales	249
Cotton, bales	1,816	Spirits Turp., bbls	97
Cotton-seed, bags	664	Resin, bbls	2,365
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	355	Cut-meats, pks	50
Copper, bbls	14	Lard, pks	837
Dried Fruit, pks	828	Lard, kegs	125
Eggs, bbls	1,666	Butter, pks	4,271
Flour, bbls	24,009	Cheese, pks	2,259
Wheat, bushels	510,515	Tallow, pks	8
Corn, bushels	263,584	Linseed oil, bbls	40
Oats, bushels	113,746	Rice, pks	19
Rye, bushels	8,007	Starch, pks	1,475
Flax-seed, bags	1,228	Sponge, bales	29
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Sumac, bags	28
Corn-meal, bags	135	Tobacco, hhds	668
Hops, bales	86	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	2,458
Hides, No	1,116	Whisky, bbls	400
Hides, bdls	651	Wood, bales	106

The export clearances since our last as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool.—50 tcs. Lard, 14 pks. Sewing-machines, 549 pks. Butter, 26,019 boxes cheese, 434 boxes Bacon, 50 tcs. Beef, 490 bales Cotton, 50 bags Clover-seed.

By the steamer *Calabria*, for Liverpool.—804 bales Cotton, 1,102 boxes Cheese, 131 hhds. Tobacco, 70 cases Tobacco, 29,793 bushels Wheat, 847 pks. Leather.

By the brig *Racer*, for Liverpool.—1,477 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Aukathor*, for Queenstown and orders—24,082 bushels Corn.

By the schooner *Reina Detmar*, for Cork and orders, (with inward cargo)—6,266 Salted Cow Hides, 10,826 Ox and Cow Horns, 500 boxes Bacon.

By the bark *Marie Clotilde*, for Sligo—2,887 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Fannie*, for Amsterdam—2,657 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Sorlderren*, for Rotterdam—24,708 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *St. Joseph*, for Gibraltar and orders—8,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Don Justo*, for Bordeaux—35,068 bushels Wheat.

COFFEE—Has been firm, but quiet; 1,100 bags Rio, by the *St. Ursula*, sold some days since, was not reported until today. We quote: Java at 19c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15c.@15½c.; Rio, 11c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costo Rica, 14c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 15c.@17c.; Curacoa, 14c.@15½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10¼c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—The market has been quiet and rather weak, with sales reported of only 1,017 bales for early delivery, including 504 bales to shippers, 432 bales to spinners and 81 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, business has been less active, prices closing in favor of purchasers. Sales, 7,400 bales, basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday evening, for September, 300 bales at 19c.; October, 600 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 13-16c., 200 bales at 18⅞c.; November and December, 100 bales, each, at 18¾c., together; November, 200 bales, December 200 bales and January 100 bales at 19c., together. And today, for September, 700 bales at 19c.; 100 bales at 19 1-16c.; 400 bales at 19c.; October, 200 bales at 18⅞c.; 500 bales at 18 13-16c.; 600 bales at 18¾c.; 400 bales at 18 11-16c.; 200 bales at 18⅝c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each at 18⅞c., together; November, 200 bales at 18¾c.; 100 bales at 18 11-16c.; November and December, 150 bales each at 18¾c., together; December, 300 bales at 18¾c.; 100 bales at 18⅝c.; January, 100 bales at 19c.; February, 100 bales at 19⅛c.; February and March, 200 bales each at 19⅛c.; 200 bales each at 19 5-16c.; March, 100 bales at 19⅜c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 18.98c.; October, 18.81c.; November, 18.75c.; December, 18.75c.; February, 18 15-16c. The receipts at this port today were 1,816 bales, including 48 from Norfolk, 297 from Savannah, 1 from Fernandina, 293 from Charleston, 953 from New-Orleans and 224 per Railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 1,996 bales, and thus far this week, 2,109 bales, against 3,302 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports for the whole season of 1870-71, 3,968,577 bales, against 2,911,121 bales same time in 1869-70.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	19⅛	19⅜
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	22⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather slow of sale, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price, particularly on other than desirable lots of shipping extras, which latter have not been freely offered and have been held with a fair show of confidence. The main business was in No. 2s, Superfine, and shipping Extras within our range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,250 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25; very inferior to very good extra State at $5 50@$5 85, chiefly at $5 70c.@$5 75 for Standard; very good to fancy at $5 85@$6 50; poor to very good shipping Extra at $5 35@$5 70; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 85 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 75@$4 50
Sour Flour	4 00@ 4 85
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 25
Extra State	5 60@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 60@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 55@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 60@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 90@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 35@ 5 70
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 75@ 8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 85@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been quiet since our last, at about previous prices, with sales since our last of 700 bbls., at $5 10@$6 50 for poor to good, and $6 50@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $4@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive since our last at $3 35@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been decidedly more active, the export purchases have been on a very extensive scale, largely for forward delivery, while there has been rather more call from millers. Though the reported receipts were unusually liberal, (in good part sold before arrival,) receivers were offering stock with less freedom, and prices were quoted fully 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, closing strong and buoyant. The dealings were mainly in Red and Amber Western (Winter) and in No. 2 Spring, sail and steamer grades. White Wheat was in more request at the ruling figures, with several boat-loads of Western reported taken for export, on the basis of $1 54@$1 55½ for good to prime, chiefly at $1 55@$1 55½ for prime, to arrive, and $1 45@$1 47 for ordinary, from store; part of a load of White Southern, fair quality, was placed at $1 49 ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 411,000 bushels, all told, mainly afloat, and from store here, though partly to arrive, including White Western at $1 45@$1 57 chiefly at $1 54@$1 55½ for good to prime afloat, and $1 45@$1 47 for ordinary, from store; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 50, chiefly at $1 43@$1 48 for fair to prime New Red; $1 46@$1 50 for New Amber do., the latter sale for Amber Michigan, mostly to arrive; $1 33@$1 42 for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 2 Spring at $1 33@$1 36; soft do., $1 20@$1 33; White Genesee, $1 47½@$1 57½, chiefly at $1 52@$1 55; Red and Amber, $1 42@$1 50; White Southern at $1 49 ₱ bushel....Corn has been in fairly active demand at about steady prices, with the bulk of the dealings reported in dry mixed Western at 66¼c., afloat, and 65½c. from store, though some high mixed, nearly yellow, was placed at 67½c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 193,000 bushels at 65c.@67c. for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 66½c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, closing at 66¼c. for dry, afloat; 65c.@66c. for steamer grades; 69c. for Yellow Western; 70c.@71c. for White Western....Rye has been in better supply and less confident demand at easier rates, with Western quoted at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel; sales, 16,000 bushels, at the quoted rates....Barley has been quiet, yet quoted about steady....Barley-malt has been in light demand at $1 05@$1 40, as the extremes, ₱ bushel....Oats have been in good request and strong in price, with the main call for prime samples of Mixed Western, which were not offered with much freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of 93,000 bushels at 42c.@48c. for very poor to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 48c. for prime, afloat; 49c. for very choice do.; 42c.@46c. for New Black; 45c.@52c. for ordinary to very choice New White Western and White Ohio; and 37c.@43c. for new crop Jersey. The export clearances hence since our last have been 29,793 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 24,082 bushels Corn for Queenstown and orders, 28,874 bushels Corn for Sligo, and 35,068 bushels Wheat for Bordeaux.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1871			
	Aug. 21. Bushels.	Aug. 28. Bushels.	Sept. 4. Bushels.	Sept. 3, '70. Bushels.
Wheat	390,364	417,457	401,948	1,387,487
Corn	2,493,613	2,700,383	3,136,713	761,894
Rye	33,477	380.00	44,728	50,869
Oats	170,942	536,595	740,114	1,053,079
Malt	182,365	198,036	198,946	130,899
Peas	24,239	25,306	25,114	21,921
Barley	....	....	428	107,474

LEATHER—There has been a moderate call for prime stock at about steady rates. On poor stock, buyers have the advantage, yet are purchasing sparingly. Of the recent movements in Leather, Messrs. H. & D. W. WATROUS remark: *Rough Leather*—Has been less active, but a steady request still prevails for choice Leather of both Oak and Hemlock, at previous figures, with a spirited demand for Prime Tannages of 14 ℔s. average Oak. *Rough Calf-Skins*—Fine Veal Skins continue animated at unchanged rates, but Deacons are neglected and lower. *Rough Sheep-Skins*—Receipts have been insufficient, old stocks have been cleaned out, and prices are very strong. *Dry Hide Hemlock Sole Leather*—Sales have been chiefly restricted to fancy known Tannages, the scarcity of which has maintained steady prices, especially in overweights; ordinary grades are in largely increased supply, and prices favor the buyer. *Cropped Leather*—The improved demand of last month has continued throughout August, but prices are no higher, as the supply is ample at present, except in light weights, which are advanced ½c.@1c. ₱ ℔. *Harness Leather*—Has continued exceedingly dull, but is held at unaltered figures in expectation of the natural Fall demand which has not yet taken place. *Calf-Skins in Hair*—Have ruled steady and unchanged. *Rough Leather*—Oak-Tanned Slaughter, Light Weights, (up to 14 ℔s.,) 31c.@37c.; Oak-Tanned Slaughter, Middle Weights, (14 to 20 ℔s.,) 32c.@40c.; Oak-Tanned Slaughter, Over Weights, (over 20 ℔s.,) 32c.@40c.; Hemlock Slaughter, Light Weights, (up to 14 ℔s.,) 30c.@34c.; Hemlock Slaughter, Middle Weights, (14 to 20 ℔s.,) 29c.@32c.; Hemlock Slaughter, Over Weights, (over 20 ℔s.,) 28c.@31c. *Calf-Skins in Rough*—Oak-Tanned Calf Skins, (35 to 45 ℔s. to dozen,) 80c.@95c.; Oak-Tanned Calf-Skins, (25 to 35 ℔s. to dozen,) 75c.@90c.; Hemlock-Tanned Calf-Skins, (35 to 45 ℔s. to dozen,) 70c.@80c.; Hemlock-Tanned Calf-Skins, (25 to 35 ℔s. to dozen,) 65c.@75c.; Hemlock Tanned Kips, 40c.@50c. *Sheep-Skins*—Hemlock-Tanned, in Rough, 20c.@30c.; Hemlock-Tanned, put out, selected and free of salt, 30c.@35c. *Sole Leather*—Oak-Tanned Slaughter, Country, Good Light, 30c.@35c.; Oak-Tanned Slaughter, Good Middle, 31c.@38c.; Oak-Tanned Slaughter, Good Heavy, 31c.@38c.; Union Cropped Leather, Light, 34c.@39c.; Union Cropped Leather, Middle, 34c.@39c.; Union Cropped Leather, Over, 34c.@39c.; Union Cropped Leather, Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Hemlock-Tanned Buenos Ayres, Good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock-Tanned Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock-Tanned Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock-Tanned California, Good Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock-Tanned California, Good Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock-Tanned California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock-Tanned Orinoco, Good Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock-Tanned Orinoco, Good Middle, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock-Tanned Orinoco, Good Heavy, 25½c.@27c. *Curried Leather*—Oak Harness, City Finished, 45c.@50c. ₱ ℔.; Oak Harness, Country Finished, 32c.@38c. ₱ ℔.; Oak Bridle, Scale Weights, Country Finish, 40c.@45c. ₱ ℔.; Finished Oak Calf, $1@$1 25 ₱ ℔.; Finished Hemlock Calf, 90c.@$1 05 ₱ ℔.; Finished Splits, 35c.@55c. *Oils for Tanners*—Cod, 65c.; Straits, 53c.; Banks, 51c.

METALS—There has been a more active inquiry for Ingot Copper, which has been quoted strong, with sales reported of 825,000 ℔s. for prompt and forward delivery at 22¾c.@23¼c. ₱ ℔. There has been a good demand noted for Iron, on a decidedly firm market, with sales reported of 1,200 tons Glengarnock Pig, to arrive, at equal to $33 75, from dock; 500 tons do., in lots, part to arrive, at $35; 100 tons Gartsherrie do., at $36; 50 tons Eglinton do., at $34; 350 tons No. 2 and No. 1 American Pig at $35@$37; 1,900 tons English Rails (50 ℔s.) at $58, gold; 100 tons Wrought Scrap, on private terms, and 100 tons old Double-head Rails at $39 50, gold, ₱ ton. Lead has been steady, but quiet. Spelter and Zinc dull at old figures. Tin in moderate demand at about previous quotations; sales have been reported of 15 tons English, part here, at 35c., and part to arrive, on private terms; with Straits generally quoted at 36¼c., and Banca at 40½c., gold, ₱ ℔.; 300 pks. Refined English, on private terms; 2,000 boxes assorted Charcoal Tin Plates, prime brands, at $8 75, gold, for I. C.; 150 boxes Charcoal Terne, 20x28, on private terms; and 300 boxes B. C. Coke Terne at $6 31¼@$6 37½, gold, ₱ box, the inside price from dock. We quote Ingot Copper at 23c.@23¼c.; New Sheathing Copper at 30c.; Old at 19c.@21c.; Bolts and Braziers, 32c. ₱ ℔.; No. 1 American Pig-iron at $36@$37; No. 2 American Pig-iron, $34@$35; American Forge, $32 50@$34; Scotch Pig, $33@$36 50; English and American Bar-iron, refined, $76@$77 ₱ ton. English Rails, $57@$58, gold; American, from the works, $69@$71, currency; Russian Sheet, 13¼c.@13¾c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Pig-lead, $6 05@$6 50, gold, ₱ 100 ℔s.; Foreign Spelter, $5 75@$6 12½, gold, ₱ 100 ℔s.; Domestic Spelter, $7@$11 ₱ ℔., in currency; Straits Tin, 36¼c.@36½c.; Banca Tin, 40¼c.@40½c.; English, 35c.@35½c., gold, ₱ ℔.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7 50@$8 50; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 62½@$9; Terne, $6 25@$8 50, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 9c.@9½c.; Regulus Antimony, 11½c.@11¾c. gold, ₱ ℔.; Drop Shot at 10½c., and Buck do. at 11½c., ₱ ℔., for cash.

MOLASSES—Has been dull at old figures; 70 bbls. New-Orleans were sold at 52c.@65c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 2?c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 33c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin has been steady, though inactive, at $3 15@$3 20 for Strained; sales, 500 bbls.; receipts, 2,365 bbls.; exports, 500 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quite dull at old figures. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately sought after at 51c.@51½c., closing weak at 51c. ₱ gallon; sales, 310 bbls., in lots, at the quoted rates. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 51c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $3 12½@$8 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for choice White; Tar, $3@$3 50; Pitch, $3 25, ₱ bbl.

OILS—Trade has been without activity in any line, yet values have been fairly supported. We quote: Crude Whale at 52c.@55c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 65c.@67c.; Crude Sperm at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Sperm at $1 42½@$1 45. Lard-oil, 75c.@87½c.; Red Oil at 45c.@60c.; Linseed-oil, 79c.@80c., in casks, in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 18, in casks; prime light Menhaden at 40c.; Crude Seal at 60c.@62c.; Extra Refined Seal at 75c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 49c.@51c.; Yellow, 58c.@60c.; White, 62c.@67½c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk continues inactive at 13¾c.@13⅞c. ₱ gallon....Shipping Crude has been in limited demand at 17¼c.@18c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia the quotation was 17¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,740 bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum in bulk were $4 70c.@$4 75c. on the Lower, and $4 40@$4 45 on the Upper Roads, ₱ bbl. Sales were made of 2,000 bbls. Upper Road delivery, seller forty days, at $4 40 ₱ bbl....Refined Oil has been in limited demand and weak in price, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Standard White, prompt delivery, at 24c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia the current quotations for Standard White were 24c.@24¼c., for prompt and all the month deliveries, ₱ gallon, on a quiet market. The receipts at Philadelphia were 6,016 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been inactive at 28c.@29c., ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in some demand on the basis of 10c. for Western in shipping order. The export clearances include 1,477 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Liverpool, 2,657 bbls. do. for Amsterdam, and 8,000 cases do. for Gibraltar and orders. And from Philadelphia, 230,960 gallons Refined Petroleum for Antwerp.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for early delivery, but has been quoted steadier. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for New City Mess, heavy and medium; $10@$10 50 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a more active demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 50 seller September, $13 50 seller October, and $13 25 seller four months from Jan. 1. Sales, 3,750 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, ranging from 6c.@7¼c. ₱ ℔....Cut-meats have been in light request at 11c.@12c. for Hams, 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, 13¼c.@14c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₱ ℔. Bacon has been dull since our last at 7½c.@8½c. for Ice-cured City; sales 140 boxes. Lard has been in more request at about former figures. Sales have been reported of 1,700 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅜c.@9⅝c. for No. 1, to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅜c.@9½c. for Western Steam, 9⅝c. for New, and 9c.@9½c. for City. For forward delivery, sales were reported of 2,750 tcs. prime Western Steam at 9⅜c.; for September, 9⅜c. for October, 9⅜c. for November to January; all seller's options..Beef has been very slow of sale at $8@$11 for Mess, and $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been neglected and nominal at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been very quiet at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities ₱ bbl....Butter has been inactive and rather moderately sought after at about previous quotations, including State, fair to choice, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, good to fancy, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to good at 10c.@18c. ₱ ℔.; the day's receipts were 4,271 pks....Cheese has been in pretty fair request, but offered with freedom as a rule, within our range. We quote: 9c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 8c.@9½c. for good to extra State Farm Dairy; 4½c.@9½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 2,259 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw, though quoted about steady in price, have been comparatively quiet since our last, with sales reported of 440 hhds. and 219 boxes, including 236 hhds. scant good refining St. Croix at 9⅛c.; 13 hhds. Grocery do. at 10c.; 150 hhds. common refining Cuba at 9c.@9⅛c., 10 hhds. Grocery do. at 10c., and 31 hhds. Demerara at 12½c.@12 3-16c.; also 150 boxes No. 12 Havana at 10⅛c., and 69 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c., ₱ ℔. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba strong at 9⅛c.@9 11-16c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades from 8⅞c.@9⅝c., and Grocery from 9⅞c.@11c., ₱ ℔.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good demand from 10⅛c.@13c., as the extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar at 13c.; Granulated, 12⅞c.; Ground, 12⅞c.; White A, 12⅜c.; Yellow C, 11⅛c., cash, ₱ ℔.

SEEDS—Sales, 1,500 bags Calcutta Linseed, by the *United States*, at $2 25, gold, ₱ bushel. Market unchanged.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a moderate call for prime stock at uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 95,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8⅜c.@9⅜c., chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Prime Western and City; also, 25,000 ℔s. Stearine at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ₱ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet since our last, including Arctic at 80c., gold; South Sea, 78c.@80c., currency, ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand and quoted weaker, with sales reported of 175 bbls., in lots, at 93c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been an active call for Grain room, particularly vessels, on charter, adapted to the Grain trade, and rates have been quoted very firm, with an unusually scant offering of room reported. The demand for Petroleum vessels has been somewhat brisker at the ruling figures. In other lines, business has been slow, the scarcity of room and the extreme views of ship-owners checking negotiations. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 325 bales Cotton, mostly by steam, at ¼d. for compressed, ₱ ℔.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 10d., in bulk; 15,500 bushels Grain, by steam, at 10½d. ₱ standard bushel; 250 tcs. Lard 185 pks. Butter, and 120 boxes Bacon, mostly by steam, at 35s.; 180 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s.; 30 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; also an American ship, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, 700 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an American brig, of 461 tons register, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. per quarter. The British brig, of 352 tons register, with 2,200 bbls. Naphtha, for the United Kingdom, reported in our last, on private terms, was at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Bristol, an American bark, of about 350 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark of 433 tons register, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 8s. ₱ quarter. For Cork and orders, a British bark, of 526 tons register, (to arrive some weeks hence,) with about 3,500 quarters Grain, reported at 7s. 9d. to the United Kingdom, 8s. to Bordeaux or Dunkirk, and 10 per cent. additional to other Continental ports; an Austrian bark, of about 300 tons register, with 2,000 quarters Grain, at 8s. 6d., or, if direct, at 8s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For a Continental port, direct, a North German bark of 376 tons register, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported without reliable particulars; an American ship, of 1,062 tons register, (now at Boston,) with about 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and a Norwegian bark, of about 400 tons register, with 2,750 quarters Grain, hence, at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, 1,000 bags Clover-seed, reported at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; 125 pks. Tobacco at 35s. For Bremen or Hamburg, a North German bark, of 650 tons register, with about 4,300 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Bordeaux, a French brig, of about 220 tons register, with about 15,000 quarters Grain, at 8s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, of 402 tons register, with about 2,750 quarters Grain, reported at the same rate. For Lisbon, an American brig, of 326 tons register, with about 2,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, in shipper's bags, at 20c., gold, ₱ bushel; and reported, a Portuguese bark, of 396 tons register, with a full cargo of Petroleum, on owner's account. For Rio Janeiro, a North German brig, of 194 tons register, reported with a cargo of Flour from Richmond, Va., and back with general cargo, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 4, 1871.

Trade yesterday at Weehawken Yards in horned Cattle was small, quality was medium, prices from 9½c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weights from 5¾@6¾@7 cwt., on 55 ℔s. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards trade was slightly advanced in feeling, prices ranged from 10c.@12c. ₱ ℔.; weights from 6@7¾ cwt., on 57@58 ℔s. to the cwt., net; quality generally fair, with some choice Steers at the top. Sheep sold from 5c.@6½c. ₱ ℔.; Lambs from 7c.@8c. ₱ ℔., trade firm; Veals from 9c.@9½c. ₱ ℔. Grass Calves from $7@$9 50 ₱ head; Milch Cows quite dull, from $35@$55@$73 50 ₱ head, quality second-class. Hogs firm at Saturday's quotations: almost all sales effected on private terms; demand fair.

SALES TODAY.

S. ROSENTHAL sold for self 100 Steers, Illinois common native Cattle, from 9½c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. W. FITCH sold for self 144 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ ℔.; also 35 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. C. S. GLOVER sold 41 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold 69 Steers, Kentuckys and Illinois mixed, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ ℔.; 16 head in the lot sold from 12c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7@7¼@8 cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for self 80 Steers Indianas, fair Cattle, but rather coarse, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt. all round. J. BRIGHT sold for self 56 Steers, Kentuckys, medium Cattle, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ ℔. WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for selves 31 Steers, Ohios, from common to nice, from 9½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 48 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., and again, 60 Steers, Kentuckys, from fair to nice, from 11c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. J. & S. WAIXELL sold for selves 57 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., and had on sale 137 Steers, Texans, that nobody wanted. J. W. MARTIN sold for self 56 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, from 10¼c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. T. GILLESS sold for self 286 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, chiefly natives, from 9½c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 17 Lambs, weight 2,220 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 142 Lambs, weight 10,205 ℔s., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 157 Lambs, weight 9,410 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 575 Lambs, weight 31,320 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 259 Sheep, weight 19,085 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 55 Sheep, weight 8,620 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔. J. KIRBY sold 327 Lambs, weight 21,705 ℔s., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 76 Sheep, weight 6,815 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 7 Bucks, weight 950 ℔s., at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; 105 Lambs, weight 6,365 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 117 Sheep, weight 8,570 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 109 Sheep, weight 9,080 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 84 Sheep, weight 7,620 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔. HUME & ELLIOTT sold during the past week 10,407 Sheep and Lambs for $50,850 03.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Sept. 2, 1871: 3,968 head of horned Cattle, 11,854 Hogs, 7,224 Sheep and Lambs. There were slaughtered in same yards, during same week, 983 head of horned Cattle, 11,790 Hogs, 4,892 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-Street Yards for week ending Sept. 4, 1871: 1,284 head of horned Cattle, Western stock. One Bull, 10 Cows, 383 Veals, 162 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Sept. 4, 1871: 103 head of horned Cattle, 48 Cows, 1,381 Veals, 11,788 Sheep and Lambs.

Weekly report of sales effected at Chamberlin's Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street: 1,188 Sheep and Lambs. Range of prices for Sheep, 5¼c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔. Range of prices for Lambs, 7¼c.@8c. ₱ ℔. 20 Cows sold from $35@$55@$73 ₱ head. 630 Veals from 9c.@9½c. ₱ ℔., for milk-fed Veals; the greater portion were grass Calves; those sold from $7@$9 50 ₱ head.

New-York Horse Market.

Trade in horses since our last weekly report has not been quite so good as it then was. The excessive wetness of the weather, and the consequent difficulty of getting about in the country districts, have been a bar to the sale of country teams. What trade was effected was carried on in untried trotters, horses suited for light road and Park driving. One pair of brown mares, 15.3 high, sold for $1,200. They were five years old; time under three minutes. Medium-class horses, for family use, sold from $300@$700 ₱ head. Tried farm teams from $300@$500 ₱ head. Trade has not yet opened in Twenty-fourth-street, but a fair commencement may be looked for about the middle of this month. Sixty-two horses arrived per the Erie Railroad, consigned to individuals and City railroads. In the country districts these horses are purchased from $55@$120 ₱ head, according to age and soundness. Thirty-five horses arrived on Friday forenoon, per Central New-Jersey Railroad, consigned to private individuals. On Saturday afternoon several lots of Canada horses reached the Bull's Head stables, East Twenty-fourth-street. They include draught horses and trotters; prices from $150@$470 for heavy draught horses. Trotters from $500@$750 ₱ head.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 82½ and interest.

White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner,
T. C. Turner,
J. Turner,
R. Turner,

BANKERS,

A. Turner,
G. M. Turner,
J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF
U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1871.

During the month of September, 1871, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.
THURSDAY, Sept. 7—Two million.
THURSDAY, Sept. 14—Two million.
THURSDAY, Sept. 21—Two million.
THURSDAY, Sept. 28—Two million.

OFFERS OF BONDS.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6—One million.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—One million.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20—One million.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27—One million.

A certified check of Five per Cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

Proposals for the sale of bonds must be made for all of the Coupon or Registered Bonds of the Act of Feb. 5, 1862, as numbered and described in the Department notice of redemption of $100,000,000 5-20 Bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1871, as they will not be accepted upon any award that may be made.

Printed forms of proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Loans negotiated.
Money received on deposit at interest.
Exchange drawn on the Paris house and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

$600,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed bearing date the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, pledging the whole property of the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amount to $1,468,340 58; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 81, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of the annual interest of 7 per cent. on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been administered with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

$200,000.—SOUTH AND NORTH Alabama Railroad eight per cent. indorsed gold bonds for sale at 95, and accrued interest, being last remaining lot unsold.

THESE BONDS ARE FOUR TIMES SECURED.

1. By indorsement of State of Alabama.
2. They are a first mortgage on the completed road.
3. By valuable land-grant of over 200,000 acres.
4. By our present sale of over $4,000,000 of these bonds to Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which insures the early completion of direct line from Louisville to Montgomery.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, and the election of Directors, will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company, No. 23 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustee for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Long Island Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 9th day of September, 1871, at the office of Vermilye & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st. The transfer-books of the Company will remain closed until the 11th day of September, 1871.

AUG. 26, 1871. O. CHARLICK, President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 20, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date (free of Government tax) on application at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. will be paid on and after Sept. 20, 1871.

G. B. BLOSS, President.
M. H. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—Interest coupons due Sept. 1 from land grant bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st. (Booth's Theatre). Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1. Drafts on London and Royal Bank of Ireland in sums of £1 and upward.

WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, JAMES WALLACE, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of August, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARK T. SEYMOUR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT A. FISHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robert A. Fisher in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of September, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of September, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
a5-law3wTu*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. R. JENNYS and JOHN R. JENNYS, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John L. R. Jennys and John R. Jennys, Jr., of the County of New-York and of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. BLEECK, bankrupt—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George H. Bleeck, of the City of New-York, in the county and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN L. SLINGERLAND, Assignee,
a22-law3wTu* No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
JASPER. The leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann, Messrs. Mark Smith, W. H. Pope, Miss Edith Challis and Miss Henrietta Osborne.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lemoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Becket.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Marten and Kiralfy troupes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES AND COMICALITIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Fifty copies, one year	50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address NEW-YORK TIMES.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also No. 1,241 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British coast has been the scene of several marine disasters within a few days. The bark *Ermandine* and the brig *Peacock* were capsized in a gale and all on board both vessels perished. A fishing-schooner foundered on the 3d inst. in the Pentland Firth, and five persons were drowned. The disorders that succeeded the amnesty meeting in Dublin on Sunday night were not so serious as at first represented. Six policemen were badly and eighteen slightly wounded, and twenty-six rioters were arrested. The International Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations met yesterday in London. A general strike among the Northumberland coal-miners is apprehended. The engineers at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at a mass-meeting of 8,000 on Saturday, determined to insist that a day's work shall consist of nine hours, or fifty-four hours a week. Mr. GLADSTONE, in a speech at Whitby, on Saturday, expressed his joy that Englishmen can now look upon Americans as friends, and may indulge the hope that all controversies between the two peoples are settled.

The anniversary of the downfall of the Second Empire and proclamation of the Republic passed in France without dangerous demonstrations, military precaution to that end having been taken. Troops have been concentrated at points in the south of France to be ready, should their services be required, about the 15th inst., when the disarming of the National Guard in the southern cities begins. The commission to investigate the surrenders during the war will take them up in their chronological order, beginning with Sedan. The bill taxing newspapers has been adopted by the Assembly. There will be no vacation of the Assembly until after the evacuation by the Germans of the department surrounding Paris. An accident occurred yesterday on a railway n Northern France, by which ten persons were instantly killed, and an immense number wounded.

Ministers VON BEUST, ANDRASSY and HOHENWART will be present at the forthcoming Imperial meeting at Salzburg. The Emperor of Austria will leave Vienna for that city today. BISMARCK-BOHLEN, nephew of Prince BISMARCK, has been relieved of the Governorship of Alsace and Lorraine, and promoted to a generalship. Fatal cases of cholera have occurred at Dantzic, Elbing, Altona, Coblentz, Leipzig and Vienna.

GENERAL.

A letter from Mr. VINCENT COLYER shows that he has failed to induce COCHISE to visit Washington and was preparing to return. He encloses to the Department a letter from Canada, Alamoza, New-Mexico, setting forth that Mr. TREJILLO, a messenger with a letter authorizing him to visit COCHISE's camp, had met Gen. CROOK, who ordered him back and treated his letter with disdain, refusing to recognize the authority of the New-Mexico Superintendent in Arizona. Gen. CROOK is also represented as having treated Mr. TREJILLO with considerable harshness.

A typhoon on the Chinese coast, on the 2d inst., drove twelve vessels ashore, and caused much loss on land.

The Republican Judicial Convention of the New-York Fifth Judicial District has been called to meet in Syracuse, on Sept. 27, at noon.

The hurricane which devastated St. Thomas and St. Kitts, on the 21st ult., reached the Bahamas on the 22d, wrecking a large number of vessels. But one life is known to have been lost.

GEORGE BENNETT, HENRY WESTON, ARTHUR LUCAS and ARTHUR KINCAID, seamen on the whaling schooner *Montezuma*, at Vineyard Haven, have been arrested in Boston for the murder of a negro some months ago at San Domingo.

JAMES LEGG & CO.'s woolen mill in the village of Mapleville, R. I., was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening. Loss is over $100,000, insured for $94,000. It is feared that a watchman perished, as he has not been found.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ *We beg to state that we shall shortly publish, in a cheap pamphlet form, in English and German, the proofs we have submitted during the past few weeks of the City frauds. The warrants copied from the Controller's books, checked and revised by the official accounts sent in to the Board of Supervisors by Mayor Hall, together with the particulars of the "armories swindle," and the numerous other frauds committed under the "Rule of Four," will be arranged in a perspicuous and handy form. A totally new introduction to these reports will be written, and explanations given which will bring the history down to the present time.*

This pamphlet will have a very large circulation all over the Union—over 150,000 copies are already ordered. We can print only two pages of short advertisements in this pamphlet, and it will be necessary to send in notice early of any applications for this space. We are also ready to receive orders for the pamphlet.

Last Night's Meeting.

There is no room for doubt or misrepresentation about the character of the audience assembled at the Cooper Union yesterday evening. It was emphatically a meeting of the people, without distinction of social position or of political opinion. The composite nationalities of our citizens were fairly represented, and every interest, professional, mercantile and industrial, sent some of its members to swell the vast assemblage. The meeting was intelligent and appreciative. No specially strong point made either by the speakers or in the resolutions was passed without notice and applause, and the plain business-like tenor of most of the speeches secured earnest and uninterrupted attention from an audience that meant business, and that had obviously mastered all the facts upon which it had assembled to pronounce judgment. The thought which was evidently uppermost in the mind of almost every member of that great meeting was this: "We must not only have reform; we must have justice." From the first allusion by Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER to the necessity of making the unjust officials and contractors "disgorge" the funds they had illegally obtained, all through the references made by other speakers, and in the resolutions to the same point, this sentiment never failed to elicit the most vehement applause. No partisan vindictiveness prompted such a feeling, unless it were on the part of sincere Democrats, who felt deeply how much the New-York Ring had betrayed their party, as well as the public. But the outspoken references from the platform and from the audience to restitution and to the State Prison were met with unfailing applause, because the honest public sentiment, which the meeting truly represented, will be satisfied with nothing short of justice which carries with it retribution.

The resolutions, passed with enthusiastic unanimity, gave a sufficiently explicit reply to the cynical question of the men who have as little faith in public as in private conscience: "What are you going to do about it?" Briefly, the public replies through a representative body of citizens in mass-meeting assembled: "Your misrepresentations and evasions are sufficient proof that the charges brought against you are true. The facts already established must, by their very character, be only a portion of the truth. We are determined to ascertain the full extent of the truth, and to fix the full measure of the responsibility; we appreciate at its true value your talk about 'the old Board' and purely ministerial acts, and now formally arraign you, WILLIAM M. TWEED, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and A. OAKEY HALL, as having dishonored public offices and abused public trusts. Besides meting out to your guilt the full measure of punishment, we shall demand that your aids and accomplices shall be fully revealed, and that one and all of you shall be stamped with the same brand of public infamy. We shall also demand that the laws which have enabled you so long to hide your rascalities shall be repealed, and if no statutes now exist under which you can be prosecuted like common swindlers, we shall do our endeavor to have the omission immediately supplied. Until these ends are fully accomplished we shall recognize but one ticket and one party, those, namely, which are opposed to public plunder, and which put forward honest men. You have asked 'an unbiased, unexceptionable and unpartisan committee of tax-payers.' We present you the names of seventy men, including Democrats of unquestioned fidelity, and Republicans above the charge of partisanship. Through them we shall demand that public rights be enforced and public justice be done."

Such was the tenor of the resolutions passed yesterday evening, and such was the main tenor of the speeches made by orators of both political parties. The result, so far, is a great victory for the honest and unprejudiced public sentiment of New-York. We have steadily contended for a strictly unpartisan movement against civic corruption, and the character and results of last night's meeting afford decided testimony to the fact that such a movement, now fairly commenced, must prove irresistible. We would hardly refer to the public recognition of our labors given by the assemblage last night, were it not to point out that the enthusiastic expression of approbation by men of all shades of political opinion is the most effective reply that could be made to the charges of partisan motive in the present contest. We have done our duty in bringing to light an array of vitally important facts and figures, and it is a subject for general congratulation that the citizens of New-York have shown themselves ready and able to take appropriate action upon them. The members of the Executive Committee have assumed a great public trust, and there is no reason to doubt that they will adequately and faithfully discharge it. Here and elsewhere their progress will be watched with earnest solicitude by all friends of free government and public honesty, and on the result of their labors will depend interests far wider than even those of the commercial Metropolis of this Union.

Repeal the Ring Charter.

It is obvious to every one who has thought over the present situation of the City that the only mode of escape from the clutches of HALL and his colleagues lies in the total repeal of the charter of 1870, with its subsequent amendments. That charter was the exclusive invention of the "Ring," and was a fraud from the beginning. It was designed to consolidate and perpetuate all Municipal power in the hands of an oligarchy of four men. It had its origin in false pretenses. It was presented by its authors and commended to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, by hypocritical promises of reform, and its passage through that body was effected by pledges, every one of which has since been openly and shamelessly violated. Attempts have often been made by the *World* and other Democratic papers that were formerly bitter enemies, but are now sworn allies and defenders of the Ring, to hold the Republican Party responsible, in part at least, for the adoption of the present charter. Nothing could be more unjust or absurd. The Democratic Party came into power in 1870, with a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, and with the accumulated promises of fifteen years, annually made to their constituents that the "Radical Commissions" should be swept out of existence, and the people of this City be restored to the right of "self-government." With a Democratic Governor to back them, they had the power to frame any kind of charter for this City which they pleased, and the Republicans in the Legislature were powerless to hinder them. Applying the rule which the Democracy always apply to a Republican Legislature, they, and they alone, were responsible for any and every act that passed that body, whatever it might be. If they saw fit to quarrel among themselves, and to bid against each other for Republican support for their respective charters, they certainly have no right to complain of Republicans because they finally sided with the faction that made the fairest promises, and gave them the most liberal show in the new charter. To be sure, these promises have all been broken, and events have proved that the Republicans were egregiously "sold" by TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL; but it was not their fault, although it may have been their misfortune, that they did not, at that time, understand the utter worthlessness of "Ring" pledges.

It is well known that the leading inducement held out to Republican members of the Legislature to vote for the charter was the promise of a stringent Election law that would secure an honest vote in this City. The authors of the present charter professed, at that time, to be as anxious to stop election frauds here as any Republican could be; and, to show their good faith, they offered to pass, and did pass, the Republican Election law before the charter. In addition to this, and as a still further inducement for Republican support to the charter, they promised that the Central Park Commission should not be changed, and that the Police Commission should remain as it was before—non-partisan. Under these pledges, coupled with apparently sincere professions of a desire to give the City a good, honest, and economical government, they succeeded in getting the support of most of the Republican members for the charter. No sooner had they secured its passage, however, than they commenced "hedging," and even before the adjournment of the Legislature of 1870, it became evident that their professions and promises were a fraud, and that their only object was to establish themselves firmly in power in this City and to perpetuate the reign of the "Ring" oligarchy. Among other things, they smuggled into the Tax Levy, without the knowledge of Republicans, a clause making the office of Controller, which was left elective by the charter, an office to be filled by appointment, and authorizing Mayor HALL to fill it. The Central Park Commission, which was to remain unchanged, was transformed, by HALL's appointment, into a Ring bureau, with SWEENY, HILTON, and the notorious TOM FIELDS as the leading spirits. The Tax Commission, which was also to remain non-partisan, was made subservient to the Ring by the fraudulent insertion of a clause in the Tax Levy authorizing CONNOLLY to appoint a fifth Commissioner. All these things were done after the passage of the charter, and by the same Legislature.

But in the next Legislature, (1871,) which was also Democratic in both branches, the Ring went to work deliberately to violate all the pledges that had secured Republican support to their charter at the previous session. The amendments made to the charter at the last session are almost as bulky as the charter itself; and, in considering the Republican responsibility for the present City Government, it should always be borne in mind that the charter under which we are now living is by no means the charter which Republicans voted for in 1870. The first thing done by the last Legislature was to repeal the Election law, which was the primary inducement of Republicans to support the charter, and without which not a man of them would have voted for it. The amendments to the charter, which were voted for by none but Democrats, (the traitor WINANS excepted,) destroy the non-partisan character of the Police Commission by making HALL a member of it; abolish the office of Corporation Counsel as an elective office, and put the appointment in the hands of HALL; abolish the election of all school officers and give their appointment to HALL; extend the term of office of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen a year beyond the time for which they were elected by the people, besides many other alterations all tending to strengthen and consolidate the power of the Ring, and remove from the people the right of "self-government."

While, therefore, the Republican Party could never be justly held responsible for the charter in its original shape, it has no responsibility whatever for it as it now exists, and is ready to join all good citizens, of whatever party, in sweeping it, and its authors, out of existence. An article published in another column shows the views that were entertained of the charter by such Democrats as SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and such Democratic authorities as the *Staats Zeitung* and the *World* before the latter paper was subsidized by the Ring; and we have no doubt the same views are now entertained by all honest Democrats throughout the State. The first thing which the next Legislature should do, therefore, is to repeal the charter, and restore to the people the right of self-government that has been usurped by the Tammany oligarchy. Among other things, the original Central Park Commission, which thoroughly established its claims to public confidence, must be restored. It is by no means probable, as the *World* intimates, that Gov. HOFFMAN would veto a bill having this object in view, but, if he should be insane enough to do such a thing, the only recourse will be to pass it over his veto.

The Confidence Game.

We have been called upon lately to condole with three or four parties who have been "done" out of handsome sums of money by scoundrels who have trusted for success simply to their cool effrontery. It is a sad thing, and sometimes calamitous, for a man to lose his money, and such a misfortune we heartily wish may fall to no man—that is, O, gentlemen of the Ring, if his money is really his own. But we have not been able to repine much over the pecuniary woes of those gentlemen who have let a sharper take their money or their goods away from under their very noses by the oldest possible of old tricks. The confidence game, in bare and bald simplicity, is hardly played now. That is, a seedy stranger don't walk into your office, or stop you in the street, and ask you to let him have your watch or your pocket-book, "just to show your confidence," in him. How such a trick ever succeeded is past the comprehension of any man who usually carries all his wits about him. But that it did find victims is made credible by the trick next akin to it which has been played so often with success of late. A man steps into a warehouse or a great shop, and selects goods to the value of from one to two thousand dollars, and offers in payment a check for forty or fifty dollars more than the price of what he wishes to buy. The man is a stranger; his very face is unknown to any creature on the premises; and yet, in most cases, after some explanatory palaver about the valuable piece of paper which he offers as money, he receives the goods, and Treasury notes to make up the balance of his check, with which he straightway proceeds to make himself as scarce as possible.

Could there well be a more idiotic transaction than this on the part of a business man? And its fatuity is not mitigated, but aggravated, by the fact that the seller is very frequently not satisfied of the honesty, not to say the respectable standing, of the bland and serene stranger to whom he gives his property and his cash. In one recent case of this kind, the seller of a diamond ring, worth some twelve hundred dollars, and who had received for it a very much signed, stamped, and certified piece of white paper, actually sent a man after his customer with orders not to lose sight of him. He was "done" of course, and lost his goods and his money. But why wait until the horse is well out of the stable door? Why should a business man who knows nothing of the respectability or the credit, or even of the identity of a proposing purchaser, hesitate one moment to say respectfully and courteously, "Sir, you may be a perfectly respectable and responsible man, and this check which you offer me may be as good as a Treasury draft, but you and your check are entirely unknown to me. I must have an introduction from some one who will be responsible for you, or we must wait before delivering the goods until your check is cashed." No honorable man, no desirable customer, would take the slightest offense at such a precaution, and yet for lack of it we hear constantly of swindles, sometimes involving considerable amounts of money.

This sort of thing is not common elsewhere; or, at least, it is very rare compared with its occurrence in this country. The sharpest people in the world in making a bargain, and in all ingenious contrivances to facilitate business, we are of all people the most easily imposed upon in this way, because of our easy-going, good-natured confidence. "It'll all come right somehow," seems to be not only our creed, but our principle of action, in all matters, from the management of a steam-boat to the government of a city or a whole country. And we shrink from holding men to the strict demands either of duty or of common prudence. Our scoundrels do not trust simply to their effrontery, but they count largely upon the unwillingness of their proposed victims to do or say anything in the least degree unpleasant. It would be well for us if we were more ready to cut people short, even at the risk of giving offense, in their attempts to impose upon our good nature. It is not necessary to run the least risk of wounding any respectable man who is known, and any respectable man who is not known will see at once the propriety of satisfying a seller of his credit before asking him to deliver goods for checks or drafts. The truth is that this confidence business is all of a piece with the impositions under which we are groaning, and fretting, and crying out—"in the abstract"—as the Scotch lass talked of love. If we would only do it a little more in the concrete, we should, to speak plainly, be a little more manly and respectable. We need, individually and collectively, to take a firmer stand for our right in every-day affairs. When we do so, there will be some hope of an end to the robbery and imposition under which we constantly suffer; and it will not be necessary to move heaven and earth to keep scoundrels from robbing the public treasury "and no questions asked."

The Secrets of Famous Rivers.

Simultaneously from Europe and Asia, tidings arrive respecting two of the most famous streams of the world. These tidings will be antiquarian. The Tiber, of Rome, and the read with interest by the scientist and the Yangtsze, of China, are far apart, and the nature of the news concerning them differs almost as widely; but the closeness and importance of the relations of the one to classic history are almost equalled by those of the other to modern commerce; and thus, if from different motives, the news regarding them may command nearly equal attention.

It appears that at last the bed of the Tiber is to be thoroughly explored. The overthrow of the Temporal Power will render practicable, it is said, what under other circumstances could never have been accomplished. An Association has been formed, headed by Signor ALESSANDRO CASTELLANI, which is backed by a rich banking firm in Paris, and which will proceed at once to explore the bed of the river. Every modern scientific application will be brought to bear to facilitate and render complete the search, and results of an important character are confidently looked for. Such hopes undoubtedly appear to be well founded. We cannot, indeed, be certain of what treasures lie concealed under the yellow flood of the Tiber. But we know they must be numerous and profoundly interesting.

Every revolution, say the Italians, has had to pay its tribute to the river. The statues of unpopular rulers, the Imperial diadems, armors, and insignia of proscribed dynasties, the wrecks of galleys, the spoil of temples, the innumerable household gods committed to the stream in preference to allowing them to fall into the hands of plunderers, are among some of the relics to be exhumed from the alluvial under the turbid waters. It is anticipated, of course, that the excavators will have to go deeply below the bed of the stream to insure good discoveries. The deposits of years, counted by the thousand, must be considerable, and it will be no light task to penetrate them. The experience and machinery of engineers lately employed on the Thames Embankment are, however, to be brought into play, and, from the accounts before us, the projectors have no inadequate conception of the difficulties before them. We are glad, likewise, to gather from those accounts that the scheme is not undertaken as a commercial or financial speculation. No return is looked for other than the vast gain fairly to be prognosticated for art and history; and surely there is no other river in world the exploration of whose bed could be expected to be more fertile of additions to our stock of archæological information.

The accounts of the Chinese River are more interesting, as we have suggested, in a scientific and commercial aspect. They are, at the same time, not without significance as guides or indications bearing on the exploration of the Tiber. The sediment carried down for ages by the Yangtsze has formed the chief part of the great eastern plain of China. Shanghai itself, as its name implies, was once upon the sea, from which it is now twenty miles inland. From Shanghai to Hankow, a distance of nearly 700 miles, ply American side-wheel steamers, thus running through the heart of China; and Mr. MOSSMAN, a scientific traveler of recognized attainments, has lately read a paper at Edinburgh before the British Association, descriptive of the action of the Yangtsze upon this region. The banks of the stream are subject to prodigious inundations. These arise, in part, from the rainfall of the clouds caused by the south-west monsoon in the Indian Ocean, and in part from the melting of the snows in the high lands of Thibet near the source of the river. The floods range from thirty-five to fifty feet above low-water mark, and most of them not only do great damage, but sometimes seriously change the whole face of the country. In 1850 the entire town of Hankow, one house excepted, was thus swept away. Yet the Chinese, with the same curious fatality that leads to the rebuilding of cities which have been destroyed by volcanoes, have erected a town on the same spot larger than its predecessor. There is now, too, a British settlement, established by treaty, on the river bank east of the native town; and the authorities assented to the stipulation, it is said, because convinced that a flood ere long would sweep the dwellings of the intrusive barbarians away to the sea. The great freshets occur about once in twenty years; so that the successor of that of 1850 is now annually looked for.

Mr. MOSSMAN's account of his discoveries, the topographical changes wrought by the great river, its slow but irresistible encroachments upon the ocean, its deflection of channels and general effect upon natural objects and the works of man, is suggestive and valuable; and, although the operations of the Yangtsze are on a far vaster scale than those of the Tiber, Mr. MOSSMAN's narrative should be of service to the explorers of the bed of the latter river. One particular atmospheric phenomenon observed by him last March is in itself striking, and may lead to important general deductions. When the Yangtsze, being in a state of subsidence, had fallen nearly to low-water mark, there passed over Shanghai what appeared to be "a dense mist, obscuring the sun by day and the stars at night." At the same time there fell "fine dust of an ash-gray color, so light that it floated in the air like the sporules of the fern-brake." This swept along like a light shower of snow, covering the clothes and hair. It inflamed the eyes of many people, settled on furniture, not only above but underneath, on the bottoms of tables, chairs, &c., continued for more than a day, and rendered the skies so dark as to make it difficult to read or write early in the afternoon. Vessels met this substance 150 miles at sea, in quantities sufficient to be easily gathered. The common supposition was that this was a "dust-storm," and the residents of Shanghai so termed it. Yet Mr. MOSSMAN found that it was not dust. Neither was it sand like that which sometimes reddens the sails of the mariner who passes near Sahara, nor particles like those that occasionally burthen the air near volcanoes. In fact, it was not mineral dust at all, but "dried remains of minute *infusoriæ* and *confervæ*;" the former being animalcules of various forms and the latter aquatic plants of hair-weed, growing in fresh water. The theory is that these growths are generated in the flood waters of the Yangtsze, and their *exuviæ* left on the land after subsidence. If, thereafter, the season be dry and the electric state of the atmosphere favorable, these delicate formations rise in the air and float toward the sea. Here, by absorption of moisture, their gravity is increased and they gradually fall. The transmission of the flora of one region to another on a larger scale than has hitherto been accounted for, is thus powerfully suggested, and another secret function of the mighty rivers of the earth is laid bare.

The "Martial Law" Bugbear.

Nearly every despatch from Washington during the past week has announced the alleged intention of the President to issue a proclamation of martial law, to meet the case of the South Carolina troubles. The TIMES' despatches alone have represented what is unquestionably the true state of the case, viz.: that a proclamation of martial law has never been contemplated, and will not be resorted to except at a crisis such as we see no reason at present to dread. The very nature of the proceeding, and the exceedingly cautious and conservative manner in which the President exercises the unusual yet necessary power conferred upon the Executive by the act of last session, constitute the best of reasons for the belief, that while the President will in no wise fail in his duty to the oppressed people of the South, he will not make haste, as his traducers predict, to use the extreme powers at his command, except in the direst extremity. The effect of the passage of the act of last April has alone done great good in many parts of the South, in deterring the perpetrators of lawless acts from further outrages, and we notice now that in several instances the United States Courts, under the operation of that law, are engaged in prosecuting, convicting, and punishing a number of the arrested Kuklux, and a few forcible examples will have quite as much weight as a proclamation. The President never having, in any instance, sought to have additional powers conferred upon him, it is safe to predict that he will not yield to persuasions in the exercise of unusual powers until his deliberate judgment is convinced that it is the only remedy left. There is, happily, no reason to suppose that such an emergency will arise, and therefore the Washington letters referred to must be dismissed as a "weak invention of the enemy."

MINOR TOPICS.

An indication of the determined spirit with which the Germans are ready to take hold of the corruption in our City Government, is afforded by the leading article in yesterday's *New-Yorker Demokrat.* It refers to the citizens' meeting at the Cooper Institute. After premising that the share taken by the Germans in the movement is without reference to party lines, it goes on to say: "We are of the conviction that if the meeting contents itself with resolutions of theoretical condemnation, and with some reference to the election that is to take place in a couple of months, if it do not take directly practical measures against the authors of our troubles, if it do not lay the ax at the root of the evil, its work will not only be a failure, it will be an actual injury, and will only put new weapons of defense into the hands of our oppressors." The article denounces the waiting for the election to free us from our chains as "either folly or aid and comfort for the enemy." It advises that the meeting demand the immediate resignation of the chiefs of departments in the City Government, and if this is not complied with, the appointment of a committee to "take the necessary practical steps to enable the citizens of New-York, by united action, to secure compliance with their just demand." "The next step would then be the inauguration of a Provisional City Government, and of a permanent Vigilance and Executive Committee, to take further measures for the legal calling to account and rendering harmless all guilty parties, as well as for re-establishment of order in the Municipal household." We advise the Mayor, who has so keen an appreciation of the power of the Irish when they are aroused, to study the significance of this German article.

The *Post* publishes a letter from an anonymous correspondent, denying the accuracy of our reporter's account of his agreeable interview with Judge HILTON. On the faith of this letter, the *Post* decides that we have been "imposed upon by a false report." This is a funny way of doing business. We know our reporter, and we believe him to be a truthful man, and therefore we have a right to trust him—we do not know the *Post's* correspondent, and we have no reason whatever to believe his story. Why does he not have the manliness to sign his name to his letter? Will he meet our reporter in our office, and allow us to make such inquiries as will test the truth of his statement? Our reporter's statement is, we are assured, strictly true, and the *Post* can scarcely expect us to reject the word of a man whom we have had frequent occasion to trust, at the bidding of a person who has not the courage to put his name to his letter. Mr. HENRY HILTON *did* act in the way described—in fact, he has never been in perfect possession of his temper since Gen. GRANT declined to make him Collector of the Port. He went over to the Tammany Democracy at once, and a very good place it was for him too.

A circular has been issued by the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel to "the old patrons of the house and the public generally." It is rather a shabby-looking circular and does no special credit to the Tammany printers; but it contains allusions to some very interesting facts. It says, for instance, that the hotel has received a series of very "costly and elegant improvements," "that the carpets, furniture, &c., have been supplied from the leading first-class establishments in this country and Europe," and that "one hundred and fifty new bath-rooms have been added." We have no doubt of all this; but will Mr. TWEED's son tell us where the money came from to pay for these "costly and elegant" improvements? The county has paid $326,000 more for carpets for the new Court-house than would suffice to carpet the building in the most sumptuous manner. Has the money gone to carpet the Metropolitan? Nearly three millions went for carpentering and furniture in the Court-house. Not half a million has been really expended there. Did some of the "first-class establishments" referred to get their pay from this source? And did the million and a quarter for plumbing, to KEYSER & CO., include the one hundred and fifty bath-rooms of the Ring hotel? Mr. TWEED and Mr. TWEED's son will never tell us unless they are compelled, but the people will not wait for them to tell in order to make up their own minds.

Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, has almost literally kicked out his Secretary of State. If he did not administer personal propulsion by his boot, he sent two policemen, who took the recalcitrant official by the arms and bundled him, violently struggling, into the street. The affair is no credit to either party. The Secretary, GEO. E. BOVEE by name, had promulgated as a law, an alleged copy of an act creating a monopoly, known as the Crescent City Water-works Company. He claimed that this act had been sent to the Governor five days before the adjournment of the Legislature, and not having been returned by him before adjournment, had become a law by constitutional limitation. The Governor had previously informed the Secretary that he had not received the law until after adjournment, and intended to veto it on the first day of the next session. The Secretary, on the presumption that the Governor misrepresented the facts, proceeded to publish the law, and the Governor suspended him. The Secretary had no certain authority for his act in the Constitution, and the Governor had none at all. Such occurrences in the Government of any State are a disgrace, and the sooner Louisiana rids herself of the men capable of bringing them about, the better for the State and the country.

The closer the expenditures acknowledged in the County accounts are examined, the worse they appear. We print this morning forty items from miscellaneous expenses. They show fraud in almost every line. Thus, $965, in two bills, has been paid for "carriage hire to Controller's Office." Mr. CONNOLLY, it is said, by one of his apologists, does not keep a private carriage. We should say he had no need for one. During the session of the last Legislature, $9,350 was paid to two parties for procuring copies of bills and laws before that body, "for the Controller's Office." Of this, CORNELIUS CORSON received two thousand dollars for "certified copies of laws passed," which he unquestionably got for the asking at the Secretary of State's office, if, indeed, he got them at all. During the same session some four thousand dollars ($3,994 74) went for "expenses at Albany in relation to Tax Levy." Of this sum R. B. CONNOLLY has the shamelessness to confess that he received the lion's share—two thousand dollars. Eighteen thousand dollars were expended for "services in litigation between SMITH & FOLEY, Supervisors," of which Mr. VANDERPOEL, OAKEY HALL's law partner, pocketed three thousand dollars, and Mr. W. O. BARTLETT, three thousand dollars more. Fourteen clerks to the Special Committee on Banks were given $28,000 for their services, and of these J. B. YOUNG, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, CORNELIUS CORSON, TWEED's "receiver," and C. E. WILBOUR, received two thousand dollars each. These are specimens of the minor pickings. They are as nothing compared to what the City accounts will show when the authorities are compelled to disclose them.

Famine and cholera are marching hand-in-hand through Persia. From last accounts, the inhabitants were in dismay, and flying like sheep to escape their assailants. The famine in the southern provinces appears to have become far worse than was at first reported. In Khorassan one-third of the whole population is said to have perished from it. At Isphahan twenty-seven thousand have died of hunger. Meanwhile, in many quarters where rice is the staple of life, the drouth has dried up the swamps, and caused a total failure of the rice crops. Ever since the Shah's visit to Kerbela, says the *Levant Herald*, a great curse has weighed over Persia. Cholera, typhus, small-pox, famine and cattle-plague have combined to ruin the country. The greater part of the oxen and buffaloes are said to have died, and substitutes in the way of food have been sought for in vain.

Overexertion, either of mind or body, sometimes appears to tell sharply on a succeeding generation. As a familiar example, we know that Baron HUMBOLDT was one of the most laborious of men; by way of compensation his eldest son, just dead, seems to have been one of the laziest. He had vigorous health, the German papers say, but he spent the last twenty years or so of his life in bed. The toilsome efforts of the author of *Cosmos*, from the peaks of the Andes to the Polar seas, were thus compensated in his son by the self-indulgence of a Sybarite. Rust apparently consumes, nevertheless, faster than labor wears, for this luxurious scion of a hardy stock—styled a "sonderling" by his contemporaries of Berlin—died at a much earlier age than the great *savan*, his father.

What may be called "moral statistics" are being bandied about with utter recklessness in San Francisco. The President of a "Benevolent Society" has started the statement that there are 2,400 grog-shops, 3,000 thieves, 6,000 lewd women and 5,000 idlers in that city; or 16,400 directly engaged in "creating poverty." As there are about 150,000 inhabitants in the county of San Francisco, this makes an average of one in nine engaged in the active but unprofitable "manufacture of poverty." We do not credit the estimate. It is an extravagant one for a city much more unfavorably situated than San Francisco. And we may at least believe that, whatever the true estimate may be, the tendency of the city is toward progress. The latest immigration is forcing out the ruder element; business in all departments is becoming more stable and subject to more regular influences; and the party of municipal reform, in the coming election, is making an effort which our own community may study to advantage.

It is an old maxim that if two men ride on a horse, one must ride behind. If a certain highwayman had remembered this the other day, he might have saved himself from grief. A cattle dealer named Favier, and a farmer named Telford, being affectionate friends, no doubt, were riding home in this Darby and Joan fashion on the high road between Appleby and Ashby in England, when a would-be bandit presented himself. Favier was in front, and received the "stand and deliver" of the robber. At the same instant, Telford, previously concealed by his companion, slipped down to the ground, and running around the horse promptly knocked the assailant down. A more whimsical reversal of the old-fashioned course of things rarely happens in practice, as the astonished footpad must have realized to his cost that night when he chewed the cud of bitter reflection in Appleby Jail.

The popular indignation against the Tammany leaders, which resulted in the immense meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, has evidently disconcerted the "sachems" more than they are willing to admit. There was to have been a meeting of the chiefs at their "wigwam" last evening, but not a respectable corporal's guard could be mustered, and the half dozen or so who did attend adjourned without accomplishing further damage than promising to meet again in a month. Possibly by that time they will have received such a manifestation of popular detestation as to make their adjournment last until the Greek Kalends.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Denver, Colorado, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1871.

Soon after my last report, feeling in need of a little dissipation, I ran up to Greeley for a three days' visit. The morning of my journey was the hottest I have known since I came into the Territory, and the dust was something fearful. I was as gray as a gopher before we had made the first station. The Great Circus Company was on the train, traveling like common mortals, and looking strangely quiet and subdued. The wonderful Lee sisters, the daring Polly, the dashing Rosa, who had seemed such bewildering, flying visions of the night, in blue tarleton lit with starry spangles, had an air of weariness and dejection. Such vain and hollow and unsatisfactory things are fame and the applause of the multitude! Even the trapeze performers seemed oppressed, perhaps by too much costume, and the clown was pensive and sad, as though haunted by his old dead jokes that "will not down." The "Infant Gladiators" presented anything but a classic appearance, and the smallest performer of all, who had seemed such a cherub in tights, showed as a very ordinary child of earth, in a blue-check pinafore. In short, all was disillusion and dreariness. So do these splendid creatures who, like the fairies, dazzle and disport at night, essentially disappear at morn, leaving only a magic ring to prove that they've "been yar." The only unchanged countenance in the party was that of the stern father of many acrobats and equestriennes, who trains up sons to "make both ends meet," like a poor Government clerk, and throw somersaults like a model politician—and daughters to ride a two-horse act with equine-imity and intrepidity, and move in the difficult and exalted sphere of a hoop set with knives. To that Spartan father the quiet little girl at his side was but a small female centaur, the lively baby in arms but a nursing athlete, of infinite acrobatic possibilities. In the worn faces of all these unchildlike children there was no look of relaxation and relief. All seemed to say, "from saw-dust we come—to saw-dust we must return."

The entire morning after my arrival in Greeley, I spent in driving about with some kind friends, and seeing everything of interest. We drove up to the head of the great irrigating canal in the Cache a la Poudre River. The drive over the rolling prairie that breezy morning, with the green track of the beautiful stream, and the grand mountain ranges in sight, was very charming, and not the least of my enjoyment came from observing the fine condition of the flocks and herds all along our way. The terrible prickly-pear cactus was so thick that I could not see how, without iron-clad noses, the poor creatures could graze amid it; but they manage somehow to pick up a good living. Wonderful are the compensations nature grants us, even in her most harsh and niggardly moods. This ugly, bristling, ubiquitous cactus of the plains when in flower makes the wild waste one vast deep blush of bloom. Then its nutritious fruit, much like the mandrake in taste, and even the pulpy inside of the plant itself, has saved many a lost or belated emigrant's life. They tell me, too, that the antelope uses a thicket of cacti as a sort of *chevaux-de-frise* when pursued by prairie wolves. With cactus on every side she and her young ones are safe from their soft-footed howling besiegers. So the ugly, bristling patch wherein they stand intrenched is to the antelope family pleasanter than a garden of roses—is a prickly pear-adise.

The principal irrigating canal of Greeley is said to be twenty-six miles long. Branching out from this are countless ditches, each of which calls bloom and verdure, fruit and grain, from the brown, hard soil, that has lain fallow for uncounted centuries. Every tiniest shout or gurgle of the swift, clear water, is like a trump of resurrection to the dead earth. They have almost too much of a good thing here. They are intemperate in the use of water. They revel and riot in irrigation, and some points of the town, where the element seems to "wander at its own sweet will," bid fair to produce an unparalleled crop of mosquitoes.

The growth of foliage here is something marvelous. Trees, which in June last were bare as telegraph poles, now wear great crowns of leafy branches. It seems like the miracle of the Monk of Innisfallen, who planted his old staff in the sand, and it leaved out, budded and blossomed on the instant. And yet they call Greeley "a slow place." Said one traveler to another on the cars the other day, "Don't stop in that town; you'll die of the dullness in less than five hours. There is nothing there but irrigation. Your host will invite you out to see him irrigate his potato-patch; your hostess will excuse herself to go and irrigate her pinks and dahlias. Every young one has a ditch of his own to manage; there is not a billiard-saloon in the whole camp, nor a drink of whisky to be had for love or money. The place is a humbug. Its morality and Greeleyisms will bust it up some day."

It is a fact that Greeley is a model temperance town. In every deed given for land is inserted this clause:

> "That it is expressly agreed between the parties hereto, that intoxicating liquors shall never be manufactured, sold or given away in any place of public resort as a beverage, on said premises; and that in case any one of these shall be broken or violated, this conveyance, and everything herein contained, shall be null and void."

Bad Tammany politicians will go to Greeley when they die. Yet, I heard a curious story the other day. A traveler about starting for Long's Peak, from Greeley, wished to procure some whisky as an antidote for the bite of the rattlesnake. Of course it was not to be had there, but he was advised to procure instead spirits of ammonia at the drug-store. Thinking, perhaps, that rattlesnakes at this season might be uncommonly thick and venomous, he had his quart flask filled, and he afterward said, "Really, if I hadn't have known, I should have taken that ammonia for whisky, and as good whisky as ever I drank."

The women of Greeley seem to me to have great spirit and cheerfulness. Yet I felt that with their new, strange, wild surroundings—the illimitable vastness of earth and sky—with new labors and hardships, and deprivations and discomforts—with the care of all the ditches that cometh upon them daily, they must be discontented, unhappy, rebellious, and I tried to win from them the sorrowful secret. I gave them to understand that I was a friend to the sex ready at any time, on the shortest notice, to lift up my voice against the wrongs and disabilities of women—that I deeply felt for wives and daughters whom tyrant man had dragged away from comfortable Eastern homes, neighborly cronies and choice Gospel and shopping privileges. But the perverse creatures actually declared that they were never so happy and so healthy as they are here, right on the edge of the great American Desert—that they live in the sure hope of soon having more than the old comforts and luxuries around them—that, in short, the smell of the "flesh-pots of Egypt" has gone clean out of their nostrils.

In fact, I find Colorado women everywhere; on mountain or plain, in town or ranch, singularly courageous and cheery, and I think that the cause, in great part, lies in their excellent health. The pioneer women of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, had in their time to endure similar hardships and privations, with ague and fevers thrown in. The spirit shook with the body; when the liver gave out, the heart soon failed.

If I was astonished at the buildings, fields, and gardens of this year-and-a-half-old colony, I was more astonished at the sight of the colonists, as I beheld them one night, gathered in the Town Hall. There were so many of them, and formed so gay and smiling a crowd, that I almost looked for the trap-doors, up which it seemed they must have come like the fairy folk in a Christmas spectacle, yet they looked like anything but fairies—good solid, earnest men and women, and stalwart lads and blooming girls. The faces of the men showed that they took the great New-York journals, and were alive to all the issues of the day, and the fashions of the ladies showed that *Harper's Bazaar* has found its way to their new homes.

Greeley is supposed to be essentially a *Tribune* community, or, for short, a Tribunity; but though doubtless honoring their illustrious godfather, that their days may be long in the land they have irrigated, these colonists are people of independent thought and action, having their own ideas on morals, religion and politics, and even on questions of amnesty, suffrage and farming; very few of the colonists are agriculturists "to the manner born;" most are professional men. One whom I had seen last in college, I found moulding adobe brick with his own hands. I don't believe that he turned out a poorer adobe article for knowing Latin and Greek. His fair wife, from a four months' old garden, had produced fifty varieties of pink, besides hosts of other flowers. She says Nature in this regenerated and baptized soil seems resolved to make up for lost time by producing flowers in matchless profusion and brilliance of coloring. But it seems to me that she sends them out in such haste that she forgets to scent them. They lack fragrance.

I have said a good deal about Greeley, not because I am particularly interested in it, but because I believe in the colony system out here, and this is the only one I have yet visited. I am told that the Chicago Colorado Colony at Longmont, has a situation of unrivaled beauty, is in the best of hands, and "flourishes like a green-bay tree"—or a young cottonwood. The St. Louis Colony, whose head-quarters are at Evans, a few miles this side of Greeley, is also full of promise, agriculturally and morally. It is young, but after the success of Greeley and Longmont it has no doubtful experiment to try. I am sorry it has not followed a good example in adopting a temperance Constitution.

If you question Colorado settlers, anywhere, about those pests of the plains, alkali and rattlesnakes, they will answer like Michigan people about fever and ague, and Mississippi River people about mosquitoes: "None here, but a little further on, look out."

I always inquire about the rattlesnake, for the subject, like the reptile, has for me a fearful fascination. I came out to this Territory with almost a foreknowledge that I should encounter one on his native heath. I never see a prairie-dog, sitting at the door of his little house, without thinking of the horrible parlor-boarder below.

I started on our excursion to Platte Cañon the other day with a presentiment which amounted to a moral certainty that I should see a rattlesnake. I believe in presentments,

> "Believing that they are
> In mercy sent, to warn, restrain, prepare."

This hung about me all day. I knew it must come—a sight, at least of the deadly creature. At last, while following a narrow trail up the cañon, by a mysterious sort of mental illumination I saw, just around a point, a large flat rock, and on that rock, coiled and ready to strike, the snake! Yet I did not turn back—I only went forward more slowly and cautiously—all sense resolved into sight and hearing. I rounded the point, and then, just as I had foreseen it, I found the flat rock, but not the snake.

I meant to have begun at least in this letter an account of a glorious four days' excursion among the mountains and mines, but my nonsense has left no room for it. Another time.

P. S.—When you make New-York too hot to hold the Tammany Ring, I think they ought to be warned not to come to Denver. A mysterious Vigilance Committee, reviving the memory of old days, "pleasant and mournful to the soul," has just been scattering through the City by night a fearful hand-bill, illustrated and emphasized by rows of black coffins, like ghastly exclamation-points, and running thus, in the biggest and blackest of type:

Murderers! Thieves and Robbers! Beware! *The first man who commits murder, robbery or larceny to the amount of $20 is our meat. A word to the wise is sufficient. This is our first and last warning. Thieves notified to leave this place will do so at once, or stay at their peril.*

The M. and R. H's. will meet at 8 o'clock P. M., Aug. 26, 1871, at the rear room of M. and R. H.

By order of

THE EXECUTION COMMITTEE.

I believe there has been a mighty exodus of thieves and roughs over the D. P. and K. P. Railroads, fleeing before the coffins and black "caps." How we pity you, exposed to all the perils of street-car travel, with Tammany in full blast, and no M. and R. H. to protect you or avenge your taking off.

G. G.

National Broadway Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Upon several occasions my name as President of the National Broadway Bank, has been mentioned in your paper, in connection with "Ring jobs" and "armory swindles." By publishing the following facts, the public will be able to judge whether my business relations with the City and County of New-York have been such as to justify the statements made in your paper.

1. Application was made to the Broadway Bank to take the accounts of the City and County, on account of its convenience and security, and for which it has paid a liberal interest.

The bank had paid their regular legally-drawn warrants upon it and no other, not claiming the right to know from depositors for what purpose they intend using their money when they draw their checks, whether for business, benevolent, or fraudulent purposes. It is not the right of any bank to make such inquiries, as is well known by every business man.

2. My connections with the armory are thus: In 1869, myself, in connection with two other gentlemen, owned half of the block of ground on the corner of the Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, 190 feet in depth, upon which we were commencing to erect a large building to let for business purposes, when application was made to us by several members of the National Guard and County authorities, to make the building of great strength and capacity, to accommodate a regiment of our City volunteer soldiers, and that there was a necessity for such accommodations in that part of the City, and which the riots of July, 1863 and 1871, fully prove. The building was erected to suit their views, causing a very large increase of the cost. When finished, the upper part was hired by the Board of Supervisors for an armory, and, as I am informed, has been used as such, and is still under their control. There was no intimation given to me at any time of anything wrong about this lease, nor do I know of any. If property-owners have applications to rent their buildings, the supposition is that such are to be occupied. We took it for granted ours was to be in any manner such authorities might direct, and think no blame should be attached to us in this matter.

So far from making money in any way by this armory business, I am a loser and not a gainer of many thousand dollars, and I am not willing to receive one dollar from the City of New-York for rent or services for which I do not render a valuable equivalent.

F. A. PALMER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"JASPER" AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

A drama founded upon Charles Dickens' *Mystery of Edwin Drood*, was represented at the Grand Opera-house last evening. Its impression upon the audience was decidedly uneven. We remember, it is true, few successful plays resting upon stories which have been told in print. In this instance, Mr. De Leon, the author of the piece, had not only to confine himself to the use of incidents and characters with which we are not sure that any one can have much sympathy, but to seek out a dénouement by them conditioned. So far as the mere work of selection is concerned, Mr. De Leon's task has been performed with sufficient cleverness to merit commendation. But he has not been felicitous in his solution of the mystery. It was scarcely worth while, after compelling attention to three acts of a not very interesting nature, to fill two others with nightmares for the purpose of attaining to the finale of a comedietta. The fourth and fifth acts of "Jasper" are big with murder, with the ravings of opium-eaters, with rambles in grave-yards, and with somnambulistic walks. The discovery that *Jasper* is guiltless, and that *Edwin Drood* still lives, following these frightful scenes, is not fitted to quiet in an instant the spectators' nerves, by that time well-nigh unstrung, and a happy close seems to ill repay the bill of horrors supped on during the previous hour. Writing after the fall of the curtain, toward midnight, we can only, however, deal with the general aspect of the case. In relation to the drama itself, we can afford space to say that it conforms closely enough to the plot and people in the fragmentary composition named above to be intelligible to its readers, while one of the results of its first hearing will be to rid the first half of the manuscript of a quantity of matter wholly uninstructive for men and women ignorant of the contents of the book. The acting in "Jasper," yesterday, was reasonably good. As *Jasper*, Mr. Bandmann's interview with *Rosa Bud*, at the end of the third act, though its effect might have been heightened by the contrast of a pathos the actor does not express, was full of intensity and subdued force, and his confession while writhing under the influence of opium, gave birth to a picture that fairly struck awe. We are still compelled to defer a judgment upon Mrs. Bandmann, to whom the part of *Rosa*, prominent as the character is, gives no opportunity. The ever-inebriated sexton, *Durdles*, had a most humorous representative in Mr. Mark Smith, and *The Opium Crone* was painted in repulsive colors by Miss Emma Cline. In addition to the changes in "Jasper," which the author will find it expedient to make, and which we have hinted at already, other points in the performance we speak of ought to receive attention. Trees are not usually green at Christmas-tide, and lightning is rare in the same season, and, above all, never flashes forth from a house. And Mr. Tissington must be advised that he is not in a circus, and must reduce to pianissimo passages the fortissimos which often caused the dialogue to be inaudible yesterday. He would do well, also, to dispense with the co-operation of the wind instruments when spoken words are to be accompanied by the orchestra; but we cannot expect a complete reform at once. We subjoin the full distribution of the rôles:

John Jasper, of Cloisterham Cathedral	Mr. Bandmann
Durdles, the "Stony One" Sexton	Mr. Mark Smith
Edwin Drood, Jasper's Nephew	Mr. E. F. Thorne
Thos. Sapsea, Esq., Mayor and Auctioneer	Mr. C. W. Barry
Rev. Septimus Crisparkle, Minor Canon of the Cathedral	Mr. Harry Eytinge
Mr. Grewgious, an "angular man" and a "dry chip" of London Law	Mr. T. J. Hind
Neville Landless, an orphan, pupil to Crisparkle	Mr. W. H. Pope
Mr. Luke Honeythunder, Philanthropist, Neville's guardian	Mr. George Johnson
The Deputy, alias "Winks," silent partner to Durdles	Miss Marion Fiske
Rosa Bud, pre-engaged	Mrs. Bandmann
Helena Landless, engaging	Miss Edith Challis
The Opium Crone	Miss Emma Cline

Base-Ball—Mutual vs. Athletic.

The fourth game of the series between the Mutual and Athletic Clubs yesterday, which was played on the Union Grounds, attracted nearly 2,000 spectators, and up to the close of the fifth inning was quite interesting, but afterward the Athletics played very poorly, and the final result was the success of the Mutuals by a score of 18 to 7. This leaves each Club the winner of two games. We append the score:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Cuthbert, l. f.	0	1	3	1	Hatfield, 2d b.	3	1	3	2
Bechtel, p.	0	1	2	1	Patterson, l. f.	3	2	5	0
Radcliffe, s. s.	0	0	0	4	Start, 1st b.	2	4	5	0
Malone, c.	2	3	0	1	Wolters, p.	3	2	0	0
Fisler, 1st b.	1	1	13	0	Eggler, c. f.	3	2	6	0
Reach, 2d b.	1	2	2	3	Mills, c.	2	2	3	1
Sensy, c. f.	1	0	3	0	Ferguson, 3d b.	1	3	0	1
Meyerle, 3d b.	1	2	2	2	Pearce, s. s.	1	2	0	1
Huebell, r. f.	0	1	2	1	Higham, r. f.	0	1	3	0
	7	10	27	13		18	19	27	5

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	—7
Mutual	4	2	1	0	0	4	1	5	1	—18

Runs Earned—Athletics, 1; Mutuals, 4.
First Base by Errors—Athletics, 3; Mutuals, 6.
Fielding Errors—Athletics, 20; Mutuals, 7.
Umpire—Mr. Tracy, of the Chicago Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Municipal Affairs—Meeting of the Board of Supervisors—More Bills to Be Paid.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the Mayor presiding. The bill of J. M. Tracy, Warden of the County Jail, for supplies furnished the Jail during the past month, amounting to $3,595 81, was ordered to be paid. A bill for medical and funeral expenses, on account of the Ninth Regiment, (Col. Fisk's,) incurred during the riots of July, and bills amounting in the aggregate to $4,700, for refreshments furnished the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth Regiments, were referred to the Committee on Finance. The Board then adjourned to the 18th inst.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen also met yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair. The only business transacted was to concur in a resolution vacating the office of Commissioner of Deeds on the 20th inst. It is understood that after the old appointments are cleared off, under this resolution, new ones will be made. The Board adjourned to the 18th inst.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen had no quorum yesterday.

The Lee Homicide—Inquest.

Yesterday Coroner Herrman began an inquest in the case of George Lee, a native of Ireland, forty-four years old, who became engaged in an affray on Friday night at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, and being found insensible, was picked up by the Police, and died while being taken to the Station-house. From the testimony taken by the Coroner it appeared that deceased, who was intoxicated, quarreled with James Valentine and Edward King, and was knocked down by the latter. In falling his skull was fractured, and death ensued in consequence. Both King and Valentine had been arrested, and after the Coroner had examined several witnesses, it was found that Capt. Garland had neglected to send the prisoners before the Coroner, who was therefore compelled to adjourn the proceeding without a verdict being rendered. The inquest will be concluded on Wednesday.

Convention of the German Organization of Hermann's Sons.

The tenth Convention of the order of Hermann's Sons, which is a large German organization, is to commence to-morrow, and will continue until Friday. A reception of the visiting lodges will take place at the head-quarters of the Grand Lodge, in Ludlow-street, this evening, at which place a procession will be formed, to march to the Germania Assembly-rooms, where the opening banquet is to take place. The line of march will pass through Houston-street, Avenue A and Seventh-street, to the Bowery. To-morrow a convention of delegates will be held, and on Friday the election of officers is to take place. The Convention closes with a ball, to be given on Friday evening at the Germania Assembly-rooms.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-ENGLAND POLITICS.

The Interest Centered in Massachusetts—Novelty of the Present Contest—The Wire-Working of the Different Factions—Coming Conventions—The Maine Election Next Week.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 4, 1871.

The interest in New-England politics is, this Fall, most assuredly centered in this State. In Maine, it is true, there is to be an election, and that, too, very soon, but no one pays much attention to it. Possibly this may be because it is pretty well understood that its result is foreordained; but certain it is, that it cannot present the attractions and the features that this State puts forward. Here is now seen the novel spectacle of a half dozen prominent men, wrangling publicly for the Republican nomination for Governor weeks before the meeting of the Nominating Convention, and two or three insignificant factions laying with but little secrecy the longest of wires and the deepest of schemes. In order to better carry on their work, which is scandalizing the sober-going citizens of the Commonwealth, who believe in the doctrine that the officer should be sought and not the office, as thoroughly as they believe in the Pilgrims and in Boston and Bunker Hill. The friends of the various politicians who covet the Governorship have deliberately opened "head-quarters," and to them they invite co-operators. Gen. Butler has the finest rooms. These are in Pemberton-square, nearly opposite to the house occupied until recently by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. Here several secretaries and attendants are kept constantly at work. Visitors are received in an ante-room, where they take positions in line. At the proper moment a card goes in, and presently the visitor follows it, and is received with bluff or cordial welcome, and his business attended to. Gen. Butler's rooms, by the way, were formerly occupied by the Hartford and Erie Railroad Company when the State loans were copious and stock speculations plenty. In this same quiet square;—it is a peculiar place, this Pemberton-square, opening out and setting way in from the busy corners about Court and Tremont streets; it is crowded with lawyers' and architects' offices, and will before long probably be called by general consent the Barristers' Retreat. In this same quiet square is also the head-quarters of the "Jewell movement." It is a pleasant room, but doesn't have a business look. Dr. Loring "sees" everybody in the rooms of the New-England Agricultural Society, of which he is President; and the Rice Head-quarters have been established in a nest of lawyers' offices on Washington-street. These were formerly in Young's Hotel, but it was found that the opposition cliques were making so much capital out of it, associating the Rice people with the "free rummies," as the believers in licensing the sale of liquor are irreverently called, that it was thought best to make a change. The new rooms are pleasant, but not so regal as the old at Young's.

HOW THE WIRES ARE LAYING.

The politicians and their friends are working like beavers upon the voters throughout the State. The Butler faction seem to be going on with the most system. His agents have secured some responsible person in every town to "see" the leading local politicians and work the Butler cause, and where he stands poorest there the money, which seems to bring all things, is sent. It is said by those who pretend to know all about the future, and there are many such, you may be sure, that Loring will "sell out" to Butler so as to secure the succession in Congress from the Fifth District, and that in order to defeat Butler, if no other man now prominent can be pushed, the Rice and Jewell men will unite on Dawes or Washburn, both of whom, you will notice, are kept out of the contest and the line of prominence. How much there is in this I am not prepared to say; but I give it as a sample of the present inside talk. The opponents of Butler are very bitter, and his friends are very strong. There is no half-way point between them. The former will do everything to defeat him, and there is no limit to the length the latter will go to elect him. So you can understand me when I say that the contest of the present season is as tough and exciting a one as Massachusetts has had for many a year, and it will draw, if it has not already drawn, the attention of the country generally.

THE COMING CONVENTIONS.

There are to be a pleasing variety of nominating Conventions before the canvass is completely on. First will come the regular Democratic State Convention. It will take place on the 14th inst., at Springfield. Besides nominating a State ticket the Convention will choose delegates to attend the National Democratic Convention next Summer, whose difficult duty it will be to choose a Presidential standard-bearer for the party. It bids fair to be a lively Convention, as the "Young Democracy," a combination of comparatively recent growth, are determined to take the reins into their own stout hands. Next will follow a Delegate Convention of "liberal men of all parties" in the State "for the purpose of forming a Coalition Party." This mysterious affair, with which vague reports about all sorts of reforms are associated, will occur in this city on the 21st. Three days after, on the 24th, the Republican Convention, on which so much depends, and for which so many schemes are "laying." It will be held at Worcester, and probably Gen. Banks, one of the few prominent State politicians whose name has not, during the present season, been associated with the Governorship, will preside. In order to guard against any "packing" business it has been decided that delegates shall be admitted to the floor only by tickets which they can only procure by presenting their credentials at the door. After these Conventions, and when fully informed of the plans and programmes of the Republicans and Democrats, the Labor Reformers and the Prohibitionists will meet. Both factions will hold Conventions on the 4th of October, the former at Framingham, and the latter in this city. It is as certain as anything in politics can be that the Labor Reformers will nominate Butler, and with much enthusiasm, and it is possible, yes probable, that the Temperance people will also nominate him. But you may depend upon it, that this consummation will not be effected until after a wrangle of words and a good deal of hot talk; these radical one-idea men never or hardly ever meet without quarreling. The majority of their leaders, however, seem set for Butler. They think they see in him their great agitator who, to spite the leaders of the dominant party in this State, if for nothing more, will carry their pet schemes through. One of them, at a recent meeting, a minister, said, with a great deal of enthusiasm and piety, that "if Gen. Butler went in as Governor he would be backed by all the Christian men in the State," and many who heard him replied "amen." It is singular what a power this man has. It is something like that of Fisk, Jr. The latter is so audacious, so coolly villainous, that the good people here, many of them, after his show of himself at the head of his Ninth Regiment on the 17th of June, declared with sympathetic countenances that "they didn't believe he was so bad after all, and he was surely smart and go-ahead like." So they say of Butler. It is strange indeed.

VOTES OF PAST YEARS.

The interest which is felt in the approaching election will give a value to the following official figures, which give the vote in Massachusetts for the past three years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
William Claflin	132,121	74,106	79,549
John Q. Adams	63,286	50,735	48,600
All others	84	102	62
Edwin M. Chamberlin	....	13,567	....
Wendell Phillips	....	....	21,916

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The election in Maine takes place next Monday. A Governor, Legislature and county officers are to be chosen. Gov. Sidney Perham, the present incumbent, heads the Republican ticket, and Charles P. Kimball, of Portland, of the famous carriage firm of Kimball Brothers, leads the Democrats. It is generally believed that there will be a considerable falling off in the total vote. Last year's campaign was a more vigorous one than this, as Congressmen were to be chosen. The vote for Governor then stood, Republican, 54,040; Democratic, 44,534; showing a Republican majority of 9,506. All the Democrats boast to do is to reduce the Republican majority of last year. This they may and may not do. The Republicans emphatically declare they will not do it. But time will show. It would be astonishing if they should, and everybody, including even themselves, I fancy, would be greatly surprised.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Republican Delegates from Rochester—Grant Indorsed—Tammany Denounced.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The local Republican Convention was held in this city to-night. The following-named delegates were chosen to attend the State Convention: Thomas Raines, Charles W. Briggs, De Witt C. Ellis, Alonzo L. Mobbitt, and John Hohenstein. The Convention indorsed the Administration of President Grant, emphatically denounced the influence of Tammany Hall in every form, and enthusiastically presented the name of Thomas Raines as a candidate before the State Convention for the nomination of the State Treasurer. The Convention was entirely harmonious.

TAMMANY AGAIN REPUDIATED.

An Outspoken Southern Democratic Journal Denounces its Assault on the Freedom of the Press, and Resents its Arrogant and Impertinent Spirit of Dictation to the Democratic Party.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Sept. 2.

The Tammany Ring has overreached itself in its tyrannical effort to crush out the New-York Times by an ejectment suit to get possession of the Times building for the City. From what we can understand of the case, there is no chance in law or equity for the City to recover, and this is not expected by the Tammany Ring. Their object appears to be to crush out and silence the Times newspaper by an expensive litigation, or avenge themselves for its fierce and damaging attacks on the Ring, and its terrific exposures of frauds and peculations.

This is a contest of more than local interest. It involves more than a mere municipal quarrel over the funds of the City Treasury, and the tricks of politicians to obtain money and office. New-York City politics have been a scandal and disgrace for more than a generation. They have been a bye-word and a reproach among men, without distinction of party, elsewhere.

But in the present case principles and rights are involved dear alike to Democrats and Republicans everywhere. There is an audacious effort on the part of the Tammany politicians having control of the City finances to persecute and break down a City paper for the offense of exposing their corruptions. In a case like this public opinion and sympathy can have but one side. Throughout the country, and in every section, an attack like this upon the freedom of the Press is viewed as an attack on public liberty. The motives of the editors of the Times are lost sight of in the more flagrant corruption of the motives of its aspirants. The title of the owners of the Times building, it is alleged by them, can be established by an irrefragible chain. But it will cost money to defend it against persistent attacks with all the skillful appliances of the law, wielded by a revengeful Ring, who pay the expense on their side out of the City Treasury. The result, however, will be to increase the popularity and business of the Times to a degree that its enhanced value as a property will more then compensate for the outlay in defending its title.

One good effect of this persecution will be to cripple the influence of Tammany Hall as a political machine, throughout the United States. It is a very rich corporation, controlled by men of colossal fortunes, many of them made by official positions, its perquisites and its opportunities, and these controlled by the City finances and patronage. Not content with this, they have sought to manage the National Democracy, and hoped to obtain a paramount influence over the National Government through that means. They have tried to make Tammany Hall the head-quarters of National Democracy and in a measure the synonym of it.

The pure and more patriotic elements of that great party, outside the City and State of New-York, and its mercenary influences, have always been somewhat jealous of such a sinister domination. They will, after this, view with still more suspicion every emanation from that quarter. They will watch the pliant politicians of Democratic faith, going up from other States to that golden Mecca—Tammany Hall—and view with suspicion the extension of its political wires beyond the limits of Manhattan Island.

It will be a most desirable fruit of this contest between Tammany and the New-York Times, if the National Democratic Party is freed from what has been growing to be an arrogant and impertinent spirit of dictation from Tammany Hall. The party cannot well dispense with the political aid and power of the great Democratic State of New-York and its thirty-three electoral votes. But it can very well afford to look in other directions than Tammany Hall as an example of pure politics and a guide to the true principles for administering the Government in case of Democratic success in the next Presidential election.

ILLINOIS.

Hon. Burton C. Cook's Letter to his Constituents.

The following is the letter which Mr. Cook has addressed to the voters of the Sixth Congressional District of Illinois, informing them of his resignation:

Denver, Col., Aug. 19, 1871.

To the Electors of the Sixth Congressional District of the State of Illinois:

Fellow-Citizens: The health of my family being such as to require my constant care, and so much of my time that, without neglecting what seems to me my first duty, I shall not be able to properly discharge the duties of Representative at the next session of Congress, I have, therefore, transmitted to the Governor my resignation as your Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States.

In returning to your hands the trust with which you have so long honored me, I now desire to express my sincere and earnest thanks for the confidence you have reposed in me, the expression of which has been so often repeated.

Some aaticles which have been published in one or two newspapers in the district in regard to my future political aspirations render it necessary for me to say that in resigning my office as Representative, my retirement from political life is absolute and final.

I have the honor to be, very gratefully, your obedient servant, BURTON C. COOK.

LOUISIANA.

Gov. Warmoth's Removal of His Secretary of State.

The summary ousting of Mr. Bovee by Gov. Warmoth from the office of Secretary of State of Louisiana, on the 29th ult., occasioned much comment in New-Orleans. The *Bee*, of the 31st, says:

"Notwithstanding his advertisement announcing his purpose of being at the State-house yesterday, to transact public business, as the only person authorized to officiate as Secretary of State, he did not make his appearance at the building. Two policemen were on duty, in the hall, in front of the room of the Secretary of State, and in that room was Gen. Herron, calmly awaiting events, seemingly confident of present security, under the guardianship of the brace of Metropolitans and of the future, under the warrant of His Excellency, Henry C. Warmoth. Everybody one meets on the street is anxious to know what has turned up. People want to know by what authority the Governor, without a judicial warrant, uses the Police to put men violently out of their offices? And people want to know, also, what Mr. Bovee can do to help himself? In answer to these questions, all that can be said is that nothing 'turned up' since Tuesday afternoon; that those who went to see the Governor's authority for using the Police have to learn that he is the fountain of power in Louisiana; that if the law does not grant authority for anything he does, he can make a law for the occasion, and that Mr. Bovee, whatever he may intend, has not yet done anything in the Courts. It is whispered about that should the Governor fail to secure the City Council for the New-Orleans Water-works Company, Mr. Delassize or some other administrator or administrators will be put out of the City Hall as summarily as Mr. Bovee was put out of the Mechanics' Institute. For this reason City Hall folk were on the lookout all day yesterday for some great change, but it didn't come. It is regarded, however, as inevitable."

Mass-Meeting of Colored Citizens.

In response to a call from Col. James Freeman, a meeting was held last night at the armory, Twenty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, in the interest of the Excelsior Guard, Eighty-fifth Regiment, which was organized the 20th of last March. Owing to the absence of Rev. H. L. Swears and others interested in the welfare of the regiment, little was done, and after a few encouraging remarks from the Colonel, the meeting (the first since the Fourth of July parade) was adjourned. In the course of his remarks, the Colonel said that although they were Republicans, they eschewed politics, and he regretted that any feeling not purely military should have influenced the colored volunteers of New-York City.

The New-Jersey Governorship.

The deep interest manifesting itself in reference to New-Jersey politics in the various Metropolitan papers is but the reflection of a deeper feeling now agitating the Republican circles throughout the length and breadth of the State. New-Jersey is, possibly, one of the most evenly-balanced States, politically, in the Union, and should we, therefore, be so unwise as to select a losing man in the coming Gubernatorial canvass, its fate will go far toward adding a link in the circumstantial chain of evidence, in connection of Republican rule, and will materially help decide the approaching Presidential campaign. Consequently it is all the more important that we should select a man who has the elements of success in him, by reason of certain positive qualities he possesses, and not because he is the exponent of a clique or faction, or is championed by a certain ring ecclesiastical or political.

New-Jersey has been tyrannized over by rings of politicians until the patience of the people has ceased to be a virtue, and now they are determined to free themselves from this political thraldom. The question of locality was very properly dropped with the retirement of Mr. Beute, and since his withdrawal the contest lies between Messrs. Walsh, Kilpatrick and Davidson.

First in the category of would-be Governors comes Mr. Walsh. A great deal can be said against the wisdom of nominating Mr. Walsh. He is an unlucky man—a great thing in politics—and while I am not, in the strictest interpretation of the term, a native American, the fact that he was born in England will alienate a large foreign vote that we could, undoubtedly, otherwise gain; besides will drive from us many of the old native Americans, who will not and cannot be induced to vote for a naturalized citizen—particularly an Englishman. Probably no man in New-Jersey regrets that deplorable event more than Mr. Walsh himself, and possibly he made haste to correct that error as speedily as circumstances would allow, by emigrating to this country; still the fact does exist, and its knowledge will be made use of by the opposition to inflame and excite the prejudice of the native-born Jerseymen against him. Every Democratic banner in the state would have inscribed on it, "Fi, foo, fum! I smell the blood of an Englishman," or something else equally euphoneous, appealing to the prejudices and passions of our English-hating community. At one time a great deal of sympathy was excited for Mr. Walsh among a large class of our Republican citizens, by what they supposed was unfair treatment received at the hands of a certain ring of politicians, but recent events, and Mr. Walsh himself, have done much to dispel that illusion, and there is now a reactionary feeling permeating all classes of Republicans that threatens much mischief to him should he be so unfortunate as to receive the nomination. Also, a mistaken impression has gone forth that Mr. Walsh is a generous and liberal man. Those two qualities are God-given, and we always respect the happy possessor of them when they are accompanied by an unselfish motive. Now, certainly, any one intimately acquainted with Mr. Walsh and the manner he treats his working men, would never think of calling him either generous or liberal. He has, to a very great degree, the unfortunate characteristics of all other wealthy Englishmen—hatred and contempt for the poor laboring man. So well known is this fact that many of the most prominent Republicans in the State assert that if he should get the nomination Newark City alone would go against him by at least 1,500 majority. Another fact that would be given unpleasant publicity—and it would array the German vote against us—is that Mr. Walsh was identified with the movement to stop the cars from running on Sunday in Newark, and he is said to still cling to that idea and only awaits an opportunity to try the experiment over again. The principle that allows a rich man to rumble to church in a carriage and liveried coachman, and compels the poor man to walk, can never be popular in this country; and the occasional religious theorist who tries to force his fanaticism upon an unwilling people deservedly merits the working man's contempt. Mr. Walsh is well known over the State, principally from the fact that he has been twice beaten, once by John I. Blair, for the gubernatorial nomination, and by Mr. Frelinghuysen, last Fall, for United States Senator. Old politicians, like old sailors, are very superstitious about one's luck. Now, so great is the unbelief in Mr. Walsh's luck that many of the old workers in the party can't be induced to touch him.

That we would lose the State by a large majority, should he be nominated, I don't think any one acquainted with Jersey politics for a moment doubts; and when the impression is so general and wide-spread, it would seem the quintessence of folly to attempt the experiment. We tried that in '68 and found it a losing game, and we are not now politically so safe that we can try any more at present.

Mr. Walsh, in the belief that his popularity was on the wane, had not seriously thought of becoming a candidate until a short time ago. The reasons assigned for this sudden change are believed to have been caused by certain overtures made to him by the Newark Ring, which were accepted by him. Some of his friends, recognizing the fact that this knowledge would result in his defeat as a candidate for election, are making strenuous efforts to deny it, but without avail. That he is their choice of candidates, and that they are straining every nerve to nominate him, have become matters of history. Letters have been strewn broadcast over our fair State, written by Geo. A. Halsey, urging his nomination in the strongest terms. In Newark, their secret agents and ward-strikers are working night and day to send a solid delegation committed to him. Many of his old friends and coworkers refuse to follow him in his strange companionship and are urging the claims of others. Now, we of Bergen, declining to be led by the nose by the Newark Regency, are determined to put forward a man who is radically opposed to all Rings and corporations, whether railroad or political, and we believe we have found such a one in the person of John Davidson, of Union. That Mr. Davidson is an open and avowed enemy of all combinations, having for their object the enriching of the few at the expense of the masses, no one knowing him can deny. Many urge against him that he is not a native of Jersey, and, in some respects, not in sympathy with its people, but uses the State as a matter of convenience, as a place of residence simply; but we deny any such aspersions upon his motives and claim for him that he is, to all intents and purposes, in full accord with Jerseymen, and would administer the affairs of the State in the interest of the people of New-Jersey without the fear or favor of cliques, factions or railroad corporations.

SYNDICATE.

Bergen, N. J., Monday, Sept. 4, 1871.

Identification of the Body Found at Hoboken—A Terrible Murder.

In the Times of yesterday morning an account was given of a body found in the Hudson River near Hoboken, with bullet-holes in the head, having in its clothing a card with the name of Reid & Co., Beaver-street. Mr. James Reid, the senior partner of the firm, saw the account, and sent his book-keeper to Hoboken, who identified the body as that of a clerk in their employ who had been missing for some time. The name of the clerk was Henry Withers, and a week ago Monday he was sent to collect several bills by his employers. When last seen he was on Sixth-avenue, and it is supposed that he was followed by some one who noticed him collecting money, murdered, and the body thrown into the water. The deed must have been done very hastily, as the evidences of his identity were not destroyed.

Police Trials—Sixty Complaints Made.

Sixty patrolmen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioners Manierre and Barr. Nearly all the complaints were based upon trivial breaches of discipline, but there were a few charges of a more serious character. Among these was that against Patrolman Canavan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who was charged by Roundsman Keating with being in a liquor-saloon on Sunday, when he should have been on post. He was taken out of the place and to the Station-house, where he acted in a manner so disorderly, and used such profane language, that Capt. Cameron made a charge of intoxication against him. He was also guilty of insubordination, as he refused to go into the sitting-room when ordered to do so by the Captain. The accused denied his guilt, and explained that he had been called into the saloon to arrest a man suspected of stealing. The case was referred to the Board.

The next serious complaint was that against Patrolman Willoughby, Seventeenth Precinct, who was found asleep on post, and had no better excuse than that he was tired. Complaint was made against Patrolmen Back and Griffen for intruding into the premises of Thomas McMahon, No. 325 East Twenty-seventh-street, at 1 o'clock in the morning; but they proved that they had been sent to search for the cause of a stench of which complaint had been made at the Station-house, and the charge against them was dismissed.

The best Water-pipe, also the cheapest when strength and durability are considered, is the Tin-lined Lead Pipe, manufactured by the Colwells, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Company, No. 213 Centre-street.—*Tribune.*

Caution.—In the use of disinfectants beware of those which contain poison. Bromo-Chloralum *is free from all poison*, and is entirely harmless and safe. Prepared only by Tilden & Co., No. 176 William-street, New-York. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Children's Lives Saved for 50 Cents.

Every case of croup can be cured when first taken by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, warranted for twenty-four years, and never a bottle returned. It also cures Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, and external pains. Sold by the druggists. Depot, No. 10 Park-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Raw-Hide Cord

For Dumb-waiters, Sash-cord, &c. Manufactured by the Darrow Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Conn.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Deposit your surplus money in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank. No. 166 Nassau-st. Interest begins on the first of every month.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Wood Carpeting.—This new and popular article can be obtained only at No. 480 Broadway, for offices, stores, kitchens, laundries, schools, dining, billiard or bath rooms. Elegant designs in PARQUET FLOORS, $3 to $9 per yard.

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy.

For Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c., Contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, and an infant may take it with perfect safety. In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief. (See circular accompanying each bottle,) bearing the names of many distinguished men, who have certified to its remarkable properties. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Proprietors, Boston. For sale by all druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Families May Secure Elegant Suites of rooms while traveling, either by mail or telegraph, replete with all comforts and luxuries, at the AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston. The Messrs RICE are widely known as among the most popular and successful of American landlords.

A Cool, Delicate Hair-Dressing—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair, stops its falling, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Teeth Extracted without Pain; Fourteen years: benumbing application; gas administered. Beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. J. VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy RELIABLE WATCHES, FINE DIAMONDS, RICH JEWELRY, and STERLING SILVER, is at SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Fall style for 1871 now ready for inspection and sale, at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

BIRTH.

BLADWORTH.—At 10th-av., corner of 65th-st., this City, on the 3d inst., the wife of George H. Bladworth, late of Edinburg, Scotland, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

WARD—JENKS.—Sept. 3, by Rev. Edward Rondthaler, Frederic A. Ward to Percie S. Jenks, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ASPINWALL.—At Barrytown, on Sept. 2, Louisa Edgar Aspinwall, daughter of the late John Aspinwall, of this City.
Her remains will be removed to the family vault in Green-Wood.

ALLEN.—On Sunday, Sept. 3, Ida Worth, youngest child of Edward and Mary Allen, aged 2 years, 3 months and 15 days.
Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 71 High-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BONNETT.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 4, Peter B. Bonnett, in the 70th year of his age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CORNELL.—At White Bear Lake, Minn., on Saturday, Sept. 2, Sarah L., wife of John H. Cornell, of Brooklyn, Long Island.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GUNTHER.—On Monday, Sept. 4, Ludwig Emil, son of Mary E. Gunther and the late Christian G. Gunther, in the 10th year of his age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HOLLISTER.—Suddenly, at Rotherfurd Park, N. J., Ella Edwina, infant daughter of S. W. and Henrietta K. Hollister.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 1½ P. M.

KEELER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 3d inst., Lewis Keeler, in the 90th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, William Keeler, No. 73 Poplar-st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Trenton, N. J., for interment.

LAIRD.—On Sabbath, Sept. 3, 1871, Ellen M., second daughter of Ann and the late James Laird.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 217 West 18th-st.

MITCHELL.—At Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, on Monday, Sept. 4, 1871, Sarah K., widow of the late Singleton Mitchell, of Manhassett, in the 84th year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 8¼ A. M. for Syosset, where carriages will be in waiting to convey friends to the church and return.

ROBERTSON.—At Mott Haven, N. Y., Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock P. M., of typhoid fever, Henry W. Robertson, in the 55th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Sept. 4, Allen Bidwell, infant son of George J. and Annie M. Wicks, aged 5 months and 16 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 4, Cass D., eldest son of Stephen D. and Julia Wilson, in the 20th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 24 Warren-place, Charles-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday, Sept. 2, Margaret Wright, daughter of the late Andrew and Elizabeth Wright, in the 77th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 449 West 43d-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 5 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FINEST BEVERAGES OF THE SEASON.
Gillon & Co.'s Lime Juice Preparations.
Prepared Lime Juice.
Lime Juice Cordial.
Lime Juice Champagne.
For sale by all druggists and grocers.
Imported by W. FLEMING & CO., Agents for the celebrated English Sauce "Yorkshire Relish," No. 87 Warren-st., New-York.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Sept. 19; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry and Silver-ware. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 9, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 8½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 9½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with a call of the General Committee, a special meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 122 West Broadway, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WM. H. BAILEY, A. L. PETTET, } Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB—A regular meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, corner 119th-st. and 3d-av., at 8 o'clock.
WM. F. HARADON, President.
JAS. McKENNA, J. M. McDONALD, } Secretaries.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Twentieth Assembly District will be held at Dingledean's, No. 1,000 3d-av., TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, at 7½ P. M.
JAMES JACKSON, President.
ALBERT ROGART, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Sept. 4, the attendance was light, as no sales were advertised to take place—in fact, the only public auction of the day was that at Richmond, Staten Island, of a small farm located at Northfield, Richmond County, made by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, the result of which will be given to-morrow. On the street, business for the week opens favorably, with continued inquiry for property now in the market. The following private transactions, recently effected by the brokers named, are reported:

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, eight lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets; also, five lots on the rear, sold for $3,500 each, all the money to remain on mortgage; the lots to be improved with brown-stone houses at once. Also, one lot on the north side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, 25 by 90; sold for $10,000.

By B. A. KISSAM, No. 810 Sixth-avenue, three-story brown-stone house and lot, 18.10 by 50 by 100, on the south side of Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, sold to Mr. STRANG for $22,000. One full-sized lot on the south side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, sold to Mr. KERR for $9,000; and one gore lot on the corner of Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, sold to Mr. MITCHELL for $2,500.

For today the principal sale announced is that at Uniontown, N. J., on the ground, at 12½ P. M., of 180 villa plots, by JOHNSON & MILLER, under the direction of the Jersey Land Improvement Company. Should the day prove pleasant the auction will undoubtedly be attended with success, as the property is desirably situated, and, as an investment, prospectively of value, while an additional guarantee for favorable results is the fact that nearly all the New-Jersey real estate offered at public sale during the past Summer has been sold at satisfactory figures. Special train for auction via Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets Ferries at 11:10 o'clock. Tickets can be procured of the auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-street, or at the office of Company in charge of the affair, at No. 111 Broadway, during the morning.

Of suburban property offered at private sale, that at Richmond Hill, Long Island, is now attracting considerable attention, owing to its accessibility to the City, liberal terms of sale, improvements already perfected as well as projected, and the manifest natural advantages presented in the location itself. For further particulars regarding the purchase of building sites, or of finished cottages, those seeking an investment of this nature are directed to apply to Col. R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, or to Mr. O. B. FOWLER, near the Richmond Hill Station.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, NO. 100 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners desiring to sell, lease, or rent. Particular attention paid to property placed exclusively in their hands.

Refer to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO.,
WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, HOUSE (AND lease of lot) No. 86 5th-av., completely furnished. Price, $20,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

IMPORTANT.

We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class houses at very low prices.
On 5th, Madison, Park and Lexington avs.
On 5th, Madison, Park and Lexington avs.
On 5th, Madison, Park and Lexington avs.

14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 50th, 52d, 53d sts.

38th-st., brown-stone house, only $18,000.
40th-st., near Park-av., only $15,500.
Others in proportion. Others in proportion.

Parties desirous of renting or purchasing will please call and examine lists.
William Tucker, No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.
William Tucker, No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.
William Tucker, No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

Persons desirous of renting or selling their property at once will do well to call. No charge unless sold or rented through my agency.

WILLIAM TUCKER,
Real Estate Broker, No. 220 5th-av.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
Real Estate Broker, No. 220 5th-av.

PRIVATE STABLES FOR SALE.

IN FORTIETH-STREET—Near Madison-av., a large new two-story brick stable, 25x90 feet, with rooms for coachman; lot half block.

IN THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—Near Lexington-av., two-story brick stable, 25x80 feet, seven stalls and box stall.

IN THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Lexington-av., two story brick. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WEST 45TH-ST., 4 S. H. S. B. S. H....$27,000
West 39th-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h.............. 18,000
West 39th-st., 3 s. h. s. bk. h., 21.6x48x100........ 16,000
West 35th-st., 3 s. h. s. bk. h.............. 14,000
West 49th-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s. h.............. 18,000
West 51st-st., 3 s. h. s. bk. h.............. 16,500
West 51st-st., 3 s. h. s. bk. h.............. 15,000
100 ft. square bet. 9th and 10th avs., 41st-st....... 24,000
West 37th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., furnished or unfinished.
4 s. h. s. b. s. h. to trade for good tenements.
Particular attention paid to the collection of rents. At B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, No. 271 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house and lot, East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; first-class location; price $30,000; house 21.5 by 52 feet, and extension conveniently arranged; all modern improvements; is in thorough order; lot 21.5 by 81.2; to be seen by permit only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE, THREE LOTS on Broadway; three lots on 6th-av., near 37th-st. Also a plot of about 7,500 square feet on a corner below 33d-st.; two of the finest plots for sale up-town on Broadway. Also one on the corner of Boulevard and 72d-st.—three lots. All good investments.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE CHOICEST PART OF Murray Hill, a four-story brown-stone house, 26 feet wide, with many new improvements which add to its comfort and convenience. The house is admirably arranged and in the most perfect order throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., first-class; finished in hard wood; hall and stairway; wainscoted in marble; size 20x52¼x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to GEO. M. SIMONSON, No. 1,269 Broadway.

$36,000.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 56th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; is being finished in the best manner, with a new and great improvement, the Empire Burglar-proof Lock, throughout the house.
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

$55,000.—AN ELEGANT 22.6X65 first-class Duggen house in Madison-av., near 41st-st.; this house is well worthy of a careful examination.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$12,000.—A VERY GOOD AND cheap seventeen feet, three-story high-stoop house, in 42d-st.; a good location, one year old and in good order.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$34,000—FOR FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; location first-class; parties wishing a good house at a low price should not fail to look at this.
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH AND 8th avs., and streets adjacent; lots on Grand Boulevard, Madison and other avenues and streets; choice Harlem lots, &c., for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.; vacant lots and houses wanted.

5TH AND 8TH AVS. AND BROADWAY.—Building lots, single and in plots, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSES —One in 41st-st., near 5th-av.; West 34th-st., three story, 23x50x100, $28,000; East 38th-st., three story, brown stone, 19x45x100, $21,000; others in all the best locations.
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLOT OF lots now under rental, corner of 3d-av. and a wide street. Apply to HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The six lots and unfinished building, 59th-st., near 5th-av.; cheap; on easy terms. Apply to ALEXANDER THAIN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN PROSPECT-PLACE, ON THE hill, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, two fine brown-stone front houses, with all improvements. Lots 130 feet deep. Easy terms and low price. Inquire of GEO. W. ALEXANDER, No. 1 Park-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 20x100, NO. 12 Hanover-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn; a very desirable cottage, with Mansard roof and the modern improvements. E. GATES, Fulton-av., corner St. Felix-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

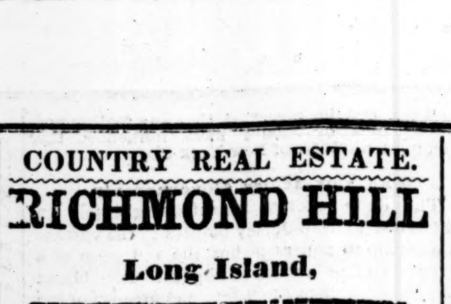
FOUR PLOTS OF LAND, CONTAINING, respectively, 4, 7, 12 and 21 fine building lots, on and near Jackson-av., just outside the limits of Long Island City, will be sold cheap for cash. Address C. F. ERHARD, Woodside, Long Island.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2½ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. H., Box 4,578 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

Long Island,



Is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees, and Macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway, and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND MANSARD-ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to ferry at South Seventh-st., 30 minutes; fare, 15 cents; yearly commutation, $48. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station, or
R. R. HAZARD, JR.,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 110 Broadway, (basement.)

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE.

A first-class country residence at Poughkeepsie two miles south of the Court-house, fronting on Hudson River; brick house; twenty rooms; all modern improvements, gas, water, hot water, furnace, &c; all in perfect order; two cottages, stable, ice-house, barns, sheds, &c.; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out, with choice varieties of shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; abundance of fruit—trees planted twenty years ago; view of Hudson River and surrounding country unsurpassed; immediate possession; terms to suit. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY HOME, WITH City conveniences and privileges, in Bloomfield, N. J. This old, quiet and beautiful village is only twelve miles from New-York, and is reached in fifty minutes by Barclay-st. or Christopher-st. Ferries and the Bloomfield Railroad; nine trains each way, daily. The New-York Midland Railroad, now in course of construction, passes through Bloomfield, and will increase present facilities of access, and doubtless enhance the value of real estate. The property hereby offered for sale is on high ground in the west end of the village, within five minutes' walk of the railroad station, and unsurpassed for eligibility of location and neighborhood. Land equal to eight city lots. The house is built in the best manner, having fine large rooms, (say fourteen in all,) ample closets, marble mantels, hot-air furnace, kitchen range, hot and cold water, gas pipes, bath-room, fixed wash-tubs, extensive piazzas—in fact, with all modern improvements. Price moderate. Terms easy. Apply to WM. P. LYON, on the adjoining premises, Washington-av., Bloomfield, or at No. 317 Broadway, New-York, entrance on Thomas-st.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A fine place at Hunter's Point, value $100,000. Also, a fine house in West 51st-st. for lots in Westchester County, near Harlem Bridge; also, several other properties to exchange for farms, country-seats, Southern and Western lands; also, a valuable farm near Norfolk. Apply to COLE & MUDGETT.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH County, N. J., at the junction of the North and South and Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean—forty-four desirable villa plots, containing from one to four acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within half a mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, 3¼ miles from Long Branch, 1½ hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms, and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY-SEAT FOR sale, situated in the town of Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, four miles from the City of Hudson and half a mile from the Hudson River Institute and Hudson and Boston Railroad Depot, containing fifty acres of land under the highest cultivation; all kinds of fruit and shade trees; house and outbuildings in perfect order and the grounds handsomely laid out. For terms apply to Miss H. E. MESICK, on the premises; VAN WYCK & GREEN, lawyers, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York; and WILLIAM A. TIFFANY, care of Ely, Oberholser & Co., Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT KEYPORT N. J., a valuable piece of water front property, with large house, suitable for summer boarders, and three acres of ground.
M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 493 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—MANSARD-ROOF HOUSE; modern improvements; 14 rooms; 6 lots; Morrisania; brick house, Vanderbilt-av., Staten Island; farm, New-Jersey; for City property part money will be paid. W. H. WELLS, No. 41 Liberty-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR FARM OR country-seat near New-York, a magnificent residence, with splendid grounds, at Pittsfield, Mass., with some cash or mortgages. Apply to COLE & MUDGETT, No. 536 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J., SPECIALTY.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., offer property improved, unimproved, for sale or rent. Complete list of property. Several bargains offering.

SUMMIT, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A handsome house, with 2½ acres of grounds attached; nicely laid out; quite near railroad station.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J., plot one acre, near main entrance; terms accommodating. Apply to J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF LAND AT LONG Island City, Hunter's Point, 25x100 feet, near the ferry, and on dry ground. Address LAND, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—DAIRY FARM, 440 ACRES, near Chicago; good land, new improvements; three-story cattle barn ten rods long; spring brook at station.
J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FROM 14TH-ST. TO CENTRAL Park, west of 4th-av., ranging from $1,200 to $5,000 a year, furnished or unfurnished, we have more demand for houses than we can supply. Any parties having houses to rent, either furnished or unfurnished, will oblige us by sending full particulars to
COLE & MUDGETT,
South-east corner 32d-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, five unfurnished rooms in a private house, modern built, in a pleasant neighborhood. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, R. J., College of City of New-York, 23d-st. and Lexington-av.

WANTED TO RENT UNTIL 1ST MAY next, a fully furnished house on the line of Hudson River Railroad, this side of Yonkers. Address, with terms, J. C., Box No. 359 General Post-office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MIDDLE of September, a floor or part of floor, unfurnished, between 4th and 6th avs. and 36th and 50th sts.; references exchanged. Answer by letter 121 West 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Real Estate Broker, No. 220 5th-av., above 28th-st., has to rent, furnished, the following desirable houses:
West 15th-st., near 8th-av., 3-story bk. h...$150 a month
West 22d-st., near 9th-av., 3-story bk. h... 175 a month
West 23d-st., near 5th-av., 3-story bk. h... 350 a month
West 27th-st., near 6th-av., 3-story bk. h... 300 a month
East 28th-st., near Madison-av., 3-s. bk. h... 250 a month
West 29th-st., near Broadway, 4-story h... 2500 a year
East 30th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story b. s. h... 500 a month
West 39th st., near 5th-av., 3-story b. s. h... 375 a month
West 39th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story b. s. h... 450 a month
West 42d-st., near B'way, 4-story b. s. h... 250 a month
East 46th-st., near Lex.-av., 3-story b. s. h... 150 a month
West 48th-st., near 7th-av., 3-story b. s. h... 270 a month
East 49th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story b. s. h... 450 a month
West 54th-st., near B'way, 3-story b. s. h... 250 a month
East 78th-st., near 4th-av., 3-story b. s. h... 150 a month
5th-av., near 31st-st., 4-story b. s. h... 500 a month
5th-av., near 27th-st., 4-story b. s. h... 350 a month
5th-av., near 32d-st., 4-story b. s. h... 500 a month
Madison-av., near 48th-st., 4-story b. s. h... 350 a month
Lexington-av., near 34th-st., 4-story b. s. h... 500 a month
Lexington-av., near 62d-st., 4-story b. s. h... 250 a month
7th-av., near 46th-st., 4-story b. s. h... 225 a month
East 14th-st., near 2d-av., 4-story b. s. h... 250 a month

A large number of unfurnished houses: No. 8 West 37th-st., $300 a month; keys at office. No. 139 East 49th-st., $1,650 a year. A large number of others, various localities.

BUSINESS PURPOSES.

No. 229 5th-av., in floors or the whole upper portion; very desirable; rent low.

Dodworth Building, corner Broadway and 26th-st.—second and third story floors.

Also, private stable on 54th-st., near 5th-av. and East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

FURNISHED.

A four-story high-stoop house, 42d-st........$3,900
A three-story high-stoop house, 2d-st........ 2,100
A three-story high-stoop house, 34th-st........ 3,600
A four-story high-stoop house, 38th-st........ 6,000
A three-story high-stoop house, 36th-st........ 1,800
And many others in first-class locations.
J. SIMONSON, No. 50 West 31st-st.
Houses wanted for first-class tenants.

UNFURNISHED.

A four-story English basement, 29th-st........$3,600
Four-story high-stoop, 35th-st........ 2,100
Four-story high-stoop, 42d-st........ 2,700
Four-story English basement, 5th-av........ 4,200
Three-story English basement, 52d-st........ 1,500
Four-story high-stoop, 38th-st........ 3,000
Three-story high-stoop, 22d-st., $1,300; also, many others in first-class locations. Houses wanted for first-class tenants. J. SIMONSON, No. 50 West 31st-st.

TO LET—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE. —The six elegant, high-stoop, brown-stone front dwelling-houses, now finishing, at the north-west corner of 64th-st. These are first-class residences, having all modern conveniences and improvements, and may be held by desirable tenants at reasonable rents. Apply to G. & J. W. BEEKMAN, JR., No. 69 William-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

ADDITIONS ARE MADE EVERY day to my list of furnished and unfurnished houses on 4th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 20th, 28th, 22d, 23d, 32d, 38th, 44th, 52d sts., Lexington and 7th avs., from $100 to $400 per month. THOMAS ELLIOTT, No. 56 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

RENT.—FOUR STORY, BROWN STONE, IN very elegant order, having been thoroughly gone over, painted and frescoed, No. 102 West 38th-st.; billiard-tables, mirrors, &c.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, elegantly furnished, in 43d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., to let or for sale.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON West 33d-st., near 5th-av., to a strictly private family. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—A STORE ON Flatbush-av. and Hanson-place. To a good tenant a lease of three years will be given, at a moderate rent. The location is first-rate for a druggist or any genteel business. Apply to EDWARD CURRAN, No. 117 Flatbush-av.

PRIVATE STABLE, NEWLY FUR-nished, No. 159 West 18th-st., to let.—Apply to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,135 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.
BLACKWELL ESTATE,
at

Whitestone, L. I.,

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
at 1 o'clock, on the premises,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.
FREE STEAM-BOAT AND RAILROAD EXCURSION.
TWO OF GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BANDS.
SPLENDID COLLATION ON ARRIVAL.
The property consists of

300 ELEGANT LOTS.

BEAUTIFUL RIVER FRONTS.
MAGNIFICENT WATER VIEWS.
STREETS ALL GRADED, EVERY LOT READY FOR USE.
MEN AND WOMEN ATTEND THIS, THE GREATEST SALE EVER MADE OF

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

THE TERMS ARE SO EASY THAT EVERYBODY
CAN BUY A
PRETTY HOME BY THE RIVER SIDE,
and be within forty minutes of
BUSY, HUMMING WALL-ST.,
by thirty-two daily trains with lowest rates of commutation of any road running out of New-York.
Two-thirds on mortgage for three years.

How to go. Take special train, leaving via. James Slip and 34th-st. Ferries, at 11 A. M. On steamer, Arrowsmith Pier No. 24 East River, at 9¼ A. M., on foot of 37-st., at 9½ A. M., music on both.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer—Office No. 96 Broadway.

BY ALLEN & BROWN.—JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, peremptory sale of a valuable house and lot on West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot No. 311 West 48th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av. House built in the best manner by day's work; contains all the modern improvements, bay window, independent walls on both sides. Will be positively sold to the highest bidder, together with the gas fixtures, parlor mirrors, and window shades. Size of house, 19.4 feet front, 20 feet rear, by 55 feet deep. Lot 100.5 feet deep.

For terms, maps, and particulars, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, ABEL CROOK, ESQ., REFEREE, 135 ACRES OF LANDS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON THE HEIGHTS OF MAMARONECK, OVERLOOKING LONG ISLAND SOUND, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871, at 12 M., at the Sheldrake House, Mamaroneck Station, New-York and New-Haven Railroad. This valuable property, to be sold in two large parcels of sixty and seventy-five acres each, adjoins the splendid estates of Messrs. George J. Seney, William H. Styles and James M. Fuller. It is only a few minutes' walk from the station of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and will be right on the line of the New-York and Housatonic and Northern Railroad now being constructed; only thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge and one hour from New-York Depot. The neighborhood is one of the finest in Westchester, and in the immediate vicinity of the Episcopal Theological Seminary. For further particulars apply to ABEL CROOK, Esq., referee, No. 117 Broadway, or to the auctioneer, No. 52 Cedar-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT A RELIABLE MAN WITH $5,000 to $10,000 in a manufacturing business well established, paying a net profit of 60 per cent. on its production, which are staple and salable; no risk to money invested; above is strictly true; to a good man with moderate abilities will give part interest, he to attend to sales, and I to manufacturing. Address, with real name, PRODUCTIVE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

PLASTER QUARRY FOR SALE.—One-half or two-thirds interest of a new plaster quarry for sale, situated on Saginaw Bay, Michigan; is now being opened; show splendid; strata of pure plaster over twenty feet deep. Address GEORGE B. MATHEWS, Pontiac, Mich.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN R. WILLIS and WILLIAM M. WILLIS, as Trustees, &c., under the last will and testament of Alfred Willis, Deceased, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. ROLIN, ELSEY EWING, JOHN E. DE WITT, D. W. BROWN, and MARY M. BROWN, his wife, ALBERT S. EWING, EDWARD PICK, and LUCY M. PICK, his wife, GILBERT SAYERS, WILLIAM J. SAYERS, and ANDREW S. WHEELER, Defendants.—(Amended) Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 284 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 1, 1870.
STEPHEN W. GAINES,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, on the 19th day of August, 1871.—Dated Sept. 4, 1871.
STEPHEN W. GAINES,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.—WALLACE W. LAMUEL, plaintiff, against MARY FRANCES CAPEN, JOHN D. CAPEN and NATHANIEL B. COOKE, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 38 and 40 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 17, 1871.
LEVI E. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk on the 19th day of July, in the year 1871.
LEVI E. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.
s5-law6wTu*

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. With a full corps of experienced, faithful and accomplished teachers, this Institute prepares pupils of all ages for business or College. Its location, on Washington-square, now remodeled and beautified, itself an educator in refinement and taste, is unsurpassed for healthfulness.

The building, 25 by 80, and four stories in height, three of which are occupied by the school, has been during the vacation renovated in all its rooms, which are fitted and furnished for health, comfort and study. Extra branches optional. The Institute, at which interviews with the Principal and circulars of full particulars may be had, as also at the bookstores, opens its twenty-ninth academic year Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

MISS STEERS'

English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S

MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, has unequaled facilities for giving a first-class business education in the shortest possible time. Open day and evening.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The first session of the College year, 1871-72, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—not Sept. 6 as announced in the last catalogue.
JOHN T. DUFFIELDS, Clerk of the Faculty.
PRINCETON, N. J.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE. —Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. Telegraph department; demand for operators.

TWO BOYS ABOUT TEN YEARS OF age will be received immediately into a gentleman's family, to be educated with his own sons; a resident tutor; large house, fine grounds, healthy location; one hour from the City; no vacation. For terms, &c., address Box 2,223 New-York Post-office.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., reopens Sept. 19. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TWO BOYS ABOUT 10 YEARS OF age will be received immediately into a gentleman's family, to be educated with his own sons; a resident tutor; large house, fine grounds, healthy location; one hour from the City; no vacation. For terms, &c., address Box 2,223 New-York Post-office.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 20, at No. 75 West 36th-st. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
PROF. A. BERNARD.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. (founded A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., MISS MANNING, Principal.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Sixth scholastic year will begin Sept. 20.

E. DE CRAUZAT, FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for boys, with primary department, No. 202 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Send for circulars at the school.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 18. Address S. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

WM. R. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Number limited. Primary department under charge of Miss M. W. Leggett. Circulars at 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. B. B. NEWTON'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young ladies, will reopen Sept. 18, at Nos. 270 and 272 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies and children will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871, at No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—FOR CATAlogues, apply to JAMES REDMOND, Esq., corner of Broadway and 42d-st., and to ALEX. HUDNUT, Esq., *Herald* Building.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENG-LISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 33 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty-eight weeks will open Sept. 18.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL—(LIMITED,) NO. 1,370 B'way, near 38th-st.; English, Classical, German, French and Primary. Opens Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses. Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
Principals. { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.

No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

THE HERBERT SPENCER SEMINARY,

A Boarding School for boys at Eagleswood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal,
Adopts the
"NATURAL METHOD."

Opens Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principal, *Home Journal* Office, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
AT FAIR HAVEN ON THE SHREWSBURY.

Lessons in music, French, Latin, drawing, &c. Superior advantages. Terms liberal. A limited number of select pupils only. For circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st.-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Three doors above 36th-st.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

No. 179 2d-av., near 12th-st.

The school year will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars apply to Dr. THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1871.
By order of the Board,
CHAS. CHENEY, Secretary.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.

A Select School for all branches of music.
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
No. 33 Union-square, near 16th-st.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS BANNEY'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL

For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 20 at No. 1,146 Broadway, above 26th st. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Number limited. Circulars at school.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION, one year, at the Stamford (Conn.) Collegiate Institute. Music and painting only extras. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871.
R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Uniontville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

GLENWOOD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS,
NEW-HARTFORD, CONN.

NUMBER OF PUPILS LIMITED TO TWENTY.
DAY SCHOLARS NOT ADMITTED.

Glenwood is an estate of 250 acres, the property of the Principal. It is situated in a beautiful rolling country, and comprises meadow, woodland, orchard, fruit trees, shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. The climate is healthy, the air bracing and vigorous, and the opportunities for out-door exercise and amusement are unrivaled. The Principal is a native of New-York, and was for several years at the head of a well-known educational institution of that City. It will be his aim to extend to his pupils the advantages of parental supervision and the comforts of a home, and to secure, by all the means in his power, their health and welfare. Glenwood is distant three and a half miles from the Burrville station, on the Naugatuck Railroad, and the time required to reach it via New-Haven and Naugatuck Railroad is five and one-half hours from New-York. A carriage will be at the station to convey pupils to the school.

The school year is divided into *three* terms, and the charge for pupils under ten years of age, is $85 per term; for pupils ten years and over, $100 per term.

This includes instruction in the English branches and Classics, together with room, board, washing, mending, fire, lights and seat in Church, (Congregational or Methodist Episcopal.)

EXTRAS.

Tuition in French, per term........$10
Tuition in German, per term........ 10
Tuition in drawing, per term........ 8
Music, with use of piano........ 12
Writing-books and stationery........$1 to $2

The charge for board, washing, &c., for pupils who remain during vacations is $5 per week.

Payments made on or before the commencement of each term.

Pupils are admitted at any time, and charged from date of entrance.

REFERENCES.

Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, U. S. N., Huntington, Long Island.
Rear-Admiral J. B. MONTGOMERY, U. S. N., Washington.
STEWART L. WOODFORD, Ex-Lieut. Governor State of New-York, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Surgeon D. S. EDWARDS, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
GEO. PAYN QUACKENBOS, LL.D., No. 331 West 28th-st., New-York.
EDWARD ANTHONY, Esq., No. 57 West 42d-st., New-York.
WM. T. SALTER, Esq., No. 193 10th-st., New-York.
MAYO HAZELTINE, M. A., Oxon, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.
THOMAS HALL, Esq., No. 543 Broadway, New-York.
LUCIUS LYON, Pres., No. 38 East 17th-st., New-York.
PETER WYCKOFF, Esq., No. 78 Beaver-st., New-York.
WILLIAM VOORHIS, Esq., Nyack, N. Y.
A. ROBINSON, President, No. 64 Courtlandt-st., New-York.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Esq., No. 841 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS, Esq., No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
J. EVERETT SMITH, D. D., Plainfield, N. J.
Hon. DEMAS BARNES, Ex-Member of Congress, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President, No. 91 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. W. RISLEY, Esq., No. 320 Henry-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ASA BIGELOW, Esq., No. 96 Second-place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN F. HENRY, Esq., No. 126 Second-place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FREDK. J. VISSCHER, Esq., No. 119 Sands-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WM. M. BRASHER, Esq., No. 150 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.
JONAH ANDREW, Esq., President, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.
JEREMIAH CURTIS, Esq., No. 84 Second-place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. ABEL, Esq., No. 106 Second-place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMOS G. TORRY, Esq., No. 2 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WM. PEET, Esq., No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
J. RODGERS MAXWELL, Esq., No. 47 First-place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
THOS. C. LYMAN, Esq., No. 1 Gallatin-place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SHEPHARD HOMANS, Esq., No. 144 Broadway, New-York.
H. HERBERT HOGINS, Esq., No. 62 William-st., New-York.
ROBERT A. GRANNIS, Esq., No. 235 Jay-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HENRY A. GOUGE, Esq., No. 13 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
THOMAS FRY, M. D., No. 8 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Circulars, with full particulars and a view of the institution, can be obtained at No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 1, or by addressing GLENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, New-Hartford, Conn.

CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128, 130 East 24th-st.,
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 18.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
French, German, Spanish.
Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c. Circulars with names of 1,000 former pupils.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE

Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.

School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English. French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P. HARMEGNIES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Scholastic exercises will be resumed in this institution, for the 118th year, on MONDAY, Oct. 2.

Candidates for admission are requested to present themselves at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 9½ A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June, and students of the classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS ANNA T. SINCLAIRE'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES, PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY.

Primary, High School and University course. English branches, languages, music.

The Fall Term for 1871 commences MONDAY, Sept. 11. Pupils entered at any time during the term. For circulars giving full information address Box No. 54 Post-office, Passaic.

Terms reasonable.

IN ONE VOL. 16MO, LIMP CLOTH. $1.

GILMAN'S FIRST STEPS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"I have long made English literature a matter of instruction in this Institute, but I have not before seen any book for schools that seems so well adapted as your 'First Steps' to be a delight to both teacher and pupil."—*From George W. Clarke, Ph. D., Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, New-York.*

HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York. The Riverside Press, Cambridge.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY

NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.

For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

The Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President.

The Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

The thirty-fifth year will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1871. For admission or information, address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,

Lewisboro', Westchester County, N. Y. A Home School for girls and boys under 14 years of age, offers all the advantages of a first-class Family School. Number limited to 12. Terms, $350 per year. Opens first Wednesday in October. Circulars had of Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principal,
Rev. ROBERT BOLTON, A. M., Rector.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MISS HARRIS'

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

A. N. WILLIAMSON'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 West 31st-st., corner Broadway, reopens Sept. 18.

LIMITED TO 25 SELECTED BOYS.

Primary department under Miss HELEN A. JOHNSON. Circulars on application. Interviews from 10 to 12 A. M. Reference is made to patrons:

W. H. Pell.
G. Lee Knapp.
Jas. Miller, (Aitken & Miller.)
G. M. Clearman, (Clearman, Sturges & Co.,)
John T. Conover,
A. McKinley,

Lucien B. Terry.
Jacob Vanderpoel.
Philip R. Wilkins.
Shepherd Knapp.
Peter S. Hoe, (R. Hoe & Co.,)
Israel T. Potter,
Geo. S. Stitt, &c., &c.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

GOLDEN HILL INSTITUTE AND Family Boarding School, Bridgeport, Conn., opens Sept. 19. Rev. G. B. DAY, M. A., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
(East 20th-st.)
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested.

EDUCATIONAL.

Parents wishing to place a daughter of 12 or 14 to reside in a small Christian family of culture and refinement for the purpose of conscientious care and true education, may learn of such an opportunity in one of the most pleasant homes within one hour's ride of this City, where the mother would gladly associate one or two acceptable misses with her own daughter, whom she desires to guide and instruct herself; best of references. Address Mrs. WILSON, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER

Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

EARNEST TEACHING.

Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, prepares boys for business or college; the thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars containing testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Ferris, and Chancellor Crosby and Faculty of New-York University, and from President Porter and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery; Bacon & Karr's, No. 1 Winthrop-place, and at Thomson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway.
M. M. HOBBY,
G. CHASE.

ACADEMIC.—THE NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, opposite the Sturtevant House, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Well-organized, full corps of instructors—thorough, complete, energetic, rapid. References—President Porter, Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, Hon. W. M. Evarts, W. F. Havemeyer, A. S. Hatch, (Fisk & Hatch.)
Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal.
DENNIS BEACH, JR., Associate Principal.

MRS. COLTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Misses and Young Ladies, High-st., Middletown, Conn., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Refers to Bishop Williams, President Cummings, Middletown; Dr. Bacon, Prof. Hadley, New-Haven; Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, J. C. Havemeyer, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Budington.

MESSRS. SCHERMERHORN & HAMILTON will open their English, Classical and Mathematical School, Sept. 18, No. 839 6th-av. Instruction given in all branches of a first-class school, including mercantile accounts; youth desirous of reading a course for college are solicited; the assistants will be well qualified gentlemen; circulars next door.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MR. WM. W. NEWELL, LATELY AN Instructor in Harvard, will take a limited number of pupils to prepare for college. Is permitted to refer to President Eliot, Dean E. W. Gurney, Prof. James Russell Lowell, Cambridge; Jos. H. Choate, Esq., Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York. Address LUCIUS TUCKERMAN, No. 90 Broadway.

COOPER UNION FREE NIGHT CLASSES IN SCIENCE AND ART.—The regular term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871. Applications for admission can be made and information obtained at the office of the Union, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9 P. M., beginning Sept. 7. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 106 East 38th-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
LAW SCHOOL.
INSTRUCTORS and SUBJECTS for 1871-72.
PROFESSORS.
EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.
NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Evidence, Equity and Bailments.
C. C. LANGDELL, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.
LECTURERS.
GEORGE T. BIGELOW, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Massachusetts,) Marine Insurance.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Rhode Island,) Corporations.
NICHOLAS ST. JOHN GREEN, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts.
JOHN LATHROP, LL.B., Shipping and Admiralty.
JOHN C. GRAY, JR., A.M., Conflict of Laws.

The academic year begins Sept. 28, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. —The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The session begins Oct. 2 next, and ends June 19, 1872. Weekly Moot Courts are held by Judge Davies. The degree is conferred upon examination on students attending two sessions, and admits to practice without further examination. For circulars, &c., address
D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, who has had much experience in the City, and is fully qualified to give thorough instruction in English, French and music, desires an engagement. Address CLAPHAM, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A LADY, OF LONG AND SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching music, French and English in young ladies' schools, desires a re-engagement. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, who has for several years studied philology at German universities, offers his services as teacher of the classics and German. Address CLASSICS, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A THOROUGH, COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches desires an engagement in a good school; first-class references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION wishes to obtain a few additional pupils in German; best reference given. Address KRAM, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture-tops, &c., in exact representation of all foreign marbles, elegant designs black marble, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD CO., No. 1,269 Broadway, branch ware-rooms, No. 413 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MAR-bleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 4,600 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC	Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC	Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC	Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20	Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23
China, Wednesday, Sept. 27	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Sept. 30
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 4	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.		By other Wednesday ships.	
Cabin	$130, gold.	Cabin	$100, gold.
Second cabin	80, gold.	Second cabin	80, gold.
Return tickets, cabin			$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin			150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin	$80, gold.	Steerage	$30, currency.
Return tickets			$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10½ A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., Sept. 9	Caledonia	Tues., Sept. 12
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 16	Dorian	Wed., Sept. 20
Anglia	Sat., Sept. 23	Assyria	Wed., Sept. 27
Australia	Sat., Sept. 30	Sidonian	Wed., Oct. 4

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Oct. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin ..... $125 | Second Cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, Sept. 7, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Sept. 16, 4 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS	Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. F. RSYTH	Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.... Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.... Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Sept. 7
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.... Sept. 14
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.... Sept. 21

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch for Havana, SATURDAY, Sept. 9, steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. M. B. CROWELL, as an extra steamer.

For freight only inquire of
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.... Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.... Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)... Wed., Oct. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 15—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 13.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Sept. 30, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 368 3d-av., in the fancy-store, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse to one or two grown children; would make herself obliging; City preferred. Call for two days at No. 261 West 25th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day. Can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting, and fitting. Call or address No. 43 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN, highly recommended, a situation as nursery governess, or seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good seamstress, cut and fit, operate on machines, experienced nurse, speaks and teaches French; Country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESSES' SITUATION by a young woman, very respectable and a first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, &c.; or will do chamber-work and fine washing; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of French professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, and nurses; also, young girls for house-work, nurses and waitresses; those lately landed.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK, UNDERSTANDING his business in all its branches, a situation in a private family; boarding-house preferred; excellent references. Address No. 1,256 Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 495 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, family washing to do at her own home; can do all kinds of fine washing and flute neatly. Apply or address to No. 113 West 19th-street, in rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Call at No. 332 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best of City references given. Call for two days at 304 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; references if required. Call at No. 278 3d-av., near 21st-st., in the crockery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 10.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; will help with children or chamber-work. Call at No. 201 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress; no objection to take a cook's place; or a situation to wash and iron. Call at No. 339 East 21st-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook. Apply at No. 166 West 27th-st.

S. & E. V. ODELL, NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

(ESTABLISHED 1852,)
Furnish capable and reliable
Protestant and Catholic
SERVANTS
Of all nations,
For City or Country,
On shortest notice.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Employers wishing first-class colored help of every description, City and country, coachmen, waiters, cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, &c., can be promptly supplied at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help of all nationalities, either Protestant or Catholic, in any capacity, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, 138 6th-av., over drug store.

ALL GIRLS WISHING GOOD SITUATIONS with families returning to the City can be suited immediately at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general house-work, &c.

DRESS-MAKING, MILLINERY AND family seamstress, would go out by the day or week; can cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's dresses and suits; terms low. Address, for one week, DRESS-MAKER, No. 233 West 11th-st.

WET NURSES, AND MALE AND FEMALE nurses for invalids, well recommended, always found at DR. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

A SCOTCH COOK WISHES A SITUATION in the City. Apply to the Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHES a City situation. Apply to the Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

FRENCH SEAMSTRESS—GOOD REFERENCES. Apply to the Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

THREE FRENCH NURSES DESIRE situations. Can be seen at the Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-MAID wishes a situation in the City. Apply to Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; first-class. Apply to the Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

TWO GIRLS TOGETHER, WAITRESS, chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply to Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR THE CITY. At the Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

SCOTCH COOK; NO WASHING; FIRST-class. Apply to Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

SERVANTS' APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED FREE by the INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square.

A WAITRESS; WILL ASSIST WITH chamber-work; City references. Apply to Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

TO BE HAD AT ALL TIMES, FIRST-class help of all nations, particularly French maids and nurses. Apply at French Office, 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; can make all kinds of soups, brown gravies, side-dishes, bone and lard, jellies, desserts, bread and biscuits, game, &c.; has unexceptionable City references; is neat, obliging, sober, and in the prime of life. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a family, first-class boarding-house, or hotel, by a lady who has had experience and can furnish the best references as to character and capacity, and would be satisfied with a moderate compensation for her services. Address K. H., P. O. Box No. 3,667.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from birth; very fond of children; highest testimonials as to honesty, capability and integrity. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as nurse to one or two growing children; is a very good sewer; would make herself obliging as far as she is capable. Call for two days at No. 449 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE and competent girls, situations as chamber-maids and waitresses in a first-class family. Apply for two days at their present employer's, No. 10 Grammercy-park, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT laundress, families' and gentlemen's washing at her house; does up linens, superior style; unexceptionable reference. Call or address for two days at No. 213 East 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE married woman, a home where she can have her boy, six months old; is a first-class cook; understands all kinds of work; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 168 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation in a private family; has excellent references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 Lexington-av., above 32d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 378 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 213 East 25th-st.; ring the fourth bell. Also, at the same place, a young girl would like to take a situation to care children and do plain sewing.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game, pastry, baking, jellies, ice-cream and all kinds of sweets; good City reference. Call or address No. 314 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to go together in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as excellent cook and baker in a private family; City or country; best of references; moderate wages. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

J. W. CARPENTER

supplies all in City or country with reliable
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC
SERVANTS.
OFFICE NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST.,
CORNER 6TH-AV.
ESTABLISHED TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

EMPLOYERS

in City and country supplied with servants of all NATIONS, BOTH PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

J. W. CARPENTER,
NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; would like to go to Bergen Point in a private family; best of references given. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent, respectable girl as chamber-maid and to assist in any other domestic work; three years' unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 6 East 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young widow, with a boy aged seven years, as housekeeper; has first-class references; is willing to work for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman as good cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; an excellent bread, biscuit and pastry baker; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 147 West 39th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; capable of taking care of an infant from birth; best of City reference. Call or address No. 60 West 25th-st., first door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 1,397 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and competent young girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address No. 459 West 32d-st., butcher's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as laundress; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at the German Institute, No. 127 Norfolk-st., M. HILD.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-rate cook; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call at No. 250 West 18th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY competent girl as waitress and to assist in chamber-work; excellent reference. Apply at No. 156 Madison-av., present employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class female cook; good references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR waitress; good references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENGINEER, licensed; married, and strictly temperate, a position to take charge of an engine and boiler; can do his own overhauling and repairing; is also familiar with the use of carpenters' tools; can do quite a passable job, and has a full kit; the suburbs or country preferred; the best of references. Address Post-office Box No. 2,216, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as coachman by an English married man; fully understands his business and will be highly recommended; twelve years' reference. Can be seen at No. 168 East 32d-st., or address THOMAS H., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, hotel or restaurant, in City or country; can also drive and care for horses; is willing to make himself useful, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation to care for and drive horses, milk, &c.; is anxious for a situation, at moderate wages; has good references, and willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit and vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by one who has had seven years' experience in England and this country; the preference given to where there is a fancy grapery. Address E. K., Messrs. Thorburns, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY married, a situation in a private family as coachman and groom; has no objections to the country; can produce the highest City and country reference. Call or address L. C., No. 29 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waiter, single, a situation in a private family; has good City reference; is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at H. Demott's, No. 441 30th-st., corner 4th-av., or address J. F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED married man (German) as coachman or gardener, or would take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; best of references. Address No. 84 Ridge-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AND wife, situations in a private house; the man as first-class waiter, the wife as first-class laundress, or as excellent cook; best seven years' City references. Call or address No. 129 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable young man, 26 years of age; first-class reference; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Call or address E. B., at harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUATION by a Protestant as coachman; understands milking; willing to make himself generally useful; best of references from last place. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a first-class man; a careful driver, understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; the best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COLORED man and his wife; the man as coachman, the wife as waitress; both understand their business thoroughly; best City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 131 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man of long experience, with first-class City reference; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address J. B., harness store, No. 30 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom or useful man about a gentleman's place, in City or country; can milk, do gardening, &c.; has good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant German man as first-class coachman; understands his duties thoroughly; excellent reference. Address CHARLES, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, in City or country, by a temperate, steady young man; has good recommendations, and willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, Protestant, single young man, as coachman in a private family; best City references; can be seen at his present employer's. Call or address W. R., No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener or groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; good driver; willing to make himself useful; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man, married, no family; thoroughly understands his business, which reference will certify. Address T. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; single man; willing to make himself generally useful; best of references. Apply to T. H., Bowling-green, from 10 to 5.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies and conservatory; has first-class reference. Address F. J., care seed-store No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man lately married, in a private family; is a first-class driver. Address E. N., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, in City or country; reliable, sober young man, not afraid to work; safe and experienced City driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriage; can milk; is willing and obliging. Address for two days C. H. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as groom in a private family; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; can drive if required; can give the best of references from his last places; no objection to the country. Address for two days J. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BROTHER AND SISTER, (English Protestants,) situations together; the man as groom and to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; the woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young married man; will make himself generally useful; is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best City reference; five years in one place. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent single Frenchman, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business and has unexceptionable references. Call at present employer's, No. 14 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German gardener; long time gardener in Germany, France, Belgium and England; good propagator and orchis, landscape and nursery gardener. Call at No. 62 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman or the care of a gentleman's road team; good reference given. Apply or address A. J., No. 124 West 29th-st.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBSCRIPTIONS to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant, who can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place, under the superintendence of the manager. To such a man constant employment will be given. Address Manager JAMES FLEMING, seed merchant, No. 67 Nassau-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV—WANTED, superior cooks and cooks of all kinds, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers; excellent situations ready, and all American, English, French, Irish and German suited.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCOTCH Protestant cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City references required. Apply at No. 12 West 34th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO cook, wash and iron, and to do general housework in a small, private family; best of City reference required. Call for two days at No. 135 West 43d-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE AND INTELLIGENT girls to learn in a first-class perfumery establishment; steady employment. Address LUNDBORG, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL goods by sample and make himself useful. LEWIS SILK CO., No. 149 Duane-st.

WANTED—A GENTEEL PROTESTANT American girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or nurse and seamstress. Call or address 239 West 37th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, SEPT. 4, THEIR FIRST
FALL RETAIL OPENING
OF
RICH PLAIN, COLORED, FANCY AND BLACK SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
IRISH POPLINS,
CACHIMIR SICILIENNE,
THE LATEST NOVELTY FOR OVER-DRESSES;
TRIMMING AND CLOAKING VELVETS,
RIBBON VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS,
RICH LACES,
COLORED SILK GUIPURE TRIMMINGS,
PARIS AND HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.
MOURNING GOODS.
A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK.
15 cases of new and desirable patterns in
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
FALL AND WINTER HOSIERY, GLOVES,
FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CLOAKINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.

The above, forming the finest collection of RICH GOODS, containing all the LATEST NOVELTIES introduced in the European markets this season, and selected with great care for
FIRST-CLASS RETAIL SALES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 4,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF SATINS, DAMASKS, FIGURED AND PLAIN SILK TERRIES, COTELAINES, STRIPED S & W PEKINADES, SATINES, CHINTZES, CRETONNES.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
IN CHOICE DESIGNS.
MIRRORS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &c., &c.

CARPETS.

1871. FALL. 1871.

NOW OPEN, A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH,
ENGLISH, AND
AMERICAN
CARPETINGS.

Entirely new styles of TURKEY, AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, TOURNAY VELVET, and WILTON CARPETS.

ALSO, NEW PRIVATE DESIGNS of VELVET TAPESTRY, ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

AT JACKSON'S NOTED MOURNING STORE,

No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.
Just received a full line of all the most
POPULAR MOURNING GOODS IMPORTED,
INCLUDING BLACK SILKS, BLACK ALPACAS,
CASHMERES, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC WATER-PROOF, &c.
SUITS AND BONNETS READY MADE,
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
AND PRICES GUARANTEED.
N. B.—One Case Corean Cloth; a new Fabric for Suits and Polonaise.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 4, to close out, without reserve, Balance of Stock of FALL and WINTER FABRICS,
Consisting of SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY and GLOVES.
Great inducements will be offered to purchasers, as stock will be closed out without reserve.
THOS. TWEED & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIQUIDATION.

The copartnership heretofore subsisting between JAMES W. TUCKER and EDWARD R. ANDREWS, under the names of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, and JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris, was dissolved on the 1st day of September instant.

Mr. EBEN KIMBALL, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, has been appointed sole liquidator, by procuration, of the affairs of said firms in the United States.
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
In liquidation.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
In liquidation.

PARIS, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Sept. 1, 1871.

MR. E. R. ANDREWS WITHDRAWS from our firm from this date.

Mr. ALPHONSE BONNAL becomes a partner in our house from this date.

Mr. W. C. HUNTER, formerly of the house of Russell & Co., of Canton, China, is interested with us from this date.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

A LADY WISHES TO SELL SOME furniture, in good order. Call at No. 4 East 10th-st., one door from 5th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO., NO. 84 5TH-AV.,
Offer the following second-hand carriages, many of them their own make, and in excellent condition:
1 landau, C springs, in superb condition.
1 man phaeton.
2 six-seat phaetons.
2 no-top four-seat phaetons.
1 landaulette.
1 swelled front coupé.
1 French landau, and
1 brougham, by Peters, of London.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SOUTHERN and Western styles of carriages at low prices, comprising Concord wagons, phaetons, rockaways, barouches, victorias, buggies, &c. Lot second hand carriages, cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SORREL HORSE FOR SALE.—KIND and gentle in single or double harness; has been used by a lady for riding and driving to a phaeton; stylish action. Inquire of JOHN KELLY, Bradley's stables, 31st-st., near 5th-av.

A BLACK HORSE, 7 YEARS, 15¼ hands, sound, kind, trots in 3:30, $175; gray, 6 years, $225; bay mare, 9 years, $75. 239 West 31st-st.

$75—GRAY MARE—FINE BLACK mare, 6 years; team gray mares, $155; fast mare, $85; all good workers and drivers. Call for two days at 734 Washington-st., in grocery. Big chance.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR MULES, a fine sorrel horse, 15¾ hands, six years old; good traveler; suitable for any use. Inquire for two days at stable of Harlem Express Company, 125th-st. and 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, sixteen hands high; good for any use. Apply at No. 542 East 14th-st., blacksmith shop.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 3 WEST 37TH st., has very desirable rooms en suite, with private table only, for the season.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE front room on second floor, with alcove, to let, with board, to two adults, in a family where there will be no other boarders, near Central Park; price, $40 per week; or would let back room on same floor instead at $30; best reference given and required. Address CENTRAL, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR, BED-ROOM and dressing-room, all connecting, in West 44th-st.; house, table and appointments first-class; all the comforts of home guaranteed; highest references given and expected. Address HOME, Box 5, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Uptown Advertisement Office.

FIFTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 365.—A large room on the second floor, furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or more gentlemen, with board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS AT NO. 7 West 25th-st., suitable for gentlemen; also, a suite of three rooms; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and overlooking Madison-square.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH alcove, to let, with board, to gentleman, or gentleman and wife; reference required. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

HANDSOME ROOMS MAY BE HAD, with board, by two gentlemen and their wives, in the house No. 29 West 18th-st. Best reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET furnished, two rooms on second floor, connecting; also, room on third floor; breakfast and tea given; references exchanged. No. 128 East 29th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway, large pleasant rooms en suite or single with first-class board, attendance, &c. References exchanged.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board, at $4 50 per week, at No. 542 East 12th-st.; good rooms; near Avenue B; Room Nos. 11 and 12.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to let, with first-class board, in a private family, at No. 584 7th-av.; terms moderate; references exchanged.

WEST WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NO. 34.—Parlors, suites of rooms and single apartments, with first-class board.

A SUITE OF FINE ROOMS TO LET—To gentlemen, with or without board, near Union-square Club. Address M., Post-office, Station F.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION.
WOODSBURGH, ROCKAWAY, L. I., (South Side.)

This beautiful hotel is now open and will be kept first-class; has gas and water throughout, with fine drives and bathing; ample stabling; also, a steam yacht for use of guests. Apply to N. P. SEWELL, on the premises, or at Madison-square House, Broadway and 21st-st.

MEARNS' HOUSE.—THIS LARGE first-class private boarding-house will not close till November. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING

will all meet this season at the rooms No. 212 Fifth-avenue, corner of 26th-st., which have been greatly improved in ventilation and elegantly decorated and refurnished. Will commence about the 1st of October, or as soon thereafter as the return of Mr. and Mrs. Dodworth from Europe will allow.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT CO.

Through trains connecting with this Road leave New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (except Sundays,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

Drawing-room cars with 12:15 train.

Passengers by this route avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in less than eight hours.
THEODORE WARREN, Agent.

HOTELS.

THE LELANDS' NEW HOTEL— STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, corner of 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Board $3 50 per day; with elevator; the great central location.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

This house will open for the Winter season, Nov. 1. For circular containing full particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.
LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., near Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 5,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be produced, for the
INAUGURATION OF THE THIRD COMEDY SEASON,
an original drama, in five acts, by Mr. Augustin Daly, entitled

DIVORCE!

To be given with exquisite new scenery by ROBERTS, original music by STOEPEL, magnificent costumes a la mode, and rich new furniture, and an extraordinary cast of characters, including the following artists of the NEW COMPANY:

Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lemoyne, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Lewis, Mr. James, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Whiting, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Beekman, Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert, Mary Cary, Nellie Mortimer, Ida Gerance, Kate Claxton, Louise Volmer, and Kate Firmin.

ACT 1.—New-York. "Given in Marriage."
ACT 2.—Long Island. "The Strife Begins."
ACT 3.—Up the Hudson. "The Husband takes the Law in his Own Hands!"
ACT 4.—Florida. "The Law Retaliates."
ACT 5.—New-York. "The Divorced."

A DIVORCE MATINEE
SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

JAS. FISK, JR.... Proprietor
LEWIS BAKER & JOHN F. COLE.... Lessees
THOMAS E. MORRIS.... Business Manager

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1871,
and every evening during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE, the eminent artists,
Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN,
will appear for the first time in a new drama, written expressly for them by T. C. DeLeon, called
JASPER,
based upon Charles Dickens' fragmentary novel of
THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.

JASPER	Mr. BANDMANN
ROSA BUD	Mrs. BANDMANN

Assisted by Mr. MARK SMITH, as DURDLES, and a powerful cast of the other characters.

New music by Tissington. New scenery by Dayton. Appointments by S. Wallis.

The following scale of popular prices has been adopted: Admission, 50c.; family circle, (entrance on 24th-st.,) 30c.

RESERVED SEATS.

dress circle, 75c.; parquet circle, $1; dress circle balcony, $1 25; parquet and parquet balcony, $1 50; balcony boxes, $5; proscenium boxes, $10 to $15.

Seats can be secured daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the box-office; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie ticket-office, 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA

LAST NIGHTS
of
LOTTA.

LITTLE NELL
and the MARCHIONESS.

LITTLE NELL MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½.

In active preparation—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS, and FAMILY JARS, in which Miss LOTTA will appear in two of her favorite specialities.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.
Production of Chas. Foster's celebrated Drama,
BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL,
with the advantage of a superior cast of characters.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
LUCILLE WESTERN
in her original creation of
EAST LYNNE,
supported by J. A. HERNE and company.

TERRACE GARDEN—JULLIAN'S CONCERT—58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Sept. 5,
LIGHTMAY. LIGHTMAY. LIGHTMAY.
GABELMAN'S GABELMAN'S GABELMAN'S
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.
Admission 50 cents; open at 8 o'clock.
N. B.—JULLIAN'S BENEFIT NEXT FRIDAY.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offers for sale one Church Organ of two rows of keys, pedals 16 feet, 21 stops and 4 combination stops; also, two second-hand, of 8 stops, one Gothic, one Grecian cases; one of 5 stops do. The above are warranted in perfect order.

M. HALLAM'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 12 Union-square, 4th-av.—Instructions, viz.: Piano, violin, organ, all orchestral instruments, singing and harmony. Pupils instructed from the first rudiments to the most classical ensemble playing; terms, $10, $15, $20; term begins at time of subscribing.

TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW OR SECOND hand pianos, a cozy little house in East New-York. Equity, $3,000. Apply to COLE & MUDGETT, south-east corner 32d-st. and 6th-av.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO ONLY $150.—Elegant Steinway piano-forte, overstrung bass, every improvement; bargain for cash. J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

$100.—A BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-octave piano, $50 cash, balance $12 monthly; first-class piano, carved legs, all improvements, warranted, cash, $250. R. CABLES, No. 470 8th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) via Binghamton and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 1st	4:00 P. M.	Friday, 1st	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 2d	10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 2d	6:30 A. M.
Sunday, 3d	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 2d	[illegible] P. M.
Monday, 4th	7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 3d	[illegible] P. M.
Tuesday, 5th	7:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th	11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 6th	8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 5th	11:30 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from the foot of Franklin-st., for the same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 1st	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 1st	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 2d	3:30 P. M.	Monday, 4th	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 4th	11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 5th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th	12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th	7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 6th	1:30 P. M.	Thursday, 7th	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th	9:00 A. M.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FOR CATSKILL.—THE STEAM-BOATS SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL will resume their regular trips to Catskill on FRIDAY, Aug. 25, making all the intermediate landings, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., daily at 5 P. M., arriving at Catskill at an early hour, making connections with all stages for the Mountain House and points west.

SATURDAYS the SUNNYSIDE at 2 P. M., THOMAS POWELL at 2:30 P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamer HAVANA will leave for the above places MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:40 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY—REGULAR LINE at 6 P. M. daily from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.) Through tickets for the West and North. Fare always less than by any other route.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

FOURTH WEEK.
UNABATED SUCCESS AND ENTHUSIASM
by continuously
CROWDED HOUSES
attest the unprecedented popularity of the gifted
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY.
MONDAY, SEPT. 4, AND EVERY EVENING OF THE WEEK, and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
LAST TIMES OF BLUE BEARD,
LAST TIMES OF BLUE BEARD,
with all its magnificent scenery, charming music, gorgeous costumes, and a powerful cast of characters, embracing
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
and every member of her organization.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
First production in this country of Offenbach's Sparkling Opera Bouffe,
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE,
expressly rewritten and arranged for Miss Thompson and Company.
STANDING ROOM ONLY EVERY EVENING.
Seats should be secured in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

JAMES E. HAYES.... Lessee and Manager
DECIDED SUCCESS OF
G. L. FOX'S
Celebrated spectacular Ballet Pantomime
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
With a full and efficient corps of European Artists, under the direction of Mons. IMRY KIRALFY, Including the great Premiere Danseuses ADELE P. PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MORIONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWSKA, the Martens Family, the Zig-Zags, Young Adonis and Little Venus, Signor Casseli, Herr Willio, the great Kiralfy Troupe, G. L. FOX as Clown. Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

CONTINUED GREAT SUCCESS.
THRONGED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
THIRD WEEK.
EMMET AND GAYLER'S DRAMA,
FRITZ—OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
EMMET AS THE GENTLE GERMAN SHEPHERDESS.
WITH THE NEW BURLESQUE
"IF EVER I LOVE TO CEASE."
NEW SONGS, DANCES AND SOLOS.
MATINEE—SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

Mr. FREDERICK RULLMAN has the honor to announce that the
FIRST APPEARANCE
of the world-renowned
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA
will take place at
STEINWAY HALL,
ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
when everything that skill and taste can suggest will be employed to heighten if possible the effect produced throughout Europe by this
UNIQUE AND CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA,
assisted by the
LATEST VOCAL WONDER OF THE WORLD,
Miss ANNA ELZER,
a soprano only twelve years of age,
and the great Baritone,
Mr. JACOB MULLER,
who will both make their first appearance in America.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7,
at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS

WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 4,
TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Broadway,
WITH A NEW AND POWERFUL ORGANIZATION.
Admission—Parquette Circle, 50 cents; Parquette Circle Reserved, 75 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Balcony, 35 cents; Private Boxes, $5.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

23d-st., corner 4th-av.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
TO
MME. ANNIE BUTLER,
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.
Assisted by the following favorite artists:

EUGENE CLARK,	FRED. STEINS,
HARRY SANDERSON,	W. H. DAVIS,
J. M. LORETZ, JR.,	ANTONIO L. MORA.

OPENING OF THE
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at noon, in the MAMMOTH STRUCTURE, THIRD-AV. AND SIXTY-THIRD-ST. The opening ceremonies will comprise the AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND MARCH, composed expressly for the occasion by Keating, Prayer by Rev. Dr. Deems; Original Poem by Walt Whitman; Oration by Hon. E. G. Squier; Music by Keating's Grand Concert Band.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS
and his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
at 8 o'clock.

$550,000 IN 791 CASH GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871.

By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 730 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky., Citizens' Bk., Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE

OF
CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT will be offered for sale at public auction at Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, at 10 o'clock A. M. on OCT. 4, 1871.

A quantity of unserviceable ordnance and ordnance stores, consisting of
Iron cannon and cannon balls,
Muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols and sabres,
Infantry and cavalry accoutrements,
Saddles, bridles, halters, &c.,
Artillery harness and parts of harness,
Leather, paper, iron, brass and copper scrap,
Musket and rifle powder and percussion caps,
Also, miscellaneous articles.

TERMS CASH—Ten per cent. on the day of sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes will be charged at a price to be determined by the Commanding Officer.

The Government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., or at the Ordnance Agency, New-York.
A. MORDECAI,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.
LEAVENWORTH ARSENAL, Aug. 27, 1871.

BANKRUPTCY.

JOBBERS' STOCK OF HOSIERY AND NOTIONS AT AUCTION.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

United States District Court Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BULKLEY, MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—I, the assignee of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, at their sales-room, No. 132 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of September, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the remaining stock of merchandise of said estate, consisting of hosiery, gloves, hoods, scarfs, Westminster yarn, paper and linen collars and cuffs, buttons, (a large assortment,) needles, fans, combs, razors and straps, wallets, jet brooches, ink, scissors, linen thread, cotton nets, perfumery, alpaca and fancy coat braids, serpentine, star and soutache braids in silk, linen and cotton, harmonicas, elastic braids and cords, tooth-brushes, pencils, (slate and lead,) crochet hooks, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers on the day of sale.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1871.
O. S. TWEEDY, Assignee.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.
Office and sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
FINE FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS,
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
BRONZE CHANDELIERS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
NO. 51 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
Full particulars in *Herald*, Monday.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS, ASTOR PLACE.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 5 and 6, at 5 o'clock. Sale of a PRIVATE COLLECTION of American and FOREIGN SILVER and COPPER COINS, MEDALS, &c.

Catalogues ready. Coins on exhibition at 10 o'clock each day of sale.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

By order of assignee, the stock of goods of the late firm of Peabody & Weston, Philadelphia, will be sold by HADDEN & CO., at their salesroom, No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
25 barrels Shelled Pea-nuts.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers and Printers. We supply everything in our line at low prices.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE AND BOILER, 35 HORSE-POWER, with rubbing-bed, two gangs of saws, with shafting and belting, to be sold at public auction WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1871, at 11 A. M., corner 35th-st. and Broadway.
JEREMIAH KENNEDY, Administrator.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain; fourteen years benumbing application; gas administered. Beautiful $1; sets $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 156 Grand-st., near Broadway.

COAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COAL AND Wood office, No. 42 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., the most reliable place in the City to get a good article; full weight warranted or forfeit coal.
J. W. HICKEY, Office Agent.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.

Annual Report of the Superintendent—Number of School Children and the Cost of Tuition.

J. W. BUCKLEY, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Brooklyn, has prepared his annual report for the year 1871, and will submit it to the Board of Education this afternoon. In it the following figures appear:

The school population of Brooklyn, including all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, as appears from the recent census, is as follows: Between five and fourteen years old, 86,842; between fourteen and twenty-one years, 48,355; colored children between five and twenty-one years, 1.572; total, 135,869. Considering the fact that very few children in our public schools are above the age of fourteen years, (probably not more than 1.500 in all the schools,) it will appear that of the 86,842 above named there are not more than 22,000 who have not received during the year some instruction in the public schools. The schools of the city have been taught the past year by 823 teachers, of whom 34 are males and 789 are females. The whole number of pupils enrolled during the year is 98,355. Of this number 1.096 are colored children. The average register is 40,979. The average attendance for the year is 35,938, being 36 per cent. of the whole number registered, and nearly 88 per cent. of the average register. The amount expended for teachers' wages in the day schools during the year was $480.537 24. being per capita for pupils as follows: On average attendance, $13 05; on average register $11 72; on whole number of pupils instructed, $7 23. The total current expense of maintaining the schools exclusive of new buildings, &c., has been $658,228 15, being at the rate of $18 31 for each pupil in average daily attendance.

The music department costs about $10,000 annually.

Year before last the number of volumes in the school libraries of the city was 37,000, and their estimated value was $50.000. Since that time but few volumes have been added, and as some are lost annually, the probable number now belonging to the libraries is about the same as that given above. The consolidated library of the schools of the Eastern District consists of about 8,000 volumes.

The Sachems of Tammany.

The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was advertised to take place at the Wigwam, in Fourteenth-street, last evening. About a dozen of the members assembled at an early hour, but, after waiting until 8 o'clock in vain for the arrival of the chiefs, adjourned to the first Monday in October. Upon leaving the hall the Sachems unanimously expressed their individual determination to proceed to Cooper Institute for the purpose of attending the "reform meeting to hear the outs squeal," as one of them elegantly expressed it. They were afterward observed circulating among the large crowd of respectable citizens who had congregated about the doors of Cooper Institute, unable to squeeze inside. The Sachems were evidently out of their element in such society, and must have been highly edified by the emphatic denunciations of their numerous Rings which saluted their ears on all sides, for the patient waiters on the sidewalk were by no means sparing of their language.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JAMES D. RAYMERT, a lawyer and President of the Hercules Fire Insurance Company; C. J. DANKELL, GEORGIANA DANKELL and J. F. TALLMADGE, were yesterday held by Commissioner DAVENPORT to answer a charge for conspiracy to defraud the Government, in giving a false bond for a whisky distillery seized by the United States authorities for a revenue violation. RAYMERT was placed under $15,000 bail, TALLMADGE $10,000, and each of the others $5,000.

Yesterday a deputation of residents of East Tenth-street called at Mr. BERGH's office and begged of him to interfere on behalf of a poor old horse, which for the past fortnight had been made the object of various experiments by a quack doctor named HILL. The poor beast was found in an open lot in the rear of No. 11 East Tenth-street, covered with sores and the flesh eaten off his legs. He was taken away and killed.

Another examination in the ship *Nevada* mutiny case was held yesterday, before Commissioner DAVENPORT. The seamen JOHN NEVILL, DANIEL F. BARKER, WM. F. LONG and E. J. WALTERS were examined. The testimony went to show that the crew had been mutinous, resisting the Captain, and strongly corroborated the statements elicited on previous examinations. The examination was adjourned until next Monday.

The following gentlemen represent the Eastern and Middle States at the Theological Convention at Richmond, Va.: W. H. Spooner, E. W. Cobb, C. F. Washburne, J. C. Hovey, Jas. A. Clark, Marshall P. Wilder, Hon. Joel Parker, Law Professor at Harvard College, Otis Cory, William R. Mann, Isaac H. Frothingham, Samuel Hartwell, David B. Chase, and L. W. Rosenstock.

A meeting of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors and of the Aldermen to examine the City and county accounts will take place at the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. It is said that the citizens called upon at the last meeting will co-operate with them.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN in the case of JAMES CREEGAN, twenty-seven years of age, who died from compression of the brain. It appeared that deceased had been struck and knocked down by JAMES GRAY, of No. 78 North Moore-street, who was, therefore, committed by Coroner HERRMAN to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MICHAEL QUIGLEY, of No. 9 State-street, who did such good service in the work of rescuing the victims of the *Westfield*, was a complainant, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, against JOHN WILLIAMS, of No. 46 Vandam-street, whom he charged with stealing his gold watch. The accused was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

Judge BARNARD, on a motion made before him yesterday to order a reference in a divorce case, denied the motion, saying he intended in future, so far as he was concerned, that parties to such actions shall go into open Court instead of having their cases disposed of privately before a referee.

GRACE ENGLISH, fifty-two years of age, living at No. 127 West Thirty-first-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday, during a fit of insanity, by stabbing herself in the neck and stomach with a pair of scissors. She succeeded in inflicting severe, but not dangerous, wounds, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The annual target-shooting of the Fifth Regiment Drum Corps at Hamilton Park, yesterday, was a very successful affair, and attracted a large number of visitors, including many leading officers and members of the City militia organizations.

At a meeting of the Third District Republican Association, last evening, held in the Union Assembly Rooms, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, resolutions were passed thanking the newspapers which have made the exposure of the Tammany Hall frauds.

LEOPOLD BROOKS, of No. 126 Division-street, and WM. SLEGLER, of No. 145 Bowery, keepers of lager-beer saloons, who were arrested for a violation of the Sunday Excise law, were held in $100 bail to answer by Justice LEDWITH.

The demands of the plasterers for an increase of wages from $3 50 to $4 per day, and of a decrease of time of labor from ten hours per day to eight hours, were generally acquiesced in by the employers yesterday, only a few refusing.

The Thirteenth District Republican Association met last evening. HENRY COMSTOCK was elected a delegate to the General Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of Col. FAIRMAN in Europe.

HENRY JONES was committed, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing clothing valued at $46 from JOHN C. SIMPSON, No. 113 Fulton-street.

WILLIAM WILKINS, first mate of the steamboat *Nellie White*, was before Justice LEDWITH, yesterday, for assaulting ARCHIBALD LYNANG, a deck hand on the steamboat. He was held in $300 bail.

Gen. E. W. STURDEVANT, of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. M. SORIA, of New-Orleans: Col. FITZWILLIAM, of Louisiana, and S. ADAMS, of England, are at the Sturtevant House.

Assistant Superintendent MOON, of the Box Department at the Post-office, has been dismissed from office for alleged misconduct. The charges against him are now being investigated.

JOHN LAWRENCE was committed yesterday for attempting on Sunday to steal a coat from JOHN D. KENNEDY, of No. 84 East Houston-street.

FRANK JOHNSON, a salesman on Broadway, who was reported as having disappeared about a week ago, is found to have been on a bridal tour.

A detachment of the Independent Veteran Troy Zouaves visited this City yesterday, and also went on a shooting-match to Coney Island.

The sum of $1,100 has been subscribed in aid of the ELSAESSER family, who were among the victims of the *Westfield* explosion.

MAX MINER, charged by D. MEAHAN, of No. 127 Monroe-street, with burglary, was held at Essex Market Court in bail of $1,000 to answer.

FREDERICK BAURMAN was held by Justice LEDWITH, yesterday, in $500 bail, to answer a charge of assault upon Miss MARY WOOD.

Music at Tompkins-square at 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

The new Fulton Ferry-house was opened for traffic yesterday. The first boat to enter and leave the slip was the *Hamilton*.

All the public schools, with the exception of Nos. 8 and 3, were opened yesterday for the regular term. The attendance of scholars was larger than usual.

CYRUS P. SMITH, managing director of the Union Ferry Company, and the City Surveyor, were subpœnaed yesterday as witnesses to appear on Wednesday night and give testimony before the Aldermanic Committee, who are to examine the charges made by the Street Commissioners, against the Company, of having encroached upon City property, in the construction of their new ferry-house.

Mrs. CATHARINE MILLER, residing on Poplar-street, while in a state of intoxication, yesterday afternoon, fell on the sharp edge of a cooking-stove, and cut her throat. She died in about half an hour.

LONG ISLAND.

The County Court and Court of Sessions, (September term,) Judge ARMSTRONG presiding, opened at North Hempstead yesterday. Little business of importance was transacted, but on Wednesday some important cases will come before the Court.

Woodcock, English snipe and wild duck are now very abundant on the South side of Long Island.

The Union High-school, of Huntington, opened yesterday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An Irishman by the name of MOONEY has been arrested at Mamaroneck on a charge of bigamy, having married a Miss CLUNEY while he had a wife living in Ireland.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Directors of the New-Brunswick Theological Seminary, has been unable to elect a Professor to fill the chair of Didactic Theology, lately held by Dr. BERGS. They have decided to refer the matter to the General Synod which meets in Brooklyn this month.

A large transfer of property was yesterday made in Newark. Mr. G. H. REUTON transfers the pistol factory at High and Orange streets, together with some lands in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, to Mr. JOHN GLASS, of New-York, who in exchange gives eleven buildings on Thirty-third-street, New-York, and $70,000 cash. This exchange involves property valued at over $1,000,000.

The Second Regiment New-Jersey State National Guard is to go into encampment to-morrow at Camp Randolph, under command of Col. ALLEN. On Friday there will be a grand review before Gov. RANDOLPH. The camp will break up on Saturday.

Burglars entered the soda-water manufactory of Mr. PARISH on Cottage-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning, and broke open the safe, taking with them whatever the safe contained of value, though what amount of plunder they secured is not known.

The house of Mr. GEORGE SYKES, at Albany and George streets, New-Brunswick, was entered by burglars, on Sunday night, and a quantity of valuable jewelry and a small amount of money was taken.

A prize-fight took place, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at the foot of Mount Pleasant Park, Jersey City, between DOLAN, of that place, and MCCUE, of New-York. DOLAN was declared the winner.

An old woman named CATHERINE LUTZ, was killed on the Erie Railway, at Weehawken, yesterday morning, by being crushed between two coal cars. She was a resident of the town of Union.

The Central New-Jersey Railroad Company is laying an additional track as far as Somerville, to be used for freight-trains. They have already a double track.

CHAS. CROSLEY, formerly Chief Engineer of the Newark Fire Department, died in that city yesterday.

LOUIS SCHAFFER was yesterday arrested in Newark, charged with shooting CASPER SPAVER.

The Germans of Newark are making an attempt to have the Sunday laws repealed at the coming election.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

No.
33—Jones vs. Jennings.

No.
71—Feely vs. Feely.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
——Miles vs. Smith.
6222—Zung vs. Howland.
6223—Kamping vs. Schonlank.
6224—Zeimer vs. Dempsey.
6232—Fowler vs. Leon.
6228—Burke vs. Atfield.
6236—Lauterback vs. Engler.
6237—Waters vs. Eggen.

Nos.
6240—Ribon vs. Meyers.
6243—Requa vs. Barclay.
6244—Seaman vs. Pearce.
6248—Hirsch vs. Dorsett.
6249—Wallroth vs. Berggren.
6250—Jackson vs. Ackerson
6258—Willman vs. Lawrence.
6259—Wilson vs. Keys.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
5117—Parker vs. Waters.
6178—Heyman vs. Parker.
6385—Roupins vs. Spelman
6260—Black vs. Glass.
6261—Thompson vs. Stewart.
6262—Platt vs. Terelle.
6263—Bischoff vs. Doll.

Nos.
6264—Maurer vs. Horneck.
6265—Hoas vs. Jacoby.
6266—Mack vs. Blacoer.
6268—Ruemmler vs. Gross.
6269—Michaels vs. Mayer.
6270—Bauer vs. Lorillard Steam-ship Co.
6271—Pickert vs. Sheldon.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
7083—Reynolds vs. Winslow.
7301—Adler vs. Schweizer.
7302—Van Nort vs. Ford.
6878—McGowan vs. Buckley.

Nos.
6905—Gillespie vs. Stiger
6909—McMahon vs. Bailey.
7094—Cohen vs. Doyle.
7172—Stiasny vs. Naike.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Mary Watson; burglary.
2—The People vs. Sarah Gaffney; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. James Gaffney; burglary.
4—The People vs. Henry Williams; burglary.
5—The People vs. William Kunson; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. John Daly; grand larceny.

Nos.
7—The People vs. Charles Rosenthal; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Michael O'Brien; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. James Keenan; larceny from the person.
10—The People vs. William Cleary; larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 4.

By Judge Sutherland.

Charlotte W. Baumann *vs.* Rudolph E. Baumann; motion denied, without costs to either party.

Franklin Manufacturing Company *vs.* Joseph W. Holman et al.; motion denied and temporary injunction vacated without costs.

Laura A. Bultman *vs.* John C. Bultman; motion denied without costs.

John Looran *vs.* Patrick Mohedy; motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction vacated without costs to either party.

In the matter of the application of Edward Farley, &c., guardian, for payment of money; reference ordered.

Jay Gould *vs.* The Town of Oneonta; motion granted with $10 costs to defendant to abide event of action.

Caleb W. Sheppard *vs.* John A. Duff, &c.; motion denied without costs.

William A. Godfrey *vs.* John C. Tully; motion granted with $10 costs to defendant to abide event of action.

Samuel Bonnell, Jr., *vs.* E. B. Seymour, &c.; motion granted with $10 costs to defendant Seymour to abide event of action.

Charles H. Guinand *vs.* Elizabeth E. Guinand; motion to confirm report of referee is denied, and case referred back for further evidence.

Shepherd *vs.* Duff et al.; motion for receiver denied without costs.

Christian F. Grimm *vs.* John Brandenstein; the temporary injunction is dissolved, and the motion to continue it denied, without costs to either party.

Jacob Stiner et al. *vs.* The Congregation Pail Zadock; the temporary injunction vacated, and the motion to continue it denied, without costs to either party.

William A. Lighthill *vs.* Aaron A. Degraw et al.; motion granted without costs to either or any party.

Mary J. McGuire *vs.* Cornelius McGuire; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Barnard.

Shaw *vs.* Coburn et al.; motion granted.
Sherman *vs.* Finley et al.; motion granted.
Mitchell *vs.* Huttinger et al.; motion granted.
Murphy et al. *vs.* Russell et al.; motion granted.

NOTICE.—The first Monday motion calendar for September will be called to-morrow, Sept. 5, at 10 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 4.

By Judge McCunn.

William Henry Brown and Royal M. Bassett *vs.* R. Robert Bodling et al.; (eleven suits between same parties,) order granted confirming referee's report.

By Judge Spencer.

Ambrose E. O'Neill *vs.* Henry R. Gaffney; motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant's attorney.

By Judge Jones.

Belmont *vs.* Ponvert; judgment settled and ordered to be entered.

In the matter of the petition of Henry Williams; the party cannot be punished for a contempt on this motion. A bailable attachment may issue.

Ritter *vs.* Kregeler; memorandum for counsel as to settlement of case.

Baldwin, receiver, *vs.* Martin; judgment for plaintiff as indicated in the opinion.

Steuben *vs.* Ross; memoranda for counsel as to settlement of case.

Morris *vs.* Kepler; memoranda for counsel as to settlement of case.

Ritter *vs.* Phillips; memoranda for counsel as to settlement of case.

Edward Seguin *vs.* Francis Everett; order of reference.

Sage *vs.* Grant; order granted.

Patrick Minton *vs.* John Totten et al.; order of reference.

James A. Cowan *vs.* The West-side Elevator; order of reference.

Belmont *vs.* Ponvert; motion dismissed without costs, and without prejudice to a renewal on a notice specifying under which section of the Code the motion is made.

John C. Bushnell *vs.* Julius A. Robinson; order granted.

Dell P. Peters *vs.* Charles H. Cornell et al.; order granted.

Sarah M. Creham *vs.* Joseph Wallack et al.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 4.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Frank A. Mason *vs.* Eva Mason; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted in favor of plaintiff.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Nanny H. Curry *vs.* James R. Edwards and Frederick K. Cook; order denying injunction and vacating temporary injunction, with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT—PART III.—SEPT. 4.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Spellman *vs.* Cuff; judgment for plaintiff for $157 21 and $30 costs and allowances.

Cook *vs.* Schabel; judgment for plaintiff for $1,000 and costs and $25 allowance.

Kaucsk *vs.* Jackson; judgment for plaintiff for $500 and costs and $25 allowance.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Commander McCann has been ordered to the command of the *Nipsic*; Lieut. Morris, to duty in the Signal Office at Washington; Lieut.-Commander Batcheller has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieut.-Commander Hoff, from the *Kansas*, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut.-Commander Newman, from the receiving-ship *Vermont*, and placed on waiting orders.

Brevet-Col. Milton Cogswell, of the Twenty-first Infantry, has been retired from active service under the act of 1861, on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful services and disease contracted in the line of duty.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 4—11½ A. M.—Consols opened 93⅝ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅝; 1865s, old, 93⅝; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 91.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and the account.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United Sates 5-20 Bonds 1862s, 93⅝; 1865s, old, 93⅝; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 90¾.

PARIS, Sept. 4—P. M.—Rentes, 57f. 52c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 2—Evening.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 96 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Rentes, 57f. 15c.

ANTWERP, Sept. 4.—PETROLEUM, 50f. for fine pale American.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.@9⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm; the sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.@9⅝d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 32s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland cut. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 11d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Sept. 4—Evening.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 36s.@36s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT active and higher; advanced 3c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 11, cash or September; $1 16¾, seller October; afternoon active and firm at $1 11½@$1 11¾ September; $1 11 bid October. CORN strong and advanced ¼c.@⅜c.; No. 2 Mixed 43⅜c.@44c., cash or September, afternoon firmer at 44⅛c.@44¼c., September. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 at 29⅜c. RYE firmer; No. 2 at 57½c.@58c. BARLEY easier and active; No. 2 Spring, 60¾c. HIGHWINES steady at 89c. PORK, LARD and MEATS steady and unchanged. HOGS steady with a moderate demand; prices unchanged. CATTLE in fair demand but at lower rates; sales $1 62½@$5 50. FREIGHTS firmer and higher, to Buffalo, 7c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 151,000 bushels Corn, 133,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye, 45,000 bushels Barley, 3 000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 156,000 bushels Wheat, 378,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Rye, 53,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 313,000 bushels; Corn, 271,000 bushels; Oats, 38,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 21,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 295,000 bushels; Corn, 136,000 bushels; Oats, 96,000 bushels; Rye, 62,000 bushels; by rail, Corn, 3,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS firm: 12½c. on Wheat, 11½c. Corn, 7¾c.@8c. Oats, to New-York. Grain in store—Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 416,000 bushels; Oats, 212,000 bushels; Barley, 35,000 bushels; Rye, 14,000 bushels, and Malt, 3,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT in moderate demand and firm: sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 22½, to arrive; 7,500 bushels No. 1 Amber Winter, $1 35. CORN active and strong; sales, 120,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 55c.; 20,000 bushels to arrive at 55c.; car lots, 55½c. OATS dull; car lots, 38c.@39c., as to quality. RYE and BARLEY neglected. Seeds quiet; sales, 150 bags Timothy at $3. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES—Nominally, 93c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—FLOUR very dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; $1 10 offered for No. 3 Red—$1 12 asked; No. 2 Red Winter sold at $1 20@$1 22. CORN unchanged; No. 2 Mixed in elevator, 42c.; Mixed, sacked, 50c. OATS inactive; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 35½c.; Mixed, sacked, 38c.@40c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 60c.@65c. RYE quiet at 58c.@60c. HIGHWINES steady at 89c. TOBACCO stiff. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK easier at $12 75, delivered. BACON—Good jobbing and order trade; Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6⅜c; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. LARD—No sales. Live HOGS irregular at $3 75@$4 50. CATTLE dull; Texan, $1 50@$3; Natives, $2@$4 75. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 22.000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye, 1,800 bushels Barley, 1,300 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales, 2,400 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 2,000 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 36½; No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $1 27. CORN quiet; sales, 3 cars at 60c.; 1 car, 61c. CORN-MEAL—$1 40 for Bolted; $1 35 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middling, $30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c.@91½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 8¾c., Corn and Rye 8c. to New-York; lumber $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—125,000 bushels Wheat, 2,242,000 feet lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—23,000 bushels Wheat, 11,800 bushels Oats, 9,500 bushels Barley, and 273,000 feet lumber.

TOLEDO, Sept. 4.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.@3c.; Amber Michigan, $1 29½@$1 30; No. 1 Red, $1 28@$1 29½; No. 2 do., $1 25½@$1 26; No. 3 do., $1 20. Rejected, $1 07@$1 08. CORN steady, with a moderate demand; High Mixed, 51½c.; Low Mixed 50¾c.; no grade, 49c. OATS, shade better and moderately active; No. 1 at 36½c.; No. 2 at 34c.; Michigan, 35c.; Rejected, 31½c. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 4c.; Oswego, 8½c. MOLASSES, nominally 9c. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour; 84,000 bushels Wheat; 31,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—TOBACCO unusually active and strong at unchanged prices; Lugs, $7@$8; sales, 86 hhds. FLOUR steady and in fair order demand; Family Extra, $5 50. WHEAT quiet and steady at $1 15@$1 25 for Red and White, on arrival. CORN—Ear in fair demand at 55c., on arrival. OATS steady at 36c. on arrival; 40c. from store. RYE steady at 70c. BARLEY, 70c.@80c. for Spring and Fall. PROVISIONS quiet and firm; small business. PORK held at $12 50, cash; Bacon Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. HAMS steady at 13½c.@14½c. LARD, 9½c.@10½c.; demand light. WHISKY firm and scarce; sales at 90c.@91c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; No. 1 at $1 15; No. 2 at $1 11. OATS in full demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 at 29½c. CORN firm and scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 44c. RYE—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 at 58c. BARLEY—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 Spring, 61c. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 11½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—FLOUR dull and lower; sales at $5 40@5 60. WHEAT dull and lower; Red, $1 12@$1 14. CORN dull and unchanged; sales at 52c. RYE steady, with a moderate demand; sales at 55c.@58c. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; sales at 32c.@39c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and unchanged; sales at $12 25. LARD dull and unchanged; 9c. asked, 8¾c. offered. Bulk MEATS dull and unchanged; sales, Shoulders, 5c.; Sides held at 5¾c. BACON quiet and unchanged; Clear Sides salable at 7¼c., but held at 7¾c. Live HOGS dull and drooping; sales at $4@$4 50. WHISKY—Good demand at full prices; sales at 90c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 50; do. Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $5 96¾. CORN firmer; Mixed, 68c.; White, 72c. OATS quiet at 52c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY firmer; Prime, $29; Choice, $30@$31. PORK quiet; Mess, $14. BACON, 7¼c.; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear-rib, 8¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15½c. LARD steady; Tierce, 10¼c.; Keg, 11c.@11¼c. SUGAR—Common, 9c.@9¾c.; Prime, 12c. WHISKY dull at 90c. COFFEE—Nothing doing. EXCHANGE—Bank Sterling, 123¼; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Slight milling inquiry for WHEAT; choice White Michigan held at $1 54, with buyers at $1 53. RYE dull and nominal. CORN more freely offered and lower; sales, 880 bushels Western Mixed, from store, at 67c.; 3,100 bushels do. do., afloat, at 66c., and 5,000 bushels do. do., 65½c. Nothing doing in BARLEY. OATS active; sales, 3 cars No. 2 Ohio at 47c.; 3 cars No. 1 State at 48c.; 1,500 bushels No. 1 Western at 49c., and 1 car No. 1 do. do. at 46c.; closing firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—COTTON buoyant; Low Middling, 17¼c.@18c.; net receipts, 790 bales; gross, 790 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,468 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 24,991 bales.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—WHEAT active and higher; Extra, $1 36@$1 37½; No. 1 White, $1 33@$1 33¼; No. 2 do., $1 23; Amber Michigan, $1 29. CORN and OATS unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4.—COTTON firm; stock light; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 58 bales; exports, coastwise, 66 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 3,533 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19¾c.@19¼c.; net receipts, 128 bales; gross, 136 bales; sales, 85 bales; stock, 910 bales.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 4.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 30 bales; exports, coastwise, 4 bales; sales, 24 bales; stock, 620 bales.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—COTTON strong; Middling, 20½c.@20¾c.; net receipts, 15 bales; gross receipts, 97 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 4.—COTTON firm; good Ordinary, 17c.; net receipts, 404 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 1,245 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 4.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 71 bales; exports, coastwise, 51 bales; stock, 319 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 4.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18½c.@18¾c.; net receipts, 187 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 5,682 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 4.—COTTON quiet but firm; Low Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 98 bales; exports, coastwise, 515 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 291 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT advanced 2c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 24. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS in fair demand and higher; sales at 36c. Refined PETROLEUM firm at 21¾c.@22c.; round lots at 22c.@22½c.; car-lots, 23c.@23½c.; Crude quiet at $5 45.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 4.—COTTON firm: Middling, 18c.; receipts, 40 bales; sales, 20 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4.—COTTON firm; stock light; middling, 19c.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX'S Fall Hat for gents, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Hamburg.
Java	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Ismailia	Sept. 6	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Sept. 9	New-York	Glasgow.
Denmark	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Sept. 9	New-York	Bremen.
Batavia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Sept. 9	New-York	Havre.
City of Washington	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR MEXICO AND HAVANA.

City of Mexico	Sept. 5	New-York	Mexico.
Columbia	Sept. 7	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double paid* letters only, on the Pier, foot of 3d-st., in Hoboken, until 1½ P. M....For Havana, West Indies and Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Atlantic, from Liverpool.—Miss Mary H. Castle, Miss Julia A. Castle, Hon. W. B. Castle and lady, Dr. Sims and family, Miss Sims, Miss Fanny Sims and servant, R. P. Wade and family, J. W. Bell and family, Rev. John Lord and son, W. P. Coleman and lady, Rev. C. C. Foote and lady, Rev. F. W. Towle, Prof. L. E. Warren, Miss M. E. Wallace, Miss Clara Jeffries, Miss Peckham, Mrs. Christmas, Mrs. Amanda Langergren, W. J. Peckham, J. W. Duckworth, Mrs. Duckworth, Jas. Winterbottom, Miss Hammond, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Hammond, Jr., Andrew Thompson, Rev. Henry Dutcher, J. P. Howard, W. L. Felt, Noble Butler, Michael Kornblum, John Coleman, Jr., Mr. Herrick, W. W. Cook and lady, Thomas Sampson and family, Mr. Adams and family, George Robinson, Samuel Robinson, Mrs. Winter and child, David Evans, John A. Key, J. A. Littlewood, W. G. Beatty, Dr. Abner Thorpe, J. F. Graham, Rev. C. M. Bowers, Frederick May, K. Egan, Henry D. Nicoll, H. Tileston, C. Davis, Mrs. Shumway and child, James W. Bouton, W. H. Munn, C. D. Morris, Henry Dawson, Jr., D. R. Murchison, J. M. Brown, Wm. L. Eaton, Mr. Riggs, Mr. Peebles and party, Elder F. W. Evans, C. L. Goodwin, H. O. Armour, William Wallace, H. W. Spear, Mrs. Mode, Master Isaac Mode, James Hasse, Edwin Stephens, A. Hani, Louis Alioo, Mr. Brocksbank, M. A. Levy, A. Saubenrauch, H. J. Chapman, Mr. Littler and lady, Mrs. A. M. Eastmann, Mr. Burt, Mrs. Burt, Miss Burt, J. N. Hatch, Henry Kessler, J. W. Bell and family, J. B. Forwood, Jr., G. P. Forwood, G. F. Pim, Miss McElvin, Miss Alice Stephens, Mrs. E. A. Levy and children, Mrs. David Sampson and child, James Wallace, Rev. Tho. Howarth, Philip Benjamin, C. H. Shepard, J. C. Hutchins, J. F. Graham, J. B. Batten, Miss Sarah Garrett, Miss C. Jefferies, Rev. W. O. Lamson and family, Miss Lamsen, Naomi Read, F. Finch, Esq., Wilhelm Drummer, Mr. Carey, (Clarence,) Mr. Weinberg, Mr. and Miss Coveney, C. H. Duck and lady, Miss Julia Wood, Mrs. Frances W. Frost and 2 children, Miss Soloway, Mrs. Pierce, N. Bell, W. Hamilton, J. W. May, Mrs. May, Miss May, Thomas Kennedy and lady, Mr. Barnard, W. B. Flint, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Hammond.

In the steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool.—A. S. Cass, J. G. Black, Rev. E. Gilbert and son, H. D. Sherrill, W. J. Den, Mr. and Mrs. McIlroy, Mr. and Mrs. Exton and daughter, W. D. Moore, W. G. Cochrane, R. H. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hague and child, Wm. Hunter, J. P. Hartmann, G. E. Hague, H. N. Dalby, E. H. Jones, Geo. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Collyer and child, Reginald Lewin, Mr. Stobo and daughter, Miss Emily Black, Miss McIlroy, G. Trejos, F. dos Santos, C. H. Leech, Mr. Vinegas, J. M. Rothschild, H. J. Chapmann, John Waugh, Mr. and Mrs. McAustin and 2 children, Mrs. Corban, Hon. G. C. Burrett and lady, Miss Barrett, nurse and infant, Miss McKelvey and brother, Mr. Wilhan, Jas. Eddy, R. Hardcastle, Thos. Howe, J. J. Buezo, Rev. Dombrowski, Rev. Rogerzinki, Langton Lefroy, Mr. and Mrs. Smithson, G. W. Facklin, E. Phillips, Mrs. B. Adams and 2 children, Miss Williams and sister, Edward Fanning, Mr. Burlingham, Mr. Mrs. Watts Russell, W. Halford and two sisters, Mr. Rebells, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Boggs 4 children and maid, Mrs. Crowther, Mrs. Clarke and 3 children, Mrs. G. W. Goff.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.—Henry Kearney and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kearney, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davell, Mrs. Noelan, Mrs. and Misses Gouldson, (2,) P. Alagie, Ed. Hughes, Mr. Fitch, R. B. Floyd, Mr. Read, Mr. Hinch, Mrs. and Miss Rosesmith, Mr. and Mrs. John Metcalf and servant, Miss Tyrrell, Mrs. Holmes and infant, Capt. Russell, Mr. Gregg, F. Saire, J. Rusain, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, 5 children, infant and servant, F. Fairthorpe, James Collingwood, F. Longbottom, Mr. Bedell, Misses Townsend, Master Townsend, A. Muirhead, Mrs. Deven and child, Rev. Richard O'Gorman, Hy. Vantergich, Mrs. Eugene, Mrs. P. Gerod and 2 infants. From Halifax—Mrs. Williams, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smyth, E. M. Green, F. V. Van Schoonhoven, George E. Graves, George H. Cherry, John Stuart, G. Charlton, E. Weed.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:30 | Sun sets......6:26 | Moon sets..10:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:43 | Gov. Island.12:32 | Hell Gate...1:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ships M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Ships Sorideren, (Norw.,) Redusen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ankathor, (Norw.,) Henricksen, Queenstown for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Maria Clotilde, (Ital.,) Digorindo, Sligo, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fannie, (Br.,) Forbes, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Don Justo, Averill, Bordeaux, Winchester & Towne.

Brig St. Joseph, (Br.,) Berner, Gibraltar for orders, Usher & Rendall.

Schrs. Reina Detmars, (Dutch,) Mulder, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gen. Putnam, Jordan, St. Ann's Bay, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool Aug. 22, Queenstown 23d, and Halifax Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage; Aug. 28, lat. 49 52, lon. 38 55, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.; Sept. 1, off Egg Island, passed H. B. M. steam-ship Royal Alfred, bound E.; 3d, lat. 41 13, lon. 66 47, passed ship Freedom, from London, for New-York, and steam-ship Spain, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 41, lon. 68 02, passed steam-ship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Atlantic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Aug. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Sparks. Aug. 26, lat. 51 30, lon. 14, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 27th, lat. 51 31, lon. 21 19, passed a German steamer bound E.; 28th, lat. 53, lon. 29 19, passed a National steamer bound W.; 31st, lat. 45 41, lon. 49 51, spoke ship Lake Ontario bound E.; Sept. 2 had a severe gale from S., shifting round to W. with very heavy sea; has had westerly winds throughout the passage.

Steam-ship Vandalia, (N. G.,) Franzen, Hambug Aug. 16 and Havre 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had westerly gales, with high seas, most of the passage; Aug. 23, lat 49 32, lon. 5 55, passed bark Ellen Rickmers, bound E. The Vandalia brings 271 passengers.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Bark Homeward Bound, (of Searsport,) Blatchford, Salt Cay, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to Tucker and Lightbourne—vessel to Carver & Barnes; left in port brig Abby Clifford, for New-York in 4 ds.; Aug. 22d, Turk's Island was visited by a hurricane, commencing at N. and veering around to N. W., lasting 12 hours, and was obliged to put to sea to prevent going ashore; remained at sea for 24 hours; a bark and brig went ashore at Grand Turk during the hurricane, and became a total loss; could not learn their names; Aug. 28, off Cape Hatteras, had a hurricane from S. to S. E., lasting 18 hours.

Bark Adger, (Br.,) Henrickson, Cardiff, 53 ds., with railroad iron to order, vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockman. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly wind to the Banks; Aug. 30, had the tail end of a hurricane, commencing at S. S. E. veering to S., S. S. W. and S. W. lasting 4 hours, but received no damage; has been 16 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Memoria, (N. G.) Selvig, Belfast, Ireland, 43 ds., in ballast to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 15 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Angele, (Fr.,) Barbanco, Boston 11 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Danube, (Fr.,) Blanchet, Sydney, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son. Has had light S. W. winds the entire passage.

Brig Clara & Agnes, (of Arichat,) Guion. Little Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Nimwauke, (of Bangor,) Wiswell, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Wrecking schr. Meteor, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with wrecking material to Coast Wrecking Co.

Schr. W. H. Mitchell, (of Machias,) Cole, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Scio, (of Eastport,) Smith, Musquash, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Impulse, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curtis, Maracaibo 16 ds., with coffee, &c., to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.—vessel to J. R. Curtis.

Schr. Alamo, Sanborn, Machias, with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. George Gilman, Gardner, East Machias, with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Sch. George Washington, Morrel, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Geo. W. Punnell, Webster, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. J. R. McFell, Holman, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Laura H. Hatch, Hill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Crown Point, Dixon, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fredonia, Sears, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Tyler, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Native, De Hart, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. John Brooks, Mayhew, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Nausett, Matthews, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Taylor, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Parker, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie, Leighton, Capella, with spiling to Jas. Murray.

Schr. Lady Adams, Sullivan, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Warren Blake, ——, Machias, with lumber to master.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas, Raynor, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. J. Cummings, Fleming, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Cornelia, Taylor, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Wainwright, ——, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wigwam, (New) Diel, Millbridge 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Nicola, Miller, Machias, 7 ds. with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Flight, Chase, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. W. H. Bowen, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles Hazard, Minor, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. J. M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosaway, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bolivar, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Tryphena, Dickerson, Rondout, for Boston.
Scr. D. L. Sturges, Elwell, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Gipsey, Torrey, Elizabethport, for Bangor.
Schr. C. Allen, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Loon, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Eliza, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Boston, Fisher, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Estelle, Furniss, Few-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. H. A. Butler, Strickland, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Stony Creek.
Schr. R. M. Cook, Stocking, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. H. A. Deming, Billard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. A. Cheesebro', Wilson, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Lady Emma, Burns, New-Haven.
Schr. Gilbert Green, ——, Providence.
Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Norwalk.
Schr. J. H. Chaffee, ——, Hartford.
Schr. Caroline, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Somerset.
Schr. Montrose, Sparks, Providence.
Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Providence.
Schr. Abby Weld, Sylvester, Pawtucket.
Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannis.
Schr. Anna Safford, ——, Providence.
Schr. Agenora, Jordan, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Eugene, Phillips, Providence.
Schr. Peacedale, Hudson, Newport.
Schr. Franklin, Wooster, Frankfort.
Schr. Emily, Merritt, New-Haven.
Schr. F. Gates, Fleming, New-Haven.
Schr. D. B. Pitts, Vail, Riverhead.
Schr. J. G. Hunington, Jones, Rockport.
Schr. Willard, Anderson, Boston.
Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Portland, Conn.
Schr. B. Bradley, Bradley, New-Haven.
Schr. Guide, Lamphear, New-Haven.
Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Santa Maria, Harding, Bristol.
Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Poole, Salem.
Schr. Celeste, Phelps, Portland, Conn.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia.

Below, steamer Neptune, from New-York, having in tow a steamer supposed to be the William Lawrence, from Baltimore.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Arr. steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore. She reports that on Sunday afternoon, off Chatham, she lost her screw, and was towed in by the steamer Neptune from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—Arr. steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia; steamer Sea Gull, from New-York; schrs. H. B. Smith, from New-York; Albion, from the Bahamas; Francis Satterlee, from New-York; W. H. Parks, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 4.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark D. Chapin, from New-York; bark Josephine, from Porto Rico.

Passed out—Steam-ships Peruvian and Caribbean, for Liverpool; Cuba, for Havana; schr. William Wilson, for St. Jago; brig George Lattimer, for Porto Rico.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 4.—The brig Ida M. Commery, from Philadelphia for Galveston, has arrived here. The brig was in the hurricane of the 15th, and lost rudder-head and light spars. She will make necessary repairs here and proceed.

The steamer Juniata has been libeled and will be bonded. She will sail on the 7th inst.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 3.—Arr. steam-ship George Cromwell, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Cortes, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 4.—Arr. ship Austria, from Liverpool. Sld. ship Rokeby Hall, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The ship David Crockett, Burgess, from Liverpool, which arr. 2d, and anchored in the Bay, came up this P. M., and reports coming the northern passage, and having had westerly gales to the Banks, and being 12 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs; Aug. 19, lat. 43 22, lon. 41 19, spoke ship Garibaldi, from Quebec for Liverpool; March, 27, on the passage from San Francisco for Liverpool, John Monahan, seaman, of New-York, aged 19 years, died of fever, and was buried at sea; April 25, Daniel Sutherland, seaman, of Montreal, aged 20 years fell from maintopsail-yard overboard, and was lost.

The steam-ship Batavia, (Br.,) Mourland, from Liverpool, which arr. at an early hour this A. M., reports, Aug. 29, lat. 48 50, lon. 45 51, passed an Allan steamer bound E.; same time, passed a National steamer bound E.; Sept. 1, lat. 43 43, lon. 60 07, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 3d, lat. 41, lon. 68 24, passed steam-ship Spain, hence for Liverpool.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Sept 4.—The Inman steam-ship City of Bristol, Capt. Phillips, from New-York Aug. 24, touched at Queenstown at 7 o'clock this morning, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Hamburg-American steam-ship Allemannia, Capt. Barends, from New-York Aug. 22, touched at Plymouth on Saturday, and proceeded for Hamburg.

The Allan steam-ship Nestorian, from Quebec, touched at Moville today, and proceeded for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4.—The steamer Abyssinia, from New-York, has arrived.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The steamer Koln, from New-York for Bremen, has arrived out.

FINE FURNITURE
Of Every Description.

WM. H. LEE,
MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE
AND RETAIL DEALER.
No. 277 Canal-St, near Broadway,
AND
Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton-St., N. Y.

Specialty in new styles of Upholstery, in Parlor Suites, Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Pier and Mantel Glasses in fine woods.

ESTABLISHED IN 1826.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
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CIRCULAR LETTERS
FOR TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
PASSPORTS FURNISED WITHOUT CHARGE.
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CUBAN CIGARS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

All cigars sold by us are of our own manufacture. We import specially for our use the choicest Havana leaf, and employ Cuban workmen. Our cigars are equal in every respect to the best imported.

L. RODRIGUEZ,
NOS. 142 AND 101
NASSAU-ST.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
in from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first, and is
The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers, (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS,) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, sweat, urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, syphilis, consumption, glandular diseases, ulcers in the throat, mouth, tumors, nodes in the glands and other parts of the system, sore eyes, strumorous discharges from the ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, eruptions, fever sores, scald head, ring-worm, salt rheum, erysipelas, ache, black spots, worms in the flesh, tumors, cancers in the womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, night sweats, loss of sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

urinary and womb diseases, gravel, diabetes, dropsy, stoppage of water, incontinence of urine, Bright's disease, albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY: I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but I had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief, and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price $1 per Bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

from a prominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the past forty years well-known to the book publishers throughout the United States:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1870.

DR. RADWAY—DEAR SIR: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicine on myself. For several years I had been affected with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs, which some twelve months ago culminated in a most terribly affecting disease, which the physicians all said was a prostatic stricture in the urethra, as also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave it as their opinion that my age—seventy-three years—would prevent my ever getting radically cured. I had tried a number of physicians, and had taken a large quantity of medicine, both allopathic and homœopathic, but had got no relief. I had read of astonishing cures having been made by your remedies, and some four months ago I read a notice in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* of a cure having been effected on a person who had long been suffering as I had been. I went right off and got some of each—your Sarsaparillian [illegible] Ready Relief, and Regulating Pills—and [illegible] them. In three days I was greatly [illegible] now feel as well as ever.

C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, inward piles, fullness of the blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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IRON FOUNDERS,
Sales-rooms 6, 8, 10 & 12 Reade-St.
FOUNTAINS, FLOWER-VASES,
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GARDEN ORNAMENTS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, SETTEES AND STATUARY,
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STABLE FITTINGS of the most approved kinds, and of the best workmanship, all at the cheapest possible rates.

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PRO BONO PUBLICO.
ALL THE NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES FOR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING NOW ON VIEW
AT EVANS'
UP-TOWN FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AND CLOTH DEPOT,
No. 475 8th-av.,
THIRD HOUSE BELOW 34TH-ST.
BROADWAY STYLES
AT A SAVING OF FIFTY PER CENT.

THE YOUNG INDEPENDENT BUTCHER CLUB will hold their second annual target excursion at Robenstein's Bellevue Garden, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, at which their numerous friends are respectfully invited. H. EISNER, President.
CHAS. BRAND, Captain.
W. STRAUS, Secretary.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business; diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

TIFFANY & CO.,
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Importers of Fine Watches.

LADIES' WATCHES, GUARANTEED TIME-KEEPERS OF ALL GRADES AND IN EVERY STYLE OF CASE, GOLD, ENAMELED AND SET WITH GEMS. GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES—A GREAT VARIETY FROM THE BEST MAKERS. CHAINS, SEALS, LOCKETS, &c., TO CORRESPOND.

First Mortgage, Convertible,
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY
OF ILLINOIS.
First Mortgage Bonds - - - $1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - 2,000,000

This is a completed road, 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now in operation; and in order to place upon it the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct the requisite number of depots, car and engine houses, machine shops, &c., the Company now offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 Convertible First Mortgage Gold Bonds, being less than $17,000 per mile, secured by the entire property of the Company.

Present Price, 90, and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax.

This road, opened for the immense local as well a through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident, from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and a navigable river at each end. Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road—while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.

The City of Peoria contains a population of about 30,000, and the City of Rock Island about 12,000. The City of Moline, containing a population of about 8,000, adjoins the City of Rock Island, and the City of Davenport, Iowa, containing a population of about 20,000, is only separated from Rock Island by the Mississippi River, so that for all practical purposes they may be classed as one city, with a total population of 40,000. Heretofore, railroads in the West have been constructed mainly through an unsettled and uncultivated region of country, and consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after their construction; but the country which the line of the Peoria and Rock Island Railway traverses is already thickly settled and built up, and is unsurpassed anywhere for its agricultural products, and vast beds of coal, from four to seven feet in thickness, await that development which can now be produced by railroad facilities.

The road known as the Coal Road, from Coal Valley to Rock Island, (eleven miles,) has been purchased by the Peoria and Rock Island Railway Company, who have assumed a mortgage upon it of $150,000.

Over this section there were transported, during the years 1869 and '70, more than 160,000 tons of coal, which found ready market at Rock Island, and along the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. As a manufacturing and shipping point, the City of Peoria (it being next in size) is not surpassed by any other point in the State outside of Chicago.

Reference to a map will demonstrate the advantages of the Peoria and Rock Island Railway as to its lateral connections through the State of Illinois, and also as to its commanding position, as forming an important link in a through route between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and that the distance from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk to Rock Island is much less than by any other route.

The advantages of its connections at Peoria and Rock Island with other railroads, taken in connection with the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, are obvious. At the City of Peoria, the Peoria and Rock Island Railway connects with the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad; the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad; Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway; also, with the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway. Through cars are run on the last-named road to Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, and all points on the Atlantic seaboard.

At Rock Island and Davenport it connects with the Davenport and St. Paul Railway, 80 miles of which are completed and 50 miles more will be opened within sixty days, and the whole line, 275 miles to St. Paul, during the next year. The Davenport and St. Paul, Peoria and Rock Island, and the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railways, make a trunk line 575 miles from Indianapolis to St. Paul. The Peoria and Rock Island Railway also connects at Rock Island with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, by which a direct outlet is secured to Omaha.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this Railway, and a member of our firm having made a careful examination of the road and its property, we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend the Bonds as a prime security—reliable and safe in every particular.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and Bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.

Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the Road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.

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MUSICAL BOXES.
The Largest Assortment
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Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.

Having made extensive additions to our buildings and Machinery on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., and 10th and 11th avs., thereby largely increasing our manufacturing facilities, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of wrought and cast iron work for buildings and other purposes with great despatch, and at extremely low prices.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 139, 141 and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

SUPERIOR
GASOLINE
PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE BEST GAS-MACHINES NOW IN USE.
J. H. WICKES,
No 120 Maiden-lane New-York.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1871.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

Immense Demonstration Last Evening.

Uprising of Citizens Without Distinction of Party.

An Earnest Movement Made Against the Ring.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED

The Cooper Institute Crowded to Suffocation.

The Frauds of Our Rulers Denounced.

STIRRING SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Remedies Demanded by an Outraged People.

An Executive Committee Appointed to Secure Reform.

A Full Report of the Entire Proceedings.

That the people of this City are at last aroused to the knowledge that a crisis has arrived in the administration of our local government, and that the time has come when a stop must be put to the enormous frauds perpetrated by the "Ring," was fully evinced at the meeting of last evening. Never before has an audience so imposing in its appearance assembled within the walls of the Cooper Institute. Not all the eloquence of EVERETT, or PHILLIPS or BEECHER has hitherto sufficed to draw such an audience together. Not only was the aggregate wealth and intelligence of the City represented by its merchant princes, its bankers, manufacturers, ship-owners, clergy, members of the Bench and Bar, and the literary profession, not forgetting the gentler sex; but the working element, too, was there. The mechanic and clerk, who have found that during the past three or four years, in spite of increased earnings, that their expenses have more than kept pace with them, and that in fact they are poorer today than they were four years ago—they too come to learn how this could be, and to how from their hard-earned wages are stolen from them to swell the gorged purses of the members of the Ring. For hours they listened to the scathing rebukes administered to the harpies of our local government by Judge PIERREPONT, Ex-Gov. SALOMON and Ex-Judge EMOTT, and to the plain unvarnished tales told by other speakers, wherein they were shown how the credit of this fair and wealthy City has been wrecked, how the administration of its affairs has become a scorn and a byword; how commerce has been driven from its wharves; how its streets reek with filth, while hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid out nominally for cleaning them; how criminals go "unwhipped of justice," while honest men cannot get their own, and, finally, how those who solemnly swore to protect the interests of the City and to administer its Government honestly, stole from the people $66,000,000 in a few years, and added this sum to the enormous burden already borne by our taxpayers.

As they listened to this story of gigantic wrong—incredible, indeed, were it not that the perpetrators of it have published their own shame—many a face became sterner and more resolved, and could those whose sole aim during the last few years has been to deplete the City Treasury, have looked on these faces and heard the curses, not loud but deep, heaped on them, the hisses of scorn and anger with which every mention of the names of HALL, CONNOLLY, SWEENY and TWEED, was received—they must surely have felt, as a bystander expressed it, "too mean to live." Nor did the wealthier and more intelligent portion of the audience listen with less attention. The venerable merchant who had acquired a competence by honest industry and now found it eaten up by taxation; the professional man, who saw his gains sadly depleted by the enormous increase in the expenses of living; the annuitant, whose income but a few years ago was sufficient for all his wants, and now but barely equal to meeting the most pressing of them; the real estate owner, who found it a hard matter to pay his enormous taxes; the young clerk with a salary inadequate to his modest wants—all were there, and all listened eagerly to the tale of fraud and corruption unfolded, and learned, if indeed they knew it not before, to whom were due the burdens under which they were suffering.

This, then, was indeed no ordinary meeting. Every word uttered by the speakers from the platform, touched the bearer in what has been called the tenderest spot—the pocket. He was shown how, like the rustic at a county fair, his pocket was being picked by adroit knaves, while he, all unconscious, was gazing at the sights around, or was stupidly blind to what was going on. He was shown how, while the taxes have been nominally reduced, the debt has been increased by millions of dollars, and how this pretty piece of legerdemain was accomplished. He was told that while working hard at his desk or his bench, more money was squandered in one day by agents of the "Ring" than would suffice to keep a thousand poor families in comfort for a year, and that while the working man was daily growing poorer the associates of the "Ring" were becoming richer, until there was no end to their wealth and their possessions. He was told how men, who but a few years ago were so poor that they could scarcely keep the Sheriff's officer away from their doors, were today the owners of vast estates, of magnificent mansions, of stables that might rival those of the most luxurious of the Roman Emperors, of steam yachts, picture-galleries and jewels of almost fabulous value, and that all these came, not from the gains of commerce, not from lucky speculation or from honorable toil, but were bought with money shamelessly stolen from the public purse.

The doors of the hall were opened about 7 o'clock, and a large force of Police marched in, while a platoon kept order outside. In about half an hour the hall was filled to repletion, and those who were fortunate enough to obtain seats amused themselves by conversing with their neighbors. Here a gentleman from the rural districts was heard expressing his opinions to a somewhat prominent Wall-street banker. "This," said the old man, gazing on the sea of faces that surrounded him, "looks like business, and I should think this meeting was big enough to hoist the whole Common Council and all the members of the 'Ring' put together. I've seen some public meetings, but never one like this; never so big a one, and never one so respectable. Why, if we could get half such a meeting as this in our place we could move the whole State." "Ah," said the banker, "we are not so easily moved in New-York, but we feel the time has come when something must be done. The exposures of the TIMES cannot be explained away. Just think of it, that the two highest officers of our City Government allow themselves to be branded as thieves, and they dare not resent it. Now what would you, or I, or any honest man do, if such a term was applied to us! Why, Sir, we would compel the man who applied it to prove the truth of it; but that is just what these people dare not do. They know well that they are thieves and plunderers, and dare not show their books. They think this thing will blow over, but it won't." The gentleman from the country replied to this that the result of the Fall elections throughout the State would depend in a great measure upon the ultimate action taken in this matter, and that if the people of New-York allowed the members of the "Ring" to do as they pleased, the corruption would spread to the smaller cities, and universal bankruptcy would be the result.

By this time the platform commenced to fill, and as the venerable and well-known form of the Chairman advanced, he was greeted with a round of hearty cheers. Other gentlemen, too, were recognized so soon as they appeared, and were received with flattering demonstrations of welcome. All who had any doubts of the success of the meeting as a public rebuke to our corrupt rulers must have had their fears dispelled within a very short time, for it soon became evident that the audience were there for a purpose: that they came to listen, and to profit by what they heard, and that all nationalities, all creeds and all parties were fully represented. A few of the hangers-on of Tammany lounged around the lobbies, and peeped into the hall before the meeting had fully commenced, but few, if any of them, entered. The Police force was too large and too well distributed to permit any attempt at a disturbance to be successful. These intruders, therefore, soon retired from a scene with which they could not possibly have any sympathy.

The assemblage in the hall became so dense at the time the meeting was opened that hundreds of persons were not able to obtain admission, and were compelled to stand in the lobbies and on the sidewalk in front of the entrance. So much enthusiasm, such unanimity of sentiment, and so much respectability and earnestness pervaded the immense crowd which was gathered in the main hall as to render the chances of creating a disturbance very slim. There was no open attempt made whatever to disturb the demonstration beyond a few trifling interruptions to the speakers. The firm and determined demeanor of the crowd was calculated to awe any hirelings of the Ring who might be present, and to check any boisterous conduct on their part. Some solitary individual would occasionally stop a speaker by shouting out, but the proceedings were not marked by any exciting features. One offender who made some remark which the crowd construed into an insult to the speaker, attracted attention for a few seconds, and loud clamors were made for his ejection from the hall. This incident made manifest the fact that the audience did not intend to brook any interference, and the small number of roughs who were in attendance were obliged, however unwillingly, to keep silent.

THE MEETING ORGANIZED.

At 8 o'clock, Mr. JAMES B. M. BROWN, of the firm of BROWN BROTHERS & Co., came forward and said: "Fellow citizens, we have met here to-night in response to a call which you all have seen in the papers and which I will now read.

MEETING OF CITIZENS AND TAX-payers, irrespective of party, to consider the present condition of the City finances in view of the charges of corruption that have been made in respect to them, and to take such action as the public safety may require, will be held at the Cooper Union on MONDAY, Sept. 4, proximo, at 8 P. M. Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer will preside. Hon. Edward Salomon, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Hon. James Emott, Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. Thomas A. Leawith, and others, have accepted invitations to address the meeting. All persons opposed to the corrupt administration of City affairs are respectfully invited to attend.

Having read the paper, Mr. BROWN said: You have heard this call, fellow-citizens. I now nominate WM. F. HAVEMEYER as President of the meeting. [Cheers.]

Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER then came forward and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF EX-MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Ex-Mayor WM. F. HAVEMEYER, on coming forward, was received with prolonged cheers. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The son of a German emigrant, I was born in this City—was reared and educated here. A laborious apprenticeship, under a dear, honored and honest father, was served here; my relations with active business were formed and finished here, and I have since enjoyed the honors of her Civic Magistracy. It would therefore be strange if, in any emergency of her affairs, I did not regard her with the sentiments which most men entertain for the place of their nativity, or fail, notwithstanding my instinctive and unconquerable aversion to public prominence in any respect, to take, with you here, a deep interest in whatever concerns her honor or her welfare. While I thank you, fellow-citizens, for the honor you have now conferred on me, I, at the same time, regret that we have not met on an occasion of less grave importance than the present; but we must accept the situation as it has come to us, however humiliating it may be, and, as far as possible, conform our action in the future to the teachings of our past experience. From the object of this meeting, as announced in the call just read, it will be understood that it is not convened in the interest of the Republican or the Democratic Party, nor in the interest of any religious sect or creed, nor in the interest of the rich or poor, but in the interest of every honest man in this community, (if the term honesty has still any significance,) be he Democratic or Republican, Catholic or Protestant, rich or poor, who is in favor of an efficient and economical administration of our City Government, and earnestly desires, and is willing to work for, such a reform of any and all existing abuses as will afford him the enjoyment of the largest liberty in all the competitions of life, and the most ample security in person and in the property he may honorably and honestly acquire. Now, fellow-citizens, you are aware that very grave charges have been made against the members of the City Government, of fraudulent and corrupt extravagance in the expenditure of the public moneys—that large sums have, in some cases, been paid to counterfeit demands: and in others, where either no equivalent, or a very disproportionate one, has been received, until the public has become alarmed, and is at last aroused to the necessity of instituting such a rigid investigation of the public accounts, as will, if the charges are false, dispel alarm for the future, or, if found to be true, will lead to such decided measures as to force the guilty parties to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, and suffer the utmost penalty of the law for their larcenies. These charges against the integrity of the members of our City Government have not yet been answered in a way to satisfy this community that they are false, or that they lack any of the elements to convict those implicated of crime before any honest Court or jury; and I must be here permitted to say, that, if what has been alleged against the officials to whom I have referred, be true, the whole truth has not been told, and that the credit of the City is in imminent danger, by the acts of those whose duty it was to preserve and protect it. These statements cannot be weakened by flattering estimates of the value of the City property, which may be make by experts in real estate, as the mass of that property is needed for use, and is not open for sale, and any debt fraudulently incurred must fall back on the people to be paid by taxation. The prosperity of this City, fellow-citizens, is due solely to its natural advantages, its growth is in spite of the negligence, ignorance, and corruption of its Government, and while commerce is shackled and burdened by unjust exactions, from the moment it passes into our bay, and is seeking other marts; and capital, scared by the apparition of political receivers and referees, seeks the protection of a purer administration of justice, it still thrives. But a deadly disease is consuming its vitals. Official life, no longer honorable, has become a business. Offices are created, not so much to reward political favorites, as to purchase the aid of corrupt men to stamp out liberty in our midst. The most exorbitant salaries are paid to the most incompetent officials. The charter of our City, as it now stands, is a mere act of perfidious legislation, conceived and framed to prolong the terms of bad men. Under it, and its attendant legislation, the Government of this City has become an oligarchy. The right of suffrage is practically abolished. Elective offices are shorn of power, and scarcely the form of a Democratic government remains to us in this City. Wealth, wrung in the shape of taxes, from honest toil, flaunts itself in the public gaze, in gorgeous array—in splendid equipages, and in palatial residences; *to attest, I suppose, the provident, unadulterated, incorruptible, and radical Democracy of its possessors.* To eradicate these evils will require the use of the cautery and the knife, in the hands of bold, skillful and faithful operators, rather than the quack nostrums or pretentious placebos of any literary mountebank. This City, fellow-citizens, so magnificent in extent, so liberal in its welcome and hospitality, and boundless in its charities, now calls her people to their duty in this time of her humiliation. I confess, fellow-citizens, that I have been a long time surprised at the listlessness and apathy of the people of this City, and especially of the mechanical and laboring portion of our population, in not giving the subject, which now appears to excite some interest, earlier attention, when it must have long been patent to everybody who has the ability to think, or who lays claim to the least knowledge of his own interest, that every dollar improperly, not to say fraudulently, expended by the City Government, must be paid by those who labor, in the increased rent of the buildings which shelter them, in the price of every garment which clothes their families, and of every mouthful of food they eat, and I here denounce, as all classes of our citizens should denounce, every act of prodigality or jobbing by the City Government, as a robbery of labor, diminishing its comforts and dissipating its enjoyments, but, fellow-citizens, having said these things before without exciting any attention, I will not detain you longer than to add that the remedy is with you; *the City will be saved* WHEN THE PEOPLE DESERVE SALVATION; "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and security. To enjoy these privileges, you must pay the price in full to the uttermost farthing. The cross must precede the crown. "When men sleep, the enemy sows tares." Fellow-citizens! there are no special copartnerships in politics, any more than in religion, where one man furnishes the capital and the other does the work: to secure your reward in either YOU MUST BOTH WORK AND PAY, and whenever the body of our citizens, each acting for himself, shall resolve that they will turn from the avocations of business, discard the interests and prejudices of party, and make an earnest and faithful effort to overthrow the wrong-doers, and establish a reform in the government of our City, the good results which you expect to flow from this meeting will be secured. As the Mayor, in a recent communication to the Common Council, declared it to be due to their constituents, and TO THE PUBLIC CREDIT, to permit any unbiased, unexceptionable and unpartisan committee of tax-payers, *so desiring,* to participate in the labors of that body in investigating the accounts of the City, there is reason to hope that the duties of any such committee you may appoint for this purpose will be rendered less difficult and protracted than might otherwise be expected, and I repeat, with sober and earnest emphasis, to the people of this great Metropolis and of this State, and especially to you here assembled, the question which has been derisively put to disappointed and dissatisfied inquirers for information concerning *the state of their own affairs,* when I now ask you in conclusion—WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Mr. HENRY NICOL then read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

JAMES M. BROWN,
ROYAL PHELPS,
E. D. MORGAN,
H. F. SPAULDING,
JAMES LENOX,
R. W. WESTON,
HENRY CLEWS,
JESSE HOYT,
MAGNUS GROSS,
W. R. VERMILYE,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOSEPH STUART,
ANDREW H. GREEN,
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GEN. JOHN A. DIX,
E. H. AMMIDOWN,
EDWIN HOYT,
CHAS. ABERNETHY,
WM. LATTIMER,
HUGO WESENDONCK,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JESSE SELIGMAN,
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CHAS. L. HARDING,
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WM. M. EVARTS,
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ROBERT WINTHROP,
GEO. OPDYKE,
CHAS. H. DABNEY,
CHAS. COLLINS,
ROBT. W. ABORN,
LUKE W. THOMAS,
ED. MATTHEWS,
ED. LUCKEMEYER,
N. SULLIVAN,
JAS. HASLEHURST,
HENRY SHELDON,
D. J. ELY,
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SAM. W. GILLESPIE,
JOHN M. WHITE,
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WM. FROTHINGHAM,
JOHN H. MORTIMER,
CHAS. MALI,
THOS. WALTER,
EDGAR KETCHUM,
SAML. SHETHAR,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
WM. RADDE,
H. A. CASSEBEER,
C. E. DETMOLD,
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T. S. CUNNINGHAM,
H. C. FAHNSTOCK,
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FRED SCHACK,
JOHN A. STEWART,
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HON. E. PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
HON. J. B. VARNUM,
ROBERT HOE,
HON. T. A. LEDWITA,
J. BLUMENTHAL,
M. ELLINGER,
WM. KUTTRUFF,
GERHARD JANSSEN,
MORITZ MEYER,
G. W. BARTELS,
SIXT LUDWIG KAPFF,
CHAS. LAMSON,
THOS. STURGES,
C. P. KIRKLAND,
THOS. YOUNGS,
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P. TILLINGHAST,
E. S. BALLIN,
G. C. COLLINS,
PHILIP DATER,
AMBROSE K. ELY,
E. M. BOGART,
JOHN FALCONER,
L. R. JACOBAS,
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HOWLETT SCUDDER,
DUNCAN McDOUGAL,
A. RUSCH,
CHAS. M. FIELD,
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JONAS H. LANE,
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GEO. MOLLER,
C. KUHN,
F. SCHWEDLER,
H. GERCKE,
O. ZOLLIKOFFER,
S. KAUFMAN,
JOHN C. KOHLSAAT,
CHAS. LUTING,
WM. A. KOBBE,
L. BIERWIRTH,
SAML. B. RUGGLES,
GEO. W. McLEAN,
WM. B. CLARK,
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GEO. JONES,
GEN. BALDY SMITH,
MAJOR J. M. BUNDY,
DR. JAMES R. WOOD,
WM. H. WEBB,
JUDGE G. C. BARRETT,
W. H. WILSON,
W. O. BARRETT,
GEO. W. VARIAN,
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ROSWELL D. HATCH,
JOHN M. WHITE,
J. W. TIEMANN,
JONATHAN STURGES,
W. H. WICKHAM,
R. B. ROSEVELT,
SIMON STERNE,
GEO. VAN SLYCK,
JNO. C. GREEN,
D. F. TIEMANN,
J. W. POWERS,
R. B. NOONEY,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
A. M. CRASON,
JOHN E. DEVLIN,
M. HALLORAN,
PATRICK O'SHEA,
E. W. SACKETT,
JUDGE T. W. CLERKE,
JOSEPH OTT,
JUDGE J. A. STEMMLER,
W. A. WHITBECK.

SECRETARIES.

WM. E. CURTIS,
JOS. J. O'DONOHUE,
ROSWELL D. HATCH,
JOSEPH C. JACKSON,
D. WILLIS JAMES,
JOHN FOLEY,
GEO. W. VAN SLYCK,
SOLOMON MURLACH,
T. S. CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN McCOOL,
JACOB WENDELL,
THOS. L. THORNELL,
JOS. BLUMENTHAL,
H. HAVEMEYER,
ELDRIDGE GERRY.

JUDGE EMOTT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President and fellow citizens: No man ever stood in the presence of a more imposing or a more important municipal assembly than meets our eyes to-night. Here are citizens of New-York, tax-payers of New-York, as has been said by our respected President, of all nationalities, of all creeds and of every party who have been aroused by the discovery of the conduct of their public servants, and the condition of their public finances, to a determined effort at reform. [Applause.] And not only their fellow-citizens who are unable for want of room to assemble with us here to-night, not only the men, the laborers, the rich and the poor of New-York City are waiting and watching to see you President, has asked "What are you going to do about it?" but the great mass of the people are asking. What can you do and what will you do to see if free institutions are possible in great cities and great countries where great cities are growing up. This is a question, fellow-citizens, which concerns the existence of the free institutions of the world; and what man who has at heart the cause of liberty, or who has watched the progress of government can feel unconcerned when the question is proposed to a community like this whether a great City like that in which we live has a public conscience, and how that conscience can make itself felt. [Applause.] Now we are confronted with the startling discovery that the debt of the City and county has increased until it has reached an amount at least exceeding $110,000,000; that it has increased $63,000,000 under the present government and the present Mayor, and within two and a half years past. But what is most amazing and what is most alarming is the discovery that this has been a secret and an unknown increase. That there exists a power to create debt, to issue bonds, to mortgage your property and my property to an unlimited amount, and neither you nor I can know to what extent at any moment that has been exercised. I believe, gentlemen, there is not an instance of a civilized Government, of a State, or a country or a city of the world, where debt has ever been created, where bonds have ever been issued without notice and knowledge to the people at the time when that debt was created. [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, you are living in the power of men who can mortgage your property without limit, and you know not from day to day what burdens may be cast upon the fruits of your honest industry, nor when you may be called to bear them. Taxes, gentlemen, are nothing; it is easy to deceive a people with a story of two per cent. a year. Even the enormous sums which seem to have been taken out of the public treasury and put into the pockets of certain favored parties are comparatively magnificent when you consider them alongside this great power of mortgaging the present and future of this great City without their knowledge and without their consent. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, this great City lies like a great whale stranded upon a coast and devoured piecemeal by sharks. [Applause.] The sharks are not many. They are a select few, but they are very ferocious. [Applause.] You know that for many years past, for the convenience of government, the affairs of this City have been carried on in two branches—its City and its County affairs. Before the year 1870 that branch of these affairs which is known as its County affairs were in the hands of that institution which has come to be condemned by everybody, and which became the scape-goat of everybody—I mean the old Board of Supervisors. [Applause.] No man has a word to say in favor of that institution, and certainly I have not. But it was set aside, and it was followed by another which my friend Mr. FOLEY, in a communication which I hope you have all read, described properly as an *ad interim* Board, which succeeded the old one, and which inherited its powers, and which also seems fully to have inherited its dispositions. [Applause and laughter.] That board was composed of three men, Mr. HALL, Mr. TWEED, and Mr. CONNOLLY, [hisses,] and it has been distinctly charged by my persistent friend, Mr FOLEY, in that communication, and not denied that I am aware of anywhere, that in a few hours, I don't know but I may say in a few minutes, these three men signed away six millions of dollars of your money. [Applause.] Now gentlemen, let me give you a few of the details of the way in which your money has been spent. You know that you have a Court-house. [Laughter.] At least you ought to know it by this time. [Continued laughter.] It has cost you, at least it is pretended that it has cost you, seven millions of dollars—not for building it, but for furnishing, repairing and decorating it. [Laughter.] If any of you belong to any of our militia regiments, you know that you have armories, and you know what sort of places they are. It is said to cost you $2,700,00 for repairing, decorating, and furnishing these armories. It is said to have cost $1,400,000 for printing, and $235,000 for stationary, and it is paid to one company, in which certain favored gentlemen, high in office in the City Government are largely interested. [Applause.] Well, I don't know as they are in the Court-house. [Laughter.] But some carpets have been bought by you to the tune of $350,000—enough to supply every man who is here with sufficient carpeting to cover his house [Laughter.] But the worst of it is that it is $350,000 more than an accurate and fair person, conversant with that business, has stated would suffice to carpet the whole of this Court-house. Where the $350,000 went and where the carpets went is a question which perhaps it may be your duty to assist us to get the means to answer.

A VOICE—The Metropolitan Hotel. [Hisses.]

Judge EMOTT—Now, who got the money is another curious part of the inquiry. Well, Mr. GARVEY did the plastering, [laughter,] and he got nine hundred and forty-five thousand dollars for plastering in the year 1869, [laughter,] and one million nine hundred thousand dollars for plastering in 1870, making $2,800,000 to this fortunate plasterer—that is, if he was fortunate enough to get the whole of it, which may be questioned, Mr. KEYSER, and I am sorry to say that I am informed that Mr. KEYSER belongs to the same party that I do, [Laughter] but I shall not speak any more unkindly of him on that account, because I apprehend, gentlemen, that you must feel and know whatever may be said outside or elsewhere, in the public prints or anywhere, that this is no partisan meeting. [Great applause.] I came here to speak the truth, whether you are Republicans or Democrats or nothing at all. The men who plundered this City have not plundered it because they are Democrats; they are Democrats because that gives them the means of office and the plunder they seek. [Applause.] But Mr. KEYSER has received $550,000 in 1869, and $680,000 in 1870, making $1,230,000 for plundering. But the happiest man of all is the man who dealer in furniture, (laughter,) and there is a reason for that which will probably occur to your mind. High among those in power in the Commonwealth, the king of all made his first appearance upon the scene of human affairs as a chairmaker. (great laughter), and W. INGERSOLL & Co. have therefore received for furnishing the Court-house and armories and offices $1,700,000 in 1869, and $3,800,000 in 1870, making over $5,000,000 for furniture in two years [Hisses.] Now, gentlemen, who got this money? Was it all paid, or was it all kept by the men in whose names these bills were presented? Do you believe of [no, no!] Look at your officials wallowing in wealth and then answer the question. Yes, they are wallowing in your money, [yes] and it is suggested, gentlemen, that honest men don't succeed in getting their bills paid. (At this point of the speaker's address there was considerable confusion in the body of the hall, occasioned by some opposition demonstrations from an individual. There were loud cries of "Turn him out!" but in a few minutes, through the interference of the Police, order was restored.) When millions have been paid to INGERSOLL & Co., two honest mechanics whose names are spoken with praise by all men. The CORNELLS, who carry on the business of iron manufacturers, are unable to wring from these officials, except by the last resort, troublesome legal proceedings, a few thousands, which no one denies is justly due to them. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, you may say that I assume that there were any guilty. Have I not a right to assume it? [Yes.] Am I not bound to assume it? [Certainly.] Is there any explanation of the growth of this debt? Is there any explanation of these enormous bills? What are the answers that these may have made the mere charges? A voice—(They plead guilty.) Yes, they do plead guilty. They say the charges are made by newspapers. How else should they be made? Do you believe that if one or two, or ten or twenty thousand of the most intelligent and the most respectable citizens I see before me to-night or of New-York, had gone to these men who now rule the City Government and made these accusations, and demanded the information which the newspapers have wrung out of these men. They would receive any other answer than a most scornful denial. Public officers stand always, and ought to stand, at the bar of public opinion on trial every moment of their official existence. [Cheers.] Now who is to enlighten that tribunal, and who is to bring the offenders before it, and who is to perform the part of accuser except the public newspapers. [Applause.] But there are party papers, we are told. Of course; what paper lives in this community that is not a party paper, unless it is a secret organ of some clique or portion of a party, or of one party or the other? But they say they are not responsible; that in signing away these six millions of the public money they have performed a mere ministerial act. I shall not take time now, gentlemen, to discuss that, for I know you are anxious to hear others who are to follow, and who will speak to you from the heart of the Democratic party, which I desire to see represented fully here. [Applause.] But I tell you that it is not a fact that these men are not responsible for what they did when they signed those warrants, and consented to these payments, and it is not the law that they were obliged to do it, and I speak by authority in both. (Applause.) Who, gentlemen, are these men who appear in there accounts by these singular and fictitious names? Who is Donnaruma? [Laughter.] [A voice—"A myth."] Who is Mr. INGERSOLL's partner? [A voice—TWEED. [Laughter.] Who shares with KEYSER? [A voice—HALL. Great laughter.] Why do these men get millions when the CORNELL's can't get thousands? [A voice—Its TWEED's wish.] No gentlemen, men, there is no denial of these payments, and there is no fabrication of their amount. [A Voice—Send them all to Sing Sing.] [Cheers.] But now, gentlemen, what are you going to do with them? [A Voice—Hang them.] [Immense applause.] I tell you that we have come to-night, for we have come here to organize, we have come here to express, we have come here to direct public opinion, [applause] to see if it exists, to see what it is worth. I tell you gentlemen, that the world—the world is waiting to see if the men of New-York believe in honesty or worship fraud. [Great applause.] we must repeal this charter, [cheers;] we must compel a complete development of the acts of these men, [cheers;] we must compel entire publicity in the future of every debt or loan which they attempt to issue or credit. [cheers;] we must limit their power to make debt [great cheering] and to mortgage the property; we must remove officers who have been guilty of such acts. [Cheers.] We must punish the guilty. We must recovery the money back to the City. Prolonged cheers.] If there is no law to do it persist. Agitate, agitate, agitate until you get a law. [Cheers.] If the citizens of this great City work in earnest they cannot be resisted. There is no power like the power of people armed, aroused and enkindled with an enthusiasm of a righteous wrath. [Cheers.] We have seen it in this country. We have seen it in the war of the rebellion; let us see it again now. [Great applause.] Mr. President, I move that a committee be appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting for its consideration.

A VOICE—"A cheer for Judge EMOTT." [Cheers.]

The following committee was appointed:

JAMES EMOTT,
REUBEN W. HOWES,
EDWARD SOLOMON,
JOHN FOLEY,
HENRY NICOL,
JOS. H. CHOATE,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE.

ADDRESS OF MR. OTTENDORFER.

Hon. OSWALD OTTENDORFER was the next speaker. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have come to this meeting and respond to the invitation to briefly address the same upon the assumption that it will, in the language of the call, consider the present condition of the City finances in view of the charges of corruption that have been made in respect to them, and take such action as the public safety may require. These are great and important objects, and to assist in attaining them should be the highest duty of every citizen, because it is not only the welfare and future of our City that are affected by it, but because to a great extent the honor and good name of the American people at large are at stake,—because the question is involved whether free republican institutions, based upon universal suffrage, which we admire as the foundations of our happiness and pride, are in truth well adapted for the government of large and populous cities and can be reconciled with the preservation of the principles upon which the development of all civilized nations depends. To aid in the solution of this important task I consider a duty which no citizen, to whom the opportunity is presented, should fail to discharge. I have therefore appeared in obedience to the call made upon me. In the expression of my views I may not meet with the approbation of the majority of those present; but that I cannot help. I shall steadily keep in view the object for which this meeting has been called, and further the same to the best of my ability in a way which seems most suitable to myself, leaving it for you, however, to determine the degree of importance to which my views and admonitions may be entitled. I have no faith in the efficiency of violent and passionate accusations. According to the nature and order of things, public critics and speakers, in considering and examining the latest official report of the debt of our City or the data, which have been furnished as to the expenditures of the county, may well lose their patience and have resort to violent denunciations to appease their anger, but whether by this display of too much zeal they really serve the cause which they seek to advance appears to me to be highly questionable. I fully believe in the sense of justice, in the good and honest intentions which pervade the masses of the people. I do not believe, therefore, that it is necessary, for the purpose of awakening public attention and indignation, to depict the abuses and corruption, that are clearly apparent from the reports of our City and County Government, in the liveliest colors. Such a course may be relied upon to produce a strong excitement, but the latter is an unhealthy one and consequently more or less liable, according to its degree of intensity, to overshoot the mark and to give rise, in turn, to a reactionary movement by which every prospect of permanent reform would be blighted. During the heat of an excitement, accusations are sometimes advanced which, after due reflection, cannot be fully maintained, and as the popular conception of right and equity is rather a deep-seated one, a subsequent realization of injustice, committed in some particulars, may easily lead to doubts as to the general correctness of the appreciation of the whole matter. Thus condonation may subsequently be procured with the same readiness, with which condemnation had originally been heaped upon innocent and guilty ones alike, and without regard to the magnitude of the offense committed by the latter, and thus the sympathy which a high-minded public will ever accord to a person wrongfully accused will be seized upon by the guilty to escape the merited punishment. Wholesale condemnations, without prior investigation, are repugnant to my sense of justice, for I believe that among the accused there are some whose course has been shaped by false conceptions of the duty which they fancied they owed to their party, whose faults were rather the result of errors of the head than of the heart, and of whom I still entertain the opinion that in the course of events they will be found assisting in the correction of the evils, for which they are not directly responsible, but which they failed to combat at the proper time. I hate, as much as any of you, the corruption and dishonesty that pervades, in varying proportions, the administrations of public affairs everywhere, and corrupts to a considerable extent even the commercial intercourse between our people. I am fully convinced that it is by far the most alarming evil under which our political and social institutions suffer, and that our nonability to arrest the further spread of this epidemic will finally result in the destruction of our rights and liberties and everything else, upon the possession of which an American citizen has heretofore prided himself. I am fully determined, therefore, to fight this gigantic evil, wherever it may appear, with all the energy I am capable of. But in order to do this, and to do it effectually, it is indispensably necessary that, in doing so, we do not deviate a hair's breadth from the path which duty and justice compel us to walk—that we act with deliberation and moderation—that we do not confound the effects of the evil with the true cause, the symptoms of the disease with the disease itself—that in dealing with persons we do not lose sight of the interest of which they are the representatives, and which, if it remains unaffected, would soon find other, and perhaps worse, exponents. Unless we do that, our struggle with the dragon of corruption may be fittingly compared with Don Quixote's fight against the windmills. While, therefore, I fully share the conviction of the importance and necessity of a thorough examination of the finances of our City and county, while I concede, in point of public morals, that it is absolutely necessary that all who have been guilty of fraud in the administration of the affairs of the City, or in the discharge of the duties of their office, should not only be exposed to public condemnation by the publication of the proofs of their guilt, but also prosecuted to the extent of the law, I am nevertheless of the opinion that the full discharge of our duty in the premises calls for more than a mere cursory examination of the best means with which to accomplish these objects. Crying over spilt milk is never enough. The chief aim of all honest and well-meaning citizens should now be to devise ways and means for preventing a recurrence of the deplorable condition, which now exists here, and for establishing permanent institutions under which this great City may properly fulfill its mission as the Metropolis of the Union. For the submission of my views upon this subject I only crave your indulgence for a few moments longer. The remarks which I am about to make are the result of a careful examination and of many years' observation on my part. Ever since I became a citizen of the United States, aye, from the time I declared my intention to become one, I devoted myself to the study of the political questions of this country, I investigated the spirit of our institutions and noted their importance and influence upon the welfare and the future of the country, and as soon as I had the legal right to do so, I joined that one of the great political parties which I deemed best adapted to work out the most good for the greatest possible number of people. But next to the duties which, as a citizen of the United States, I owed to the whole Union, I busied myself with the study of the wants and interests of this great City, the local centre of all our labors, whose growth and prosperity concern us directly, which we love as a parent does his child, and whose honor concerns us as vitally as our own. I recognize the necessity of the existence of political party organizations, for the purpose of asserting and vindicating certain principles in the administration of public affairs; I know that party management often necessitates a choice of the lesser of two evils, and acquiescence in measures of very doubtful expediency, in order not to jeopardize the success of important questions of great bearing for which the party is contending; I know that all relations are molded and more or less influenced by or made subject to party politics, and that the reasons therefor can at all times be made to appear plausible. But notwithstanding all that, and notwithstanding that I am ready to make all reasonable concessions to the necessities of party organizations, I cannot and will not concede the existence of any valid reason why our municipal affairs should be shaped, influenced and even controlled by party politics. The only reason which can be assigned therefor is that the abuses exist, that they have existed for years and that all attempts to remedy them have so far been in vain. This is undoubtedly true, but at the same time it should be considered that the evil consequences flowing therefrom have never appeared in as hideous and gigantic a form as they do since the disclosures were made which led to the call of this meeting. To consider it impossible to remedy an evil the fatal effects of which are now clearly perceived, would involve the denial of the existence of good, sound common sense among the people, and if we are now to lack in energy and courage to effect a radical cure after the discovery of the roots of the disease which threatens to undermine the very foundations of our society, we might as well at once despair of our ability to govern ourselves. To every attentive observer of the manner in which our municipal affairs have been conducted and regulated during a long series of years, it must have become clear that our City has been the foot-ball and target at which the intrigues of both political parties were aimed. The tax-payer of New-York had to furnish the corruption fund, which kept the machines of both parties going. The citizens of New-York are astonished at the enormous increase in the cost of the administration of the different departments and Courts, over the great number of special enactments and their confused meanings, by which new loans were authorized and the adjustment of doubtful, aye, even fraudulent claims, ordered. I find nothing astonishing in all this. As we were compelled, year after year, to submit our Tax Levy to the Legislature for approval, as we were placed under the necessity to procure legislative consent to every little measure, affecting nobody outside of this municipality, it followed, as a matter of course, that the great wealth of New-York attracted the vultures from all directions and that this City was finally looked upon as a milk-cow to support in opulence the leeches of corruption. Even now, while this poor City, bleeding from a hundred wounds, lies prostrate under the burden of a debt amounting to over a hundred millions, the payment of which, together with interest thereon, must necessarily impose new and manifold burdens to be borne by the working classes out of their scanty earnings—now, that even the most heartless egotist should express regret at our pitiable situation, the intriguing politicians are already again at work to turn our misfortunes to the advantage of their party. This assurance is given by HORACE GREELEY, who interprets a manifest of the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in the following way:

> "You speak of a formidable revolt within the Democratic Party to overthrow the corrupt Tammany Ring, and that overtures were made to leading Republicans looking to reciprocal action, the revolting Democrats offering to support the Republican State ticket if the Republicans would unite in support of the Anti-Tammany City ticket, and that the proposition was readily accepted."

Indeed, the spectacle offered by the Roman soldiers, in raffling at the foot of the cross for the clothes of the Savior, can have been hardly more shocking than this new attempt to make the misfortunes of New-York the basis of new political bargains. But so it has been, and so will it be as long as we permit our municipal affairs to be influenced by party politics, as long as we do not emancipate the administration of our Municipal Government from the struggles of political parties. The idea is not new, but good. It is true that the feasibility of carrying it into practical effect has frequently been denied. But I do not concede the correctness of that denial; on the contrary, I maintain and insist that there never has been a more favorable opportunity for the realization of this constant desire on the part of the citizens of New-York, the correctness of which in theory is universally acknowledged, than now offers itself. The excitement caused by the discovery in regard to the corrupt management of our City affairs is as deep as it is widely spread. Members of both political parties inside and outside of the City are in the greatest indignation, and are resolved to remedy the mischief at any price in an effective manner. Now if the members of both parties together with the City press, who really intend to abolish fraud and corruption in our City Government would declare plainly and unmistakably to the Party State Conventions ready to meet in the near future, that they will consider all high-sounding phrases against corruption and all sorts of fine and flowing promises of honesty and frugality mere clap-trap and vain humbug, and that they can only become convinced of the sincere intention of the parties to secure for the City of New-York an honest and economical administration; if their State Conventions pass resolutions, in which the members of both branches of the Legislature, to be elected next Fall, are distinctly pledged, to authorize our citizens to design and adopt a charter that will contain all the safeguards against the occurrence of the abuses under which our City has suffered for many years, then I have no doubt that both parties, if not through a sense of justice at least through self-interest, could be invited to grant this demand. A Legislature elected under this pledge could immediately after its organization pass an enabling act, by which the citizens of New-York would be authorized, to elect a constitutional convention to draw up a new charter, to be submitted at the general election of 1872 to the satisfaction of the people. There is no doubt, but that with some exertion and with proper care the election for a Constitutional Convention, which takes place under the impression of the necessity, to emancipate our City Government from the influences of party politics, would result in the selection of our most prudent, experienced and honest citizens, who would be equal to the great and responsible task imposed upon them and that the charter prepared by them, if it contains the necessary safeguards to free our City entirely from party-yoke, would be recommended by both political parties for adoption, for if they declined to do it, they would give the lie to the promises made by their State Conventions this year, and would endanger the success of the candidates to be voted for in the same election. According to my judgment this is the most practical and efficient way to free our City permanently from the abuses under which we now suffer. All other measures, which look only to the removal of individuals, or by which one party is to be discomfited for the benefit of the other, or one faction for the benefit of another, would prove to be only temporary expedients. That much even is not quite sure, for it is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that corruption, fostered and kept alive by an irredeemable paper currency and the speculative mania resulting therefrom, has become a national evil, and as such has seized upon the political field as the one most propitious for its further extension. To endeavor, therefore, to uproot this universal evil by a series of partisan enactments would resemble the attempt made by Mrs. Partington, to beat back the waves of the ocean with a broom. No doubt the citizens of New-York, when they, unmolested by party considerations, assume the administration of our City, will not remain free from the pernicious influences of the general epidemic, and it will require constant vigilance to prevent its spread; but corruption will at least be prevented from using party policy as its principal ally, and misuses that may occur can, if the new charter provides for direct responsibility, be quickly detected and corrected; and I hope, nay, I trust, that our citizens possess sufficient intelligence and local patriotism to elevate our community to a position from which we can, with the same pride as the Roman pronounced his "*Civis Romanus sum,*" proclaim: I am a ictizen of New-York. I do not know whether this meeting will result in any permanent reform of the evils of our City Government, but I know it would be a deplorable mistake, if some of you acted in the expectation that the excitement and the indignation now filling the hearts of nine-tenths of our fellow-citizens, could be made use of for political party purposes, or in favor of a faction of a party, or to promote the chances of any candidate for office. Already you must be aware of the fact that Democrats—and a very large majority of the citizens of New-York undoubtedly belong to the Democratic Party,—who as thoroughly despise corruption as you do, still hesitate from what I believe to be a too narrow view of party obligations to join heartily in a movement which has for its object the exposure and punishment of fraud and the prevention or such recurrences. They hesitate because they apprehend that their activity in this direction might be misunderstood and be used to the detriment of principles which they deem essential to the welfare of our country. And if you wish to be candid you must confess that in our political history many cases have happened which make such misgivings appear not altogether unfounded. In the course of time questions may arise of the greatest national importance; at such a moment it would not require great exertions to persuade honest Democrats that the corruption in New-York, however revolting it may seem at first sight, and under how many disadvantages the inhabitants of our City have to suffer from it, is only a matter of inferior importance when compared with the all-overshadowing questions of national politics. This is unavoidable, if you permit the question of local reform to be connected with party machinations. In such a case the present wholesome excitement would soon die out, every hope of a permanent improvement of the sad sad, state of our City affairs would vanish and you would have to confess, that with all your ardent protestations against corruption you have taken exactly the course to extend and to strengthen it. I need hardly say, that these remarks are not intended to cast even the slightest suspicion upon any of the arrangers of this meeting. I am fully convinced, that the gentlemen who called this assemblage were actuated by the most noble motives and had nothing in view but the interests of our City, to protect and further which they would shun no exertions. But the dangers I have hinted at nevertheless exist, and I thought it proper to call attention to the breakers, which, if they remain unnoticed, will wreck the whole reform movement.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CHOATE then reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the tax-payers and citizens of New-York have learned with astonishment and alarm that the funded and bonded debt of the City and county has been more than doubled within the last two and a half years; that the acknowledged indebtedness of the City and county is now upward of $113,000,000, being over $63,000,000 more than it was when the present Mayor took his office, and that there is reason to believe that there are floating contingent or pretended debts and claims against the City and county which will amount to many millions of dollars in addition, which will be paid out of the City and County Treasury, unless the present financial officers are removed or their proceedings arrested.

Resolved, That the distinct, precise and emphatic charges in regard to the use and expenditure of this enormous sum, and the fraudulent misappropriation of the public money which have been made against the present City and county officials have been met by these officers with contemptuous denials of any power to interfere, with flippant evasions, with studied concealment of a large part of the public accounts, and with attempts to garble and confuse the residue, and by the other parties implicated with an utter silence, which is a confession of their guilt.

Resolved, That the facts and figures already disclosed compel us, as they must all honest and reflecting men, to the conclusion, that enormous sums of money have been wrongfully taken from the public Treasury; that millions of dollars have been paid to a few firms and individuals for work never performed and materials never furnished, and this with the procurement or connivance of persons now holding the principal offices of trust and profit under the present charter; that exorbitant rents are paid for military armories and offices, and in several instances for rooms which do not exist or are not occupied. That the long and continued concealment of the accounts of the City proper, furnish ground to believe that these accounts will disclose facts, if possible, yet more astounding, and will show that the same men who have squandered or stolen hundreds of thousands of the tax-payers' moneys, are still engaged in similar frauds and peculations.

Resolved, That the public officers directly arraigned at the bar of public judgment for these offenses are WILLIAM M. TWEED, now Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, sometime President of the former Board of Supervisors, and afterward one of the "Interim" Board, who had notoriously a controling influence in the first of these Boards, and shared in the acts of the other, and who from his relations to parties in whose name bills were presented, and to whom they were ordered to be paid, is open to the suspicion not only of having planned the swindle, but of having shared the plunder; RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, the present Controller, and A. OAKEY HALL, the present Mayor, who were not only also members of the "Interim" Board which sanctioned the payment of several millions of dollars, contrary to law and right, but who also signed the warrants and consented to the payments which they confess they had the power to expose, if not to arrest; and unless these officers can meet the charges by other evidence, and on different pleas than have yet been furnished in their behalf, the credit of the City of New York and the material interests of its citizens will demand that they quit or be deprived of the offices which they have dishonored, and the power they are abusing.

Resolved, That we have a right to and do demand a full and detailed exhibit of the public receipts and expenditures for the past two years and a half, and of the real and the pretended liabilities of the City and the County of New-York, including its funded and its floating debt. This demand is not simply to show whether the men who have used money of the City, and created its now enormous debt, can produce vouchers or accounts for every payment, or whether the books of the Controller will balance, but what is the total amount which has been collected from taxes, received from revenue, and borrowed upon the credit of the City; and what has been done with the money, to whom it has been paid, and upon what consideration and pretense, in every instance.

Resolved, That the citizens of the City have also a right to know, and are determined to ascertain, who are and have been on the pay-rolls of the City Government, what pay they receive and what services they render, as well as who have actually profited by the enormous payments of bills or accounts, obviously exceeding any value received by the City; who are represented by the fictitious names alleged to appear in these accounts, and to what extent any members of the present City Government are concerned, in real partnerships or under fictitious names, in the plunder of the public Treasury.

Resolved, That any legal remedy which is now available to citizens at large to fully ascertain and disclose frauds charged upon the City or county officers and to recover the money wrongfully taken thereby from the public Treasury should be resorted to, and that if no such remedies are found to exist, then the law should be altered so as to enable citizens and tax-payers, under proper restrictions and regulations, to call officers intrusted by them with power and money to legal account, and to invoke the arm of justice to discover fraud in public officers and to prevent or redress the dishonest appropriation of public money.

Resolved, That we appeal to the next Legislature of the State to repeal the charter and laws by which the present rulers of the City have obtained and perpetuated their power, and to give to the City of New-York a form of government such as shall be devised or approved by our wisest and best citizens, and shall enable us to secure an honest and efficient administration of the laws.

Resolved, That the citizens of this City are earnestly entreated to make the reform of their own Government the one controling issue at the next election, to support no man for office, and especially for the Legislature of the State, no matter what may be his party name, who is not known to be both honest and incorruptible, and determined and distinctly pledged, so far as he is able, whatever may be the consequences, to reform the City of New-York, and that our fellow-citizens throughout the State are entreated to join us in the effort to redress evils which concern them hardly less than ourselves.

Resolved, That the public credit, character, and the business interests of this great and growing City imperatively demand that its citizens be kept fully and constantly informed of the issue of any public stock, bonds or other evidences of debt binding the real or personal property of the City or its citizens; and further, that legal provision should be made for preventing any such issue not especially authorized, or exceeding the amount specifically appropriated for that purpose, (by means, if necessary, of officers to be elected by the people of this City, in such manner as to secure the representation of the whole people, the minority as well as the majority.)

Resolved, That the thanks of the community are due to the public newspapers who have contributed to enlighten the public mind and to form and give utterance to public opinion upon these issues, and especially to the NEW-YORK TIMES, for its fearless and searching investigation and exposure of the public accounts and of the conduct of the present officers of the City.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of seventy members be appointed by the President of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as shall be necessary or expedient to carry out the objects for which we are assembled, to demand a full exhibition of all the accounts of the City and county, and an explicit statement of all the persons to whom and the pretenses upon which, the large payments of the past two years and a half have been made, to enforce any remedies which now exist to obtain this information if it is refused, and to recover whatever sums of money have been fraudulently or feloniously abstracted; and also to press upon the Legislature and the Governor of the State such measures of legislation and action as may be necessary or proper to enforce the existing laws, and to supply their defects, and to remove the causes of the present abuses, and finally, to assist, sustain and direct an united effort, by the citizens of New-York, without reference to party, to obtain a good Government and honest officers to administer it, and the said Committee are hereby authorized to call upon all citizens interested in good government to contribute such funds as may be needed to execute the powers intrusted to them, and also to fill vacancies and add to their number.

HOW THE RESOLUTIONS WERE RECEIVED.

During the reading of the resolutions the audience seemed elevated to the utmost pitch of enthusiasm. Handkerchiefs waved, and cheers were loudly given when any allusion was made in the resolutions of the promoters of the meeting to arraign the Tammany robbers. The passages in the resolutions which alluded to "the establishment of proper financial officers instead of the present," urging the people to have them arraigned, "and if found guilty punished;" to turn from office those guilty of frauds and peculations, &c., were received with enthusiastic cheers and long and continued applause. But when the names of TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY were mentioned the disapprobation of the audience knew no bounds. Mr. CHOATE read the resolutions very loudly and distinctly, and when he mentioned the name of WILLIAM M. TWEED his language was stayed for several seconds, a voice in the crowd said, "That's what the matter." This observation was followed by cries of "Pitch into the 'Boss,' give it to him, he deserves it." CONNOLLY and HALL came next, and the mention of their names, as well as that of their confederate, SWEENY, was received with such becoming regard as was tendered the name of WILLIAM M. TWEED. Such unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of any four men was scarcely ever before thus publicly expressed in New-York City. The audience appeared to be unanimously in favor of supporting honest and incorruptible men, and nothing else.

When Mr. CHOATE came to that passage of the resolutions which said "that the thanks of the community are due to the public newspapers who have contributed to enlighten the public mind, and especially to the NEW-YORK TIMES," the cheering was positively tremendous, and continued for several minutes, during which almost every one in the audience stood up and waved their handkerchiefs and cheered with extraordinary enthusiasm. The cheering was, to use the expression of a professional gentleman who stood by, and who was well versed in such matters, the wildest he had ever seen in his life-time. The cheering was renewed several times, and Mr. GEORGE JONES, being loudly called for, came foward, and was received with great enthusiasm. A voice here said, "What about the *Herald*?" This remark was followed by hisses and groans, which were prolonged for several seconds.

Mr. CHOATE then continued to read the resolutions, and nothing further worthy of note occurred until their final adoption, save that passage which referred to the appointing of a committee of seventy members to examine the City accounts. On hearing this a voice issued from the audience asking to have 150 members appointed instead of seventy. This was received with disapprobation.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOV. SALOMON.

Ex-Gov. SALOMON was next introduced, and was enthusiastically received. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: For the past few years the opponents of universal suffrage and democratic institutions have been in the habit of pointing to the City of New-York as an example for their assertion that republican institutions founded upon universal suffrage would prove a failure in large cities and densely populated countries, while the conscientious adherents of a Government "by the people, through the people and for the people" could only plead in reply, that an exception did not prove the rule, for he could not well deny the fact, apparent to every impartial observer, that misgovernment and corruption did exist here to an alarming extent. Has it not long since been the conviction of all thinking men in this community that the affairs of the City were in the hands of a few shrewd, unscrupulous and bad men, banded and held together for a common purpose, that of public plunder? Has not corruption so tainted public affairs in this City that every connection with them has thrown a suspicion upon the character of a man, and that a very large proportion of the better element of its citizens have in consequence abstained from all such connection? Have we not seen the men whose names are now in the mouth of every one, grow immensely rich within a few years in the public service, and have we not been well satisfied long since that their riches were the illy-gotten gains of public plunder? Yes, Mr. President, the people of New-York City and elsewhere have known or been satisfied of all this, and more, long since; but there lacked the specific evidence of the specific fraud—the names and figures—to bring home to them the clear conception of the enormity of the fraud and corruption, the peril of their property, the public danger, and the necessity of some action to ascertain the whole truth, and of measures of protection. The good people of this City were all so busy with their own private affairs, and had contracted such pleasant habits of indolence, apathy, and horror of all that smacked of politics, that they were like the good-natured but indolent rich young master, who knows very well that his cunning servant is constantly stealing and pilfering from him, but who settles down in the comfortable conviction that all servants will steal, and that it is a great deal better for his ease not to investigate things too closely, that he may avoid the trouble of a useless change, until one fine morning a watchful friend, who has often before remonstrated with him in vain upon this subject in a general way, startles him with the evidence, that his dear servant is in a fair way of ruining him by enriching himself and his relatives at his master's expense. So were the good people of this City recently startled out of their comfortable apathy by the revelations of the NEW-YORK TIMES. There were the figures and the names procured and taken from the official accounts which had for years been carefully and illegally withheld from public inspection. And what did these figures show? That with the connivance, assistance and probable participation of the men who for the past few years have been and are at the head of the City Government, and who should have been its guardians, this City and County and its tax-payers had been most shamefully defrauded of many millions of dollars and that consequently the City indebtedness had been most enormously increased! The specific evidence of these accounts thus made public relates particularly to the new Court-house and to the armories and drill-rooms. Every item bears upon the face of it such an enormous overcharge as to be utterly incompatible with honesty. It appears that nearly $10,000,000 have been paid to four persons or firms—INGERSOLL & CO., GARVEY, KEYSER & CO., and J. W. SMITH—during 1869 and 1870 for furniture, carpenter work, carpets, repairs, plastering, painting and plumbing, and awnings for these public buildings and offices. You have all seen the items, and the comments of the Press upon them, and every intelligent man, I believe, is satisfied that one-fourth or one-fifth part of that money would fully cover its real and honest cost. Then, again, we know, by the confession wrung from the Mayor and Controller since these developments, that the bonded indebtedness of this City has since the 1st day of January, 1870, been increased over sixty millions of dollars. For what these sixty millions are charged on the books we do not yet know; but we have a right to presume that the fraud and corruption has not been confined to the new Court-house, and that, in keeping with it, forty or fifty millions out of the sixty have been stolen from the citizens and tax-payers. Public conscience was shocked, as it well might be, by these developments, and an immediate publication of the expenditures so long withheld was demanded by an indignant people. Day after day, by name, these public officers were directly charged with participation in these astounding and apparent frauds. And what has been their answer to this severe accusation? First we were told by an official communication from the Mayor, that the TIMES was acting from improper motives, and its accusations should not therefore be credited, and that at all events the present City officials were not responsible for the payments of these "perhaps exorbitant" bills, because the "Old Board of Supervisors" had allowed them and could have passed them over the Mayor's veto, had he vetoed them. Oh! what a lame and impotent reply! The motive of the TIMES or any one else in bringing these frauds to light, and holding them up to public view and scorn, certainly could in no manner decrease the guilt of the perpetrators of them. And as to the scapegoat, the "Old Board of Supervisors," was not WM. M. TWEED, the present President of the Department of Public Works, the great manager and king of the Ring, the President and the soul of that "Old Board of Supervisors?" Is it an excuse for withholding a veto to a dishonest and corrupt legislative act that it may be passed over that veto? Would not one single honest veto of one of these fraudulent and enormously extravagant bills, communicated by the Mayor in a public message, have then drawn public attention upon these frauds and discovered and prevented them? But more, these bills were expressly approved by the Mayor and Controller by their signature to the warrants for them. Suppose they had withheld their signature on the ground of fraud, and had set up that answer to a mandamus proceeding. Fraud vitiates everything, even the proceedings of a corrupt auditing board or officer. The Mayor and the Controller well knew that in many different ways they could readily and effectively have protected the public treasury from the nefarious doings of this "Old Board," and their acquiescence in these apparent frauds, together with the pains which they have taken to keep them from the public eye can only lead to the conclusion that they have connived at and probably participated in them. Next came the rôle of contemptuous silence and "amiable contempt" on the part of the accused City officers, with which the increasing public wrath was to be met. Only think of it! They proposed to play the part of injured innocence! Party fealty, too, has repeatedly been called upon to protect and shield these men in their present condition, and to turn aside the public hue and cry. "This was a political fight," was said in an editorial ascribed to the Mayor. No, Mr. Mayor. This was not a political fight at all. It was and is simply a question of honesty—a pursuit of men after money stolen from them, and a pursuit of the thieves! That will prove a vain subterfuge, Mr. Mayor. The Democratic Party cannot allow itself to be saddled with the defense of such iniquities. It is too heavy a load for any party to carry. Look around you, Sir! Do you not see the honest and upright men in your party arraigned against these frauds? Yes, Mr. President, the Democratic Party of this City and State, so long under the guidance and control of these tainted men, must either absolutely sever its connection with them, and emancipate itself from their doings and frauds, or most ignominiously fall and perish with them. And this that party knows and understands. Already we have seen one most important and influential portion of the Democratic Party rise up in honest indignation against these their accustomed leaders. The German Democrats have risen as one man, and have manfully demanded that their party shall be delivered from this incubus of fraud and corruption. As a German by birth, though not a member of the Democratic Party, I feel great pleasure and satisfaction in this honest uprising, for it shows that the proverbial honesty of the Germans is not a myth here, and has even survived the baneful influences to which it has for years been here subjected. Aye, my fellow-citizens, you can count upon the German citizens of New-York, without regard to their party ties and predilections; they are honest and earnest in their opposition to this foul conspiracy against the public Treasury and the public weal. Democrats or Republicans, on this point all Germans of New-York are united. It is one of the great evils and misfortunes of our public life, now that party spirit is carried far beyond its legitimate and proper influence. Honest and honorable men often shrink from the performance of their duties as citizens for fear of injuring their party. This must be changed, if we would save the Republic. We must remember that a party is only a means, not an end. We must cease to be the mere tools of our party, and resolved to put our country above our party. But let us return to the defense put forth by the accused officials. The important additional fact became soon known, that between the Old and the New Board of Supervisors, the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Old Board of Supervisors, as an auditing Board, had themselves audited over six millions of dollars of accounts mainly for the new Court-house, and that as to them, these men bear directly the responsiblity of paying them. The clouds were thickening; shred by shred the mask was being torn from off the face of these ugly transactions, leaving little or no doubt of their real and true character. A rebuke had come from the Chamber of Commerce, in answer to an appeal to stand in the breach; the clamor for the publication of the hidden accounts grew stronger every day, and so finally the Aldermen and the Supervisors are called together, and the Mayor submits to them for inspection and investigation, the accounts. His messages accompanying these accounts are remarkable documents. I will only advert to one point, the attempt to explain away the responsibility of the precious triumvirate HALL, CONNOLLY and TWEED, in allowing and paying over $6,000,000 of bills while they were an interemistic Auditing Board. A law, procured by themselves, by the Ring, had, in very plain language which cannot be misunderstood by any honest man, given to these three men the power to audit all liabilities against the County of New-York, previously incurred, and to pay the amount found to be due. In some incomprehensible and mysterious manner, the learned Mayor interprets this to mean that they have "ministerial" functions only as such auditors, and they forthwith proceed to pay some $6,000,000 of old accounts without scrutiny, upon the certificate of some other member or committee of the Ring! Oh, what a noble Roman trio is this; what immaculate and deserving public officers! Oh, ingenuity of interpretation, thy name is OAKEY HALL! There was, not long since, a proposition seriously made and entertained by the devoted friends of WM. M. TWEED to erect a statue in some public place in this City of that noble citizen to do justice and homage to his great deeds. Aye, Mr. President, let us have that statue now, by all means! But let it not be his statue alone; let it be a great public monument, cast in the most enduring metal that can be found, placed in front of the new County Court-house and representing not the great TWEED alone, but also, all his great and worthy assistants and colaborers. And let them be represented on this great monument as they now appear in public estimation, somewhat in the manner in which they were last week shown to us by BELLEW in *Harper's Weekly*, chained together, two and two, and guarded by the City Police! And let there be an inscription upon this monument so large that it must be seen and read by every passer-by, in these words, perhaps, "punishment for official corruption and the betrayal of public confidence!" Thus in emblematic form at least, we might have justice done. Yes, justice! Where can we find it in this City and Commonwealth against these great wrongs and these great wrong-doers? That is the great question of the hour! It was once the boast of the common law of England, which lies at the foundation of our jurisprudence, that where there was a wrong there was a remedy. We have improved upon this ancient system of jurisprudence in many respects, and have endeavored to make it answer the exigencies of modern times; but I trust and hope that we have not utterly lost its ancient and essential principles and remedies, by which such wrongs as we suffer from could be redressed, and such wrong-doers punished. Criminally and civilly the men that have committed these outrages against public faith, public property and public law should be made responsible. And I, for one, have faith that with all their cunning and power, they can be so held and made to answer to the majesty of the law. In my humble opinion, there is but one thing necessary to bring these three men to justice and to rescue the City of New-York from the great peril in which it now stands, and that one thing is the determination, the active, earnest, united will of the people of this City to accomplish it. Where there is a will there is a way. No nobler, greater or better cause ever appealed to an intelligent public than this cause today pleads at the bar of public opinion. It is not alone the money of which this community has been robbed, though that sum be millions and although this robbery endanger the public credit and private property; nay, it is something more that is here at stake. It is the question of self-government that is put in issue by these things. If now, at this time, under these developments and most grave circumstances, the people of New-York City are found wanting, found incapable of redressing these wrongs, if they will still allow corruption that has "boiled and bubbled until it o'erran the stew" to triumph, then indeed will republican government be a failure here. You all know the old adage, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." But, if it be too much to ask of a New-York citizen to be ever vigilant, it certainly is not too much to ask that he should once in a great while show that vigilance, that interest in public matters which alone can save from him and his property certain ruin. And now is that time. Now or never will you throw off the yoke which has been placed upon your necks. Then, fellow-citizens, let us be up and doing. The eye of the civilized world and of the Republican cause everywhere is upon us. Our own safety is at stake. We must not fail!

The speech of Mr. SALOMON, which was listened to by an admiring audience with much attention, waxed very interesting toward the end, and, in fact, for several minutes threw the audience into the best possible kind of humor. He alluded in a very interesting strain of humor to NAST's great picture. He went on to describe how in this "truly" admirable picture, TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY, and SWEENY are represented leaving their country for their country's good. This elicited from the audience several very comic, yet appropriate and well-timed remarks, such as they "deserved it," "served them right," &c. One individual in the audience said they should be sent to State Prison, "Sing Sing," for example. On hearing the observation Mr. SALOMON said that he begged to thank the speaker for his commendable foresight, for he had, if not interrupted in this timely manner, determined to introduce to their notice this very particular subject in connection with the City Sachems, TWEED, HALL, SWEENY and CONNOLLY. If he (the speaker) were not very much deceived in the estimate he had formed of those four worthies, he was sure an interesting community would be very soon very much edified by seing them marched off to Sing Sing, or some other place, if they did not take it into their heads to make themselves scarce in the City of New-York as soon as possible. He need not describe how interestingly ridiculous a matter it would be to see the Sachems marched off in humility to Sing Sing by Police officers of their own choosing. Having passed from this point, which afforded the audience the extremest pleasure, the speaker proceeded to inquire would they (the people) have presumed to hold a public meeting of this kind four weeks ago? [Several voices answered: "No, certainly not," and the audience took up the refrain and cheered the observation.] He next proceeded to say that the property of the republic should be retained unmolested at all hazards, a remark which gave rise to much enthusiasm. He next referred to a letter of Major BRADY, which appeared in the *Evening Mail*, in which the writer goes on to criticise the action of the City Government, and indorses the action taken by the NEW-YORK TIMES. At this the TIMES was cheered lustily, and there were calls for Mr. JONES in this as in other instances during the evening.

ADDRESS OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. ROOSEVELT's speech was mainly a recapitulation of how the frauds in repeating, "ringing" ballots and canvassing were conducted, and he concluded by asserting that the frauds perpetrated on the ballot-box were of far more importance than the robberies by the Ring. If it was possible to have honest elections, the wrongs under which we were now suffering would be righted, but not otherwise.

JUDGE PIERREPONT'S SPEECH.

In this vast concourse of my fellow-citizens, is there any one here who does not wish an honest Government? Is any one here who believes that the Government of the City is honest? The public journals upon which we are accustomed to rely tell us that the City is in the hands of knaves; and they charge specific facts as proof of the assertion. They tell us that a few men whom you have intrusted with the sacred functions of official power are robbing you; that these men, from recent penury, have become enormously rich, living in princely splendor and wanton luxury. Are these things false? Then, why do the fearful statements go unchallenged and unpunished? Show us the accounts which are unlawfully concealed—they will refute these charges, if false. Produce the accounts, you who are charged with the grossest frauds. The law requires them to be published. Why have you concealed them so long? Why do you conceal them now? Why do you not deny the specific charges of the specific bills and produce the accounts to prove the charges false? Are these things true? Then who so very a coward that he dare not speak his honest mind on the side of right? How happens it that these official men have grown so vastly rich? By what magic power were their sudden millions made? Not out of their salaries, sure! It is given out, through simple dupes, that these vast fortunes came of "investments in real estate!" This is all a cheat; the records have been searched, and they prove that your rulers have not realized any considerable sums by the sale of real estate. That pretext is as false as the fraudulent bills they paid. On the 1st day of January, 1869, the debt of the City and County of New-York was $34,407,047 91. Between that date and July 31, 1871, the treasury received from taxes and other sources $72,457,112 11. Enough, you will say, to have carried on the Government honestly, and to have paid off the debt. But the Controller reports the astounding fact that on the 31st of July last the debt was $100,955,383 33! Thus by an increase of $66,548,335 42 in the debt, and from $72,457,112 11 of revenue, your rulers have paid out $139,005,447 53 in two years and seven months! So much is known; when the unknown is explored, we shall see what it will reveal. What has been done with this money? Why have the City officers concealed the accounts of these years, in direct violation of law and of former usage? We begin to see why. Certain fraudulent bills getting before the light have made us cease to wonder why the accounts have been unlawfully suppressed. Let me read a few items from these suppressed accounts of 1869–70, published in the TIMES and reiterated in many other journals:

Andrew J. Garvey, for plastering and repairs	$2,870,464 06
Ingersoll & Co., for chairs, carpets, &c.	5,663,646 83
John H. Keyser, for plumbing	1,231,817 76

The *Tribune*, of day before yesterday, shows that between March, 1869, and December, 1870, the New-York Printing Company, for County printing alone, received $1,669,521 76, and that the chief of the public works "is one of the principal partners in that Company!" It is also shown that carpets for which $350,000 of your money was paid could have been purchased for $1,200. Do you suppose that the men whose names appear on these bills kept the larger portion of this money? Of course not. They are silent. Put them on oath in a Court of justice and they will speak. This is the meat on which officials feed that they have grown so great. This is the kind of "real estate" from which the millions came to the pockets of your rulers! I waste no time on detailed calculations, showing the acres of plastering and of printing, the miles of chairs and of carpet and of plumber's pipe which these sums would buy, nor in proof of a thousand kindred frauds which are published to the world. The charges are public, specific, long-made, reiterated and not denied, and all can see that the City is plundered, and that the toil and labor and self-denial and industry of the people avails them not, because they are deprived of their honest gains, which go to enrich a few. Men laughed, a hollow laugh, and smiled a false smile, and shrugged their coward shoulders for a time as these things were told. They have ceased to smile and begin to look sober—they ask, "where is this to end? Will it not bring riot, anarchy, bloodshed and loss of property?" Yes, all this; and the day is not very distant. The American people are patient, law-abiding; they love peace and industry and thrift. But they have a deep sense of justice, with a strong love of property, and they will FIGHT for their rights; and when they once begin, they do that kind of work so thoroughly that war for the same object never comes but once. People have to meet occasionally to learn the "time o' day;" and, often surprised, they find that the dial hands on the Great Horologe of Time have moved onward. They found in England once that the clock struck the hour when old CROMWELL was to cut off the head of a tyrant King, and put an end to the impious mockery about "Divine right." They did not expect all this! A little further on, and King and Queen and nobles and the divinities which hedged them about passed under the guillotine and perished forever. Not long ago we "took the time o'day," and found that the hour had come when the horrid hydra, slavery, was to die. He died hard, and crushed in his expiring folds 300,000 of our youth; but he died. He will never live again. The frauds and corruptions in our City Government seem to be conceded, and we are insolently asked, "what are you going to do about it?" Great wrongs are always insolent, just before they die. In the Senate of the United States a Massachusetts Senator said that slavery was a great wrong. "Well," replied a slave Senator, with great arrogance, "What are you going to do about it? I will call the roll of my slaves on Bunker Hill." Not long after, that Senator heard the roll-call of Massachusetts soldiery in the citadel of Charleston, and his slaves were free! What are we going to do about it? That is the question upon which I propose to speak to-night. I have very definite views upon that subject, and I shall leave it to my fellow-citizens to judge whether the views are sound or not.

Out of this million of people there are but few who participate in, or who profit by, these frauds. All who do not share in the plunder are injured by the robbery. There is but just so much of property in the City, and just every dollar which your rulers have wrongfully taken, you have unjustly lost. Every laborer must have some roof for his family. If the house is taxed $200 when it ought to pay but $100, this extra $100 is first paid as rent to the landlord, who is obliged to pay it over to the fraudulent tax fund, and thus the poor man is robbed to enrich those who are his rulers. Or the laborer owns a little farm charged with a tax of $200, which ought to be but $100. He is defrauded of his $100 all the same. It makes not the least difference whether it is paid in rent or in tax, it comes from the laborer's toil and goes to the same foul pool. You cannot escape by hiring, for the rent must, in great measure, be governed by the tax.

Invest $10,000 in a house, the annual interest is $700, the insurance and repairs $150, requiring a rent of $850 to save the owner whole. Now, whatever tax is added must come from the tenant, or no man will build a house to let. It is the occupier of the house who suffers from the fraudulent tax, whether he occupy as tenant or as owner. Tenants of this great City—numbered by hundreds of thousands—the landlords will gladly abate from your rent every dollar which the tax-gatherer will deduct from the tax. The owner derives no benefit from the tax which he collects from you in the shape of rent. He is but the unwilling agent, compelled by law to pay it over into the Tax Office, where the larger part is distributed among a very few of the public defrauders; and thus the substance of your business and your labor is taken from you.

My fellow-citizens, living by your honest labor, are you getting on well? You worked hard last year, and were very careful. Had you anything over at the end? I know you had not. Why not? You had good wages, and you were very saving. What is the trouble? Why, you say, it costs so much to live; rent is so high, food, clothes and fuel are so high, everything is so high. Of course it is; it always will be while your rulers defraud you, and by cunning devices, which they call laws, put your earnings into their own pockets. Merchants of this great City, tell me, how do you get on? Is your weary toil, your incessant anxiety and severe economy making you rich? Not a bit of it—I know it well—I will not mention your names, it might hurt your credit; besides, I have not time; your name is legion! Bankers, brokers, of New-York, are you doing well this year? No, nothing of the kind. Builders, mechanics generally, are you prospering? With one voice you answer No. No large class of the community are doing well. There is a very select circle of official men here. Ask them, "Are you growing rich?" and they coolly answer, "Yes, and we intend to keep on. What are you going to do about it?" When our last census was taken, we were amazed at the small result, and it was charged that the Marshal's returns were wrong. The Marshal was right. The fraudulent taxes had driven the prudent people from the City, and Englewood, Jersey City, Hoboken, Hunter's Point and other suburbs were filled by citizens who fled from the iniquitous exactions of our rulers. New-York has some very rich men—not many. Of these, with a single exception, not one ever received any considerable portion by inheritance; their fortunes are the result of their personal success. They are all sagacious men, superior in ability, self-denial, industry, continued toil and persistent purpose. Their number is few—much less in proportion to the population than in the freer cities of the Old World. The relative difference between the very rich and those of moderate means has greatly increased within ten years. This fact has not attracted public attention yet, but it will; and men will see that unbridled license and absolute despotism produce the like results. The very rich in New-York are very few. When you go home count them upon your fingers, and you will be surprised to find that you have more fingers on your two hands than you have very rich men in this City of a million. These men, as I have said, are able and sagacious; they are good citizens; some of them are religious, and all have been heedful of the Scripture injunction, "to make to themselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness." So far they have got on very well; they have not suffered any yet. They are timid, however; they are afraid of robbers. But very rich, prudent, sagacious gentlemen, some of us not so disturbed by anxieties as you, can look with serener judgment upon the situation; and we tell you that if you join with thieves a more hungry gang will require you to divide with them; and yet another hungrier still will demand your all, and honest men, who would have stood by you, will laugh at your calamity and mock when your fear cometh. There is no lasting security for property but in justice and honest government.

A few years ago our complaint was that no one was responsible in the City Government. We now know who is responsible—no mistake about that. The power and the responsibility are in the same hands, and we know the heads which move the hands.

Not ten in two hundred thousand of our citizens profit by these frauds—the vast multitude are fast impoverished by them. Have we no remedy? Are five hundred thousand citizens to be plundered by a handful of dishonest men, who have no army at their back, not even the Governor of the State, nor the sentiment of their own political party, to sustain them? But the question recurs—What can you do about it? If your neighbor takes from you fifty thousand dollars by fraud, have you any doubt that you can recover it back? If your City officers appropriate to their own use or to any fraudulent use the funds of the City, have you any doubt that the money can be recovered back? Yes, every dollar of it. But I hear loud whispers that the Judges cannot be trusted. I deny the charge; I have as good an opportunity to know as most men, and I here pledge that if the Governor will order suits to be brought to recover back the public money which has been fraudulently appropriated, the Judges of this district will be swift to aid in any such recovery, and that in any legal proceeding instituted to protect the City, the Judges will do their duty to the uttermost. I speak advisedly; knowing whereof I speak. Let a committee of citizens whom you can trust be appointed; let them be taken from each political party; let them take up these charges, and if found true, let them wait upon the Governor and Attorney-General; and if the Governor acts, all well if he refuses to act, report back his refusal to the assembled people, and then take such measures as the emergency may require. Perhaps we shall then be ready for an argument a little rude; if so we shall make the argument. Do you suppose, if the officers of this City are stealing its funds, that the Governor cannot find means to arrest the theft and suspend the fraudulent officers from power? The way is plain if the will goes with it, and only difficult when the will is wanting. The Governor knew how to revoke the orders of the City officers on the 12th of July, and he will be made to see what he can do now in a time of great peril to the City. But that is a small part of what we need to do. We must look to the Legislature. There lies the radical and permanent relief, and to that I direct your chiefest attention. Their power is ample. Be not diverted by doctrinaires and metaphysicians who demonstrated that a State could not be coerced, that the rebellion could not be put down, and that slavery was eternal—we have done with that kind of nonsense. In the Legislature there is every necessary power to correct the evil. Let each party vie with the other in selecting honest men for the Legislature, who will go against corruption. The next Legislature will be against corruption. The time has come, dishonest rulers, betrayers of the trust reposed in you by a trusting people, plunderers of a treasury which you should have defended with your lives; will you show those accounts? We shall get at them. "The wicked shall not always rule." The time has come, you may be sure of that. A new Senate also is to be chosen. It lasts for two years. It will vote upon the next United States Senator. It will not be a Senate of corruption. But few voters have profited by corruption, and the voters are tired of being the slaves of corrupt masters. Remember that we elect by districts, and not by general ticket, and if they count up a hundred thousand of fraudulent votes it will do them no good. Corruption is doomed. By the next Legislature it will be destroyed.

The idea has been thrown out and circulated in other States that these great frauds have been perpetuated for the purpose of raising a Presidential fund for Democratic use. No truth in this whatever. The Democratic Party will never see a dollar of this money—it has already been divided, and those who have it care no more for the future of the Democratic Party than they do for the laboring voters whom they plunder and deceive.

Let all or every party in favor of good government join to secure an honest Legislature, and then we begin the reform in earnest. But some very far-seeing, doubting citizen says, But suppose the Governor won't act; suppose you don't secure the Legislature; suppose the corruptionists buy up enough of the members to destroy the anticipated good; then what are you going to do? Well, that is a fair enough question, only it is a little premature. I would rather wait until the Governor acts, or refuses to act; until the Legislature is lost or corrupted. But you will agree with me that these frauds upon the people are a fearful evil, and that they ought to be redressed. I have pointed out to you the peaceful ways to right these wrongs. But if these ways will not do, and, if emboldened by success, yet new men come into the field of fraud to plunder you still more, as they surely will, then I need not tell the other way. You will hear it in the yells of an infuriated mob, in the fire and rapine and slaughter, in the noise of musketry and of cannon. Order will be restored, but some despot will put his iron heel upon a people too sordid, too corrupt, too craven for liberty!

During the course of Judge PIERREPONT's remarks he alluded particularly to the *exposé* of the Tammany frauds as published in the NEW-YORK TIMES. He alluded in particular, and with great emphasis, to the fact that in two and a half years the City Government of New-York City had swindled the people out of one hundred and thirty-nine million five hundred and eighteen thousand dollars. In mentioning this, he very frequently, and, it would appear intentionally, said one hundred and thirty-nine thousand, instead of one hundred and thirty-nine million. In this respect, a member of the audience was called upon several times to correct him. Mr. PIERREPONT thereupon, in the best possible humor, remarked that the matter was one of such enormous magnitude, that it was only with a great effort he could bring his tongue to utter one hundred and thirty-nine million as having been fraudulently laid out. In fact his mind, and he was sure the mind of every honest man in the crowd, revolted from the mention of so enormous a swindle. He could not for the life in him tell where all the money had gone to. In this dilemma a voice in the crowd came to his aid by saying it had gone to Jersey. This remark elicited great laughter and applause. When reviewing the large amounts given to ANDREW J. GARVEY for plastering, Judge PIERREPONT remarked humorously that, in his opinion, GARVEY was the best paid, if not the greatest plasterer, that ever lived. A voice in the audience cried out, "That's so; give it to him," and the remark brought down the applause of the house. The speaker next alluded to the fact of $350,000 having been laid out in carpeting, when an honest man could have supplied the same for $12,000. An enthusairstic listener chimed in "That's the way the money goes." That portion of the honorable gentleman's speech wherein he alluded to the fact "that in any legal proceedings instituted to protect the City the Judges will do their duty to the uttermost," was received with great applause, and cheers were given for the speaker, which lasted for several seconds. But the enthusiasm altogether reached its acme when the honorable gentleman made use of the remarkable paragraph: "The Governor knew how to revoke the orders of the City officers on the 12th of July, and he will be made to see what he can do now in a time of great peril to the City." The cheering at the utterance of this remark was intense. When he finished with the remarkable passage that in the event of the people not taking care to protect themselves in time, "some despot will put his iron heel upon a people too sordid, too corrupt, too craven for liberty!" the audience arose and cheered, and waved handkerchiefs, and when Judge PIERREPONT retired he was called loudly to come forward again and go on, but this be declined to do.

ADDRESS OF EX-MAYOR OPDYKE.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE was the next speaker. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is an ungracious task to censure the acts of those with whom we have been on terms of friendly official and personal intercourse. As my relations with our present City rulers have been of this character, I should have felt constrained to decline the invitation to speak at this meeting but for my conviction that sentiment and feeling should always be held in subordination to duty. Facts recently disclosed prove that the honor and future welfare of our City are imperiled by the corrupt administration of its affairs; and I hold it to be the solemn duty of every citizen to do what in him lies to prevent the threatened misfortune. I am apprehensive that but few of our citizens realize the full extent of our danger. Let us look the situation squarely in the face. The accuracy of the accounts first published in the NEW-YORK TIMES has been fully verified by the recent message of the Mayor to the Board of Supervisors. These accounts show that since Jan. 1, 1869, upward of ten millions of dollars have been paid for repairs and furniture for armories and county court-houses. All gentlemen of intelligence who are familiar with the subject, will, I think, agree with me that the sum thus paid out of the City Treasury is at least tenfold the value of the service and materials rendered. It is said that the carpets furnished the new Court-house, for which $350,000 were paid, can be duplicated for $12,000, or one twenty-ninth part of the sum paid. Whether similar frauds have been perpetrated in other departments of the City Government we cannot know until the records have been brought to light. But from the alarming increase of the funded and floating debt of the City, as well as from the manifest unwillingness of the authorities to submit to the public a full statement of their disbursements, we have reason to apprehend that the payments on account of the armories and county court-houses, are fair specimens of the whole. If so the finances of our imperial City are rapidly approaching a crisis which must seriously endanger our commercial supremacy. I have no desire to magnify this danger, but I deem it important that our citizens should realize its existence. Permit me briefly to illustrate the fact. It is estimated by the *Citizen*, an able and unprejudiced journal of this City, that our present total public debt is not less than one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, which is an increase of nearly one hundred millions in a period of two years and ten months. At this rate of increase, to which should be added the proposed expenditure of nearly one hundred millions in the construction of the Viaduct Railway and stone wharves and piers, it would take but a few years to swell the aggregate expenditures of the City, including interest on its public debt, to one hundred millions per annum, which is nearly ten per cent. on the present assessed value of our entire real and personal property. With such a rate of taxation, which is more than the average annual profits derivable from capital, real or personal, the value of our real estate would rapidly sink toward zero, and our capital with the commerce in which it is employed would take wings and fly away to more inviting localities. Shorn of our commercial prestige, to which alone this City owes its wealth and its greatness, our prosperity could not fail to be effectually destroyed. Nor is this all. The corrupt uses to which a portion of these lavish and fraudulent expenditures are applied, is sapping the foundations of our political institutions, and debasing our standard of morality. It has been authoritatively stated that a portion of these funds thus obtained have been used in corrupting the State Legislature, and no intelligent citizen doubts that a still larger portion of them have been used in corrupting the ballot-box, and in falsifying its returns. In a word, fellow-citizens, I but express my earnest conviction when I say to you with a solemnity befitting the magnitude of the danger, that, unless this lavish and corrupt administration of our municipal affairs be promptly arrested, we shall see the honor of our proud City tarnished, its prosperity impaired, its commerce largely diverted to other points, its government and its public morals a by-word and reproach among men, and its citizens justly stigmatized as the willing slaves of a corrupt oligarchy? How shall we avert these impending calamities? It seems to me that there is but one way in which it can be legally and promptly done, and that way is open and clear, provided we have the independence, the public spirit and the manhood requisite for the occasion. We must replace our present unfaithful City rulers with honest and true men. To this end every friend of good government must ignore politics in our municipal elections, and in the election of City representatives to the Legislature, and unite as one man in support of honest and capable candidates. If we do this with earnestness, and in good faith, we shall be able, early in January next, through an amended charter to get rid of our present unfaithful rulers, and put honest men in their places. I am persuaded that this is the only method short of anarchy and bloodshed that will give us the needed relief. Are we prepared to adopt this remedy? For one I here declare my readiness to enter into this union of the people against official corruptionists, to whatever party they may belong. In coming here I left my party politics behind me, for politics should have nothing to do with municipal government, which relates almost exclusively to the interests of property. Nor have I any political or personal bias against our present City officials. What I have said in censure of their acts has been in sorrow rather than in anger, and has been prompted solely by a sense of duty in the presence of public danger. I have no doubt that Republicans generally are prepared to do the same thing. But the important question is, will the leaders and masses of the Democratic Party, the dominant party in this City, join in the proposed union for municipal reform? This is a question that they alone can answer. I can only say that I hope they will, and that I know it to be both their duty and their interest to do it. Unless that party repudiates the acts of our present City rulers, and unites in all proper efforts to secure their prompt dismissal from power, it will necessarily share in their dishonor; and its members here will share in the general ruin that awaits our entire population. Taxation reaches, directly or indirectly, every family. The poor feel it in increased rents, and in the payment of higher prices for everything they consume; and when it becomes excessive, they find themselves scarcely able to procure the necessaries of life.

LETTERS.

The following letters were read, and the meeting adjourned:

LETTER FROM GEN. DIX.

The following letter was now received from Gen. DIX:

SEAFIELD, WEST HAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 4, 1871.

DEAR SIR: It is not in my power to attend the meeting this evening in reference to the financial condition of the City, but the movement has my cordial concurrence. The disclosures which have been made show that the municipal treasury has been plundered to an extent and in a manner unparalled in the history of poplar government. Such a perversion and corrupt use of power would, under a despotic system, lead to revolution, and would justify revolution under any system, which should be found not to contain within itself the means of redress. It is a duty above all party considerations to probe the iniquity to the core. No intelligent man can doubt and no fair man will deny, that millions have been fraudulently paid out of the City Treasury; and if individuals belonging to both the great political parties shall be found to have participated in the fraud, each should be more anxious than the other to expose and denounce the unworthy followers who have thus dishonored it. The wrong to be redressed is not to the taxpayers alone, whose contributions, wrung oftentimes from the hard earnings of honest industry, are thus fradulently abstracted and squandered. There is a wrong to the City as a corporation by infesting and threatening to destroy its credit. It is in vain to point to the value of our parks and public buildings as ample security for the payment of our debt, unless capitalists have the further assurance that the City Government is honest and prudent. No man will lend money if he has no confidence in the integrity of the borrower. There is a further and a deeper wrong to the cause of popular government, which cannot be upheld for any length of time, if such frauds can be perpetrated with impunity. Free institutions do not always secure perfect purity of administration; but if they shall be found not to have the efficient force of protecting those who live under them from plunder, one of the chief motives for maintaining them will be lost. If in this vital contest against venality and public abuse any co-operation which it is in my power to give, will be of any avail, it shall be freely given as a duty which every good citizen owes to his country and to himself. Very truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

HENRY S. STEBBINS, Esq.

JUDGE LEDWITH'S LETTER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I very much regret my inability to appear at your meeting this evening, but beg leave to assure you of my full and complete sympathy, as well as active co-operation in any movement organized, irrespective of PARTY, SECT OR NATIONALITY, to relieve our City from the band of public plunderers who have shamelessly robbed its citizens, and with an audacity unparalleled, ridicule any attempt to bring them to justice. Trusting such measures, having this end in view, will be adopted by your meeting as all good citizens can and will approve, and to sustain which I shall ever be found ready.

I am, with great respect, truly yours,

THOS. A. LEDWITH.

Messrs. STEBBINS, CHOATE, BARRETT, and others, Committee of Arrangements for Meeting of Citizens and Taxpayers.

CONCLUSION.

After Judge PIERREPONT had concluded, Mr. JOHN FOLEY read the following names of the Committee of Seventy:

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. HENRY G. STEBBINS,
HON. WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
GOV. EDWARD SALOMON,
JUDGE G. C. BARRETT,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JUDGE JAMES EMOTT,
W. H. NEILSON,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
D. WILLIS JAMES,
JAMES M. BROWN,
HENRY CLEWS,
H. F. SPAULDING,
GEO. W. LANE,
W. B. VERMILYE,
E. TOWNSEND,
LEWIS BALLARD,
PAUL A. SPOFFORD,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
HON. J. B. VARNUM,
ROBERT HOE,
HON. JOHN WHEELER,
H. N. BEERS,
SAM'L CHRISTIE,
JUDGE THOS. A. LEDWITH,
JOS. BLUMENTHAL,
GEN. JOHN A. DIX,
GEO. W. VARIAN,
J. J. O'DONOHUE,
ROSWELL D. HATCH,
JOHN M. WHITE,
EUGENE BALLIN,
HON. WM. M. EVARTS,
JULIUS W. TIEMANN,
REUBEN W. HOWES,
W. C. BARRETT,
EMIL SAUER,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
FREDERICK SCHACK,
JOHN A. STEWART,
ROBT. L. KENNEDY,
B. B. SHERMAN,
C. E. DETMOLD,
CHARLES CREARY,
SAM. D. BABCOCK,
ED. PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
JOHN FOLEY,
JOHN STRAITON,
THOS. McLELLAND,
MAJOR J. M. BUNDY,
HENRY NICOLL,
E. KRACKOWIZER, M. D.,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
JONATHAN STURGES,
THEO. STEINWAY,
ROYAL PHELPS,
JNO. C. GREEN,
WM. H. WICKHAM,
ROBT. B. ROOSEVELT,
SIMON STERNE,
GEO. VAN SLYCK,
WM. C. MOLLOY,
COL. N. G. DUNN,
T. C. CUNNINGHAM,
S. B. RUGGLES,
ROBT. B. NOONEY,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
THOS. W. PIERSALL,
WM. M. FLISS,
J. SELIGMAN,
WILLIAM RADDE,

Mr. FOLEY said that the Committee would meet at Mr. VERMILYE's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, at 12½ o'clock today, to take action in the business before them. The meeting then adjourned.

The Outside Meeting—Speeches of Gen. Cochrane, Ira B. Forest, and Others.

The hall was nothing but a moving sea of heads, but still the people kept coming. The avenues between the various sections began to fill up, and when a hundred policemen arrived under Capt. BYRNE, were completely occupied by them. Still the folks poured down the stairway into the crowded lobby until it presented a curious spectacle. On each staircase there was one pile of people descending and another ascending. In the lobby itself was a stream of arrivals marching up and another stream marching down, and around each of the section entrances was an eddy of goers and comers. Thousands came, then looked on, joined in the cheering, and then finding no room for them filed out, joining the crowd outside listening to Gen. COCHRANE and others who had improvised a rostrum and a platform out of huge casks of tobacco.

There were many who remained outside, promenading up and down, and enjoying their cigars. There were scores of little groups discussing the question of the hour with greater or less vehemence. It was utterly impossible to hear the speakers inside, so that no attemyt was made to listen, and men in the heat of discussion often spoke in stentorian accents in the lobby, so as to draw the attention of the Police. It was easy to detect the men who were friendly to Tammany, for when the agents of some news company approached them with a pamphlet for sale about the frauds of the Ring, they would deride and abuse them. One group, in particular, was very demonstrative, and excited some attention from the bystanders. The principal figure was a man who looked like a stable-keeper, and wore in his shirt-bosom an emerald as big as a five dollar piece, set round with diamonds a carat and a half in size. His coarse vest was adorned with an immense watch chain, which he fingered continually, and two of his short, stubbly fingers were adorned with large diamond cluster rings. He was in a great state of scorn and indignation at the meeting, and declared many times in a loud voice that Tammany was stronger than ever it was. "They have got the money," he cried out, "the only true, genuine medium of power, and they can make it hot for any man that goes agin 'em. Pshaw," he continued, digging a friend playfully in the short ribs with his broad thumb, "you know, Colonel, that Tammany has been in worse scrapes than this."

"Yes, indeed," replied his friend, "and is stronger than ever now. This is all buncombe, got up by the newspapers for a sensation. But the people won't respond, Sir, you may depend upon; and, if JONES shows himself on the platform, he will be hissed off."

This was spoken loudly, without any effort at concealment, and was heard by fifty men, many of whom cast indignant glances at the speakers, which, to do them justice, they returned with interest. Shortly afterward there was a tremendous cheering, a perfect roar, a yell of wildly excited voices, cheering with magnetic enthusiasm. "That's OPDYKE," cried the Tammany defender," standing up on his tip-toes and gazing over a score of heads. "It's certainly OPDYKE. He's very popular." Suddenly his under-jaw dropped, and, looking the picture of utter misery, he whispered huskily to his friend, "By G—d, they're cheering JONES." This was too much for the party, and they strode off.

Among the outsiders who came too late for seats, but would not go away, was one of the leading citizens of St. Louis, who said to the TIMES reporter that it was too bad to come 1,500 miles to hear the thing, and then not get a seat after all. There was another one from San Francisco, but he said he didn't care about the speeches anyhow, for he was a trifle deaf, but he would not have missed the sight for $1,000. The St. Louis gentleman went about saluting folks in a most charming style, telling them that they were slaves or they'd hang the Mayor on the spot. There were also bevies of ladies, who remained a long time, though they had to stand, and there were throngs of JIMMY O'BRIEN's friends, who strolled about and nugded each other, with the remark: "This don't peach brandy and honey for our JIM; oh, no, I guess not!" And there were some veritable rowdies, primed for mischief, who came down the stairs with the most dare-devil air imaginable, with their plug hats on one side, puffing coarse, rank cigars. But when they saw the enormous sea of heads; when they noticed the blocked up entrances, and heard the thundering roars of applause, the mischief went out of their faces, and they crept away without saying a word to a soul.

Outside the building there were about five thousand people, part of the overflow from the center of attraction in the hall. A meeting was quickly organized and a chairman appointed who took his place on a tobacco hogshead and called the crowd to order. Silence was immediately obtained, and he explained with eloquent briefness the aims and intentions of the gentlemen who had organized the meeting inside. He then introduced Gen. J. COCHRAN, who addressed the meeting. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have made my appearance in response to your call, not for the purpose of making a speech, but for saying a few words in simple language, intelligible to you all. I am not a straight-ticket man—[cheers]—but individually as a ticket-of-leave man. [Laughter.] I am not a public orator; you have mounted me upon a hogshead, and at the time a barrel-organ for the occasion, and will grind you a grist to any patriotic tune that you may please to state. We are not statesmen, we are simple citizens, who ask for what we want, and know what we want. We wish in these degenerate days, when pick-pockets are by, to form an anti-pickpocket society. [Cheers.] I do not stand before you as a politician; if I attempted to you would ask me for my feet; I do not stand here before you as a partisan; were I such you would ture to me, and justly, too, but I stand before you the representative, fairly or imperfectly as it may be, of that common honesty which I see written in your faces. [Cheers.] Now, there are thousands of men, believing as you do, seeking as you do, acting as you do, and were they of that description in this City of New-York gathered together to-night, not all the public space within this City would hold those honest men. [Applause.] Then with that conviction of your strength, what are going to do? that is the question. Gentlemen, it is useless for you to undertake to ravel the story of these frauds. When a man has his pocket picked, does he stand first to count how much he has lost? does he not at once give the alarm and cry "stop thief!" (Cries of "good, good!") "Stop thief;" how are you going to stop him? Organize yourselves; oppose politics and the agitation of politics beyond this question. (Cheers.) Make your pockets safe; make your households safe, make your dwellings safe. Exclude the thief; having excluded him bind him and lay the rod of punishment on his back. [Cheers.] How are you to do it, I ask? Well, that is a true down England question—how? How is it to be done? When you know how to do a thing, I believe in that intelligence and energy inherent in your character that will execute the "how" at once. Then the simple measure, in my humble judgment, is this: At your municipal election for City officers—for this is a Municipal City and local fraud—put up, without respect of party, an honest man. [Bravo.] Put up those honest men, and let men, without respect to party, support those honest men; and now, gentlemen, don't you hear a few of the ring-doves [Good, &c.] cooing, cooing in the distance? In those days the voice of the dovetail will no more be heard [Applause]: they will have retired within their rings; their rings will have changed their color, and the ringdove will have become the stock-pigeon. You, gentlemen, will pluck him of all his feature. [Applause.] And in those days we will once more have an honest Government in this City of New-York. In those days citizens of New-York will dispense with wooden frauds and stone pavements, and be enabled to walk out in the green fields that God has made, and look proudly up to Heaven in the conscience of those citizens of New-York. Still they are honest men; let me, therefore, say to you in one parting word—watch, watch and pray, [great applause,] pray, pray with an aspiration for purity, pray with an aspiration for assistance, and pray with a hope that you may be continued in well-doing, and the hour will arrive that above these conflicting political questions and controversies will arise to the pure, strong and triumphant Party of necessity that will protect your dwellings, that will control your treasuries and bestow upon posterity that legacy which you as honest men have achieved for them. [Cheers.]

Calls were made for Messrs. JACKSON and GREELEY.

The cheers were given for the "Anti-Ring of New-York."

IRA B. DEFOREST

next addressed the meeting. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am glad to see such an ocean of faces before me, gathered for the purpose of instituting, if possible, a reform of the abuses that have been practiced by our municipal authorities. This is no new thing; we have complained of the abuses that have been practiced upon the people of this City for years and years past, but they have at last culminated to such a degree that it seems that the people have been at last aroused, or are determined to ferret out the cause, and, if possible, devise a remedy. Now, I have taken a considerable part in the political affairs of this City since the time I have known of fraud and corruption being practiced upon the people. And yet almost every succeeding administration exceeded the previous in acts of fraud and peculation upon the people, let the people, if you would have reform inaugurated in our City Government; that if there is some method by which the men who administer the affairs shall be made honest from necessity. Now, I hold that the evil exists in our authorities being clothed with too much power, and I hold that the only remedy for the evils complained of is to transfer the sovereign power—the vital power—from the chief Magistrate to the people, so that when these men attempt to impose upon the citizens in extravagance, it will have to come before the people of the City of New-York for consideration at the ultimate decision, aye or nay, as the case may be. [Cheers.] This is the only remedy, the fraud is not confined to this City alone. The fraud permeated our entire institutions, from the municipal authorities to the heads of the Government, and simply because we clothe our representatives with passing laws, with voting appropriations, and by squandering the people's money without submitting their acts to the people for consideration. adoption or rejection. [Applause.] This is the only remedy. If you elect men to office, no matter how fair they would seem when they enter on the duties of their office, the temptations before them seem too much for human nature to withstand; and the consequence is they fall, and hence we have to complain of the frauds, of the peculations, of the dishonesty from one end of the country to the other, and therefore let us petition to the Legislature, at its coming session, that the charter of the City shall be so amended that whenever great tax levies are imposed, or proposed to be imposed, by the City Council, that before they shall be ratified they shall come before the citizens of the City for their adoption or rejection, [cheers,] and when we have once inaugurated that, we will hear in the City, I trow, that the advantages that will result to the citizens will compel the people of the State to carry the same amendment to the State Legislature and ultimately to the national Government at Washington, and finally make the people in reality sovereign by transferring the veto power from the President, Governor and the Mayor, and thus test the capacity of the people for government.

Mr. HOWARD ELLIS was then introduced. He said: There are four men in the Ring, and each of those men represent a certain abuse, the whole head and front of which is WILLIAM M. TWEED. [Hisses.] WILLIAM M. TWEED is the representative on the part of the Ring, of the roughs of New-York; a bankrupt a year ago, and a common rough at the head of a fire company when the Fire Department at that day was a disgrace to us, he has worked himself up by acts of violence and fraud, until today he is reputed to be worth fifteen million dollars. PETER B. SWEENY was a clerk in a bank at twelve hundred dollars a year, and by some manner was put into the treasury for the City of New-York. For fifteen years OAKEY HALL was the District Attorney of the City of New-York. He suspended thousands of untried indictments until he got control in twelve years of twelve thousand criminals in this City—they are the men who repeat.

Gen. JOSEPH C. JACKSON was next called upon. He spoke as follows:

We are all willing to admit that New-York is a Democratic City. You will find if you reflect but for a single moment that there is a problem which our community is now trying to solve; it is nothing more nor less than the government of great cities. We are to ask ourselves, no matter of what party we belong, or to what party we did belong: Has each one of us done his individual duty? [Cheers.] Now that we are awakening as from a dream, subsequent to the outbreak of the war, in what condition do we find ourselves. We find such a man as HOWELL COBB holding the keys of the Treasury with JAMES BUCHANAN as his Executive of this city, we found holding all the sources of power, except the ballot of the people. New-York wants no dangerous expression of popular resentment, but I will tell you what we do want. We want this Committee to-night to appoint the Committee of Fraud or a Committee of Investigation, call it what you will, who will find out just what offences have been committed, and if they have been committed to punish them to the full extent of the law. [Great applause.] The Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York is elected from our intelligent citizens; they have the right in the first instance, without the intervention of the District-Attorney, to call for papers, to summon witnesses, whether it be the editor of the TIMES or whether it be O'ROURKE. Whoever it may be, the Grand Jury have the right to summon them and call for the production of documents. [A Voice—That's the point.]

The New Constitution Tendered Nebraska.

The new Constitution framed for Nebraska by the Convention which has just adjourned is apparently not satisfactory to either party or to any class of people. We have not yet received a copy of it, and therefore quote the following brief summary of its provisions from the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"But four of its clauses contain anything like new features. These provide: first, that the Legislature may establish compulsory education; second, that no municipal corporation shall in any way appropriate money or loan its credit in aid of railroad corporations; third, that a stockholder in a banking corporation shall be liable individually for the debts of the corporation to three times the amount of his stock; and fourth, that towns may prohibit or license the sale of liquor. The remaining sections merely repeat the features of the old Constitution. They provide that all laws enacted shall continue in force; that the taxes and fines shall be applied as before; that all existing Courts not especially enumerated in the new Constitution shall continue in existence with their present respective jurisdictions; that no change shall be made in the tenure of office of the present public servants; and, finally, that whatever changes are made shall be accomplished through the regular processes as at present constituted.

"But while there is but little alteration in the matter of the organic law, provision is made for a very wide difference in the manner of its operation. The salaries of a majority of the State officers, from the Chief Executive down, are largely increased, and wherever possible the fees of subordinates appear to have been raised. New judicial districts have been erected, and arrangements made for as complete and extensive a system of governing as if Nebraska had a population of millions instead of a scant 150,000. Under the present Constitution the State has thirteen Senators and thirty-seven Representatives—fully enough for present necessities. The new Constitution, however, proposes to increase the number immediately to nineteen Senators and fifty-seven Representatives, with room for a proportionately hasty growth within a few years. The members of the Legislature are furthermore to be given increased pay, which is saddling at one blow a double expense on the people. In other respects the new instrument is similarly unsatisfactory. According to the local Press the people are very decidedly opposed to it, and very generally declare that the 'old' with all its faults is better than the 'new.'"

A Ghost Story.

A San Francisco "medium" has interviewed the ghost that walks the wharf at Oakland by night, and ascertained that he was one of the ferry-boat *El Capitan* victims and would have been rescued had not another man jumped on his back and in saving himself drowned him. He is now looking for the man who did it.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Insurance Superintendent.

OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION, NO. 158 BROADWAY, Sept. 4, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I believe you to be so honorable and fair a man that you will not willingly suffer a wrong unintentionally done by you to go unredressed. You have done a great wrong to Mr. GEORGE W. MILLER, Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department, in your editorial columns today. I ask a little of your space for the statement of a few facts. You make it appear:

First—That Mr. MILLER is resorting to Tammany tactics to make his office pay.

Second—That he is needlessly annoying insurance companies by stretching his powers, under the statute, to make frequent and vexatious examinations into their affairs.

Third—That exorbitant fees charged by him for this service go to swell his emoluments.

Fourth—That he is visiting Europe with his family at the expense of insurance companies, "combining," as you say, "the luxury of European travel with his arduous labors as cosmopolitan insurance investigator;" and you add, in conclusion, "either the foreign insurance companies or the State of New-York will have to pay the bill."

The facts are: *First*—That his office is a salaried one, and no part of the fees paid for examining the affairs of insurance companies accrue to his benefit. The process of examining a corporation of this kind, with its thousands of policies and long list of bonds and mortgages, stocks, titles, &c., &c., is a very tedious, responsible, and delicate one, requiring the services of a skilled actuary, besides clerks and a lawyer to investigate titles of land on which a company's funds are loaned.

Second—Nearly all the examinations thus far made by the Superintendent have been requested by the companies themselves, whose principal anxiety is to show the public, in official form, the best evidence of their solvency and prudence. In the few cases in which the examinations have been made on Mr. MILLER's own motion, as a rule, the result has proved that official scrutiny was applied none too soon for the public good.

Third—The laws of all the States give the same authority to the State officer in charge of insurance affairs, and for the same reason, viz.: That it is deemed necessary for the public protection against would-be swindlers that the State should exercise the prerogative of close scrutiny into the affairs of such corporations as these.

Fourth—Mr. MILLER went to Europe at his own expense, unofficially, and with the publicly-expressed intention to have nothing to do with official business across the Atlantic unless he should be obliged by some then unforeseen contingency. If he has looked at the books of any foreign company it has been at its own request, or because some facts of an alarming nature were brought to his attention which made immediate action necessary in the interest of American insurers.

Fifth.—It is his duty to examine any and every company concerning whose solvency he may acquire any doubts.

Sixth.—The day before he sailed a public reception was given him at Underwriters' Hall, in this City, by the fire, Life and Marine Companies, native and foreign, doing business here; it was attended by the most prominent men in this branch of business. Addresses of a highly complimentary character were delivered by Messrs. George T. Hope, D. A. Heald, F. S. Winston, E. W. Crowell and John E. De Witt—names familiar to you and the whole public; and a number of resolutions, on the motion of Mr. WINSTON, were unanimously adopted, of which I will only trouble you to print this one:

Resolved, That the underwriters of New-York tender to Hon. GEORGE W. MILLER, Superintendent of the New-York State Insurance Department, the assurance of their confidence, respect and good will, and beg him to feel that he will have their hearty support in the thorough and impartial administration of the branch of public affairs lying within his jurisdiction.

And now, lest my motives might be misunderstood, permit me to say that I am a radical, anti-Tammany Republican; that I am not connected, directly or indirectly, with the New-York Superintendent or his Insurance Department; that I had never seen the gentleman four weeks before the National Insurance Convention met; and that, but for my having been elected Secretary of that body, and thus brought into contact with the insurance companies, as well as with the officials of the twenty States whose delegates represented them in this Congress, I might never have been in a position to learn the facts which are herein above stated, and which, knowing them to be facts, it would be unfair for me to withhold from you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY S. OLCOTT,
Secretary of the Convention.

Letter from an Old New-Yorker.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are you aware that we Eastern men residing in the West, in view of the bad order and worse government in the City of New-York, send our families around the City for points East and South, to avoid just such danger as happened to Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN and her escort, recorded in your issue of the 24th inst.?

Of course such recommendations will be more frequent as the danger is more fully exposed, and railroads centring in New-York, hotel keepers and retail dealers will understand, when too late, the reason of their depreciation of investments in the Tammany government of O'HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED & Co.

Western merchants dread a semi-annual visit to New-York City for the danger to life and property that your daily crime columns portray, almost for the same reason that the owners and captain of a homeward-bound vessel dislikes dropping anchor at Quarantine, namely, extortion and plunder.

I have given many a box of Havana cigars and barrels of oranges to the Deputy Health Officer for permission to go with the United States mails in his boat, 500 yards to shore, and then certified his bill of $15 for landing (two or three bags mail) which he has had collected at the steamer's office. Twenty cents' worth of fumigating liquid would be charged for $20, and collected at the same time. These and other outrages upon the purposes of a quarantine have I personally witnessed and known to be paid for, only equaled by that other robber in the Mayor's office, who receives the passenger lists and alien lists from every vessel bringing passengers to New-York, said official being ready to exact and receive any *douceur*, from five cents to a Bologna sausage.

While you are in the humor ventilate the New-York Hospital tax upon seamen, another anaconda with huge swallowing propensities.

AN OLD NEW-YORKER.

The Conservatory in the Central Park

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A close calculation made by an expert, as to when the "Conservatory" in the Central Park will be completed, at its present rate of progress, fixed the time at 1889, say the last quarter of that year.

The writer of this note, visiting that part of the Park recently, saw, on one part of the foundation, one man at work and eighteen other "laborers" looking at him, and waiting patiently for 5 o'clock.

"What time is it, boss?" two or three of them ask of every passer by. "Tempus" don't "forgit" half fast enough for these suckers.

W. C. R.

The Viaduct Railway—Hilton's Failure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How long will the honest directors of the Viaduct Railway submit to the dictation of Judge HILTON and Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY and HALL, the majority of the Executive Committee?

Hitherto this Committee has had entire control of the affairs of the Company. The road, if it ever exist, will be built mainly at the expense of the City. Certainly the tax-payers have the right to see the subscription list, to ascertain the amounts subscribed, and to learn the names of their associates.

On the 30th of August, while the books were open and the directors were asking subscriptions, I called on Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. to see this list heretofore open to the public as is customary. The gentleman who had previously shown me this book stated that he had recently received positive orders from the head of the Company (Judge HILTON) "not to show the book to any one, and especially not to Mr. MATTHEWS." I, as a tax-payer, claimed my right to see this list. He courteously regretted that his orders did not permit him to show it to me. What private or personal motive has Judge HILTON for concealing this book? What does Judge HILTON fear? Is he afraid to have the tax-payers know of his extravagance and incompetence? Does he wish to conceal the total want of confidence in him, his schemes and his management exhibited by capitalists? I understand the whole subscription, in addition to that taken by the directors, is not sufficient to build 200 feet of the road.

Able engineers estimate this road to cost, honestly built, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty millions dollars. Built by TWEED, SWEENY & Co., in the extravagant manner in which they have furnished our Court-house and armories and improved (?) our smaller parks, the costs would, in my opinion, exceed four hundred millions—forty per cent. of the assessable property of the City.

Are our tax-payers prepared to allow their property to be mortgaged forty per cent. to carry out this absurd scheme, when private capital is now ready to provide rapid transit without the expenditure of one dollar of the City's money?

Yours truly, EDWARD MATTHEWS.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871.

Card from Mr. R. H. Greene.

NO. 79 CEDAR-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1871.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

SIR: I was for years a daily reader of the *Tribune*, but when it went over to the Ring I ceased to take it. This may account for my not seeing your article, addressed to Hon. A. B. CORNELL, until so late. I now find my name inserted twice in that article among office-holders in the Committee for the Reorganization of the Republican Party, and also among office-holders in the Central Committee of the Republican Party.

I was appointed in April or May, if I remember rightly, on the Reorganization Committee, and served as Chairman of that body until our labors were concluded, but I held no office at the time of my appointment or at any time during my service.

I am a member of the Nineteenth District delegation to the New-York County General Committee, but I am not now either an office-holder or a candidate for office. I shall expect you to publish this denial.

Respectfully yours,
RICHARD HENRY GREENE.

The above was sent to the *Tribune*, and I now send you a copy for the information of Anti-Tammany Republicans who may have been deceived by Mr. GREELEY's letter.

Yours, &c., R. H. G.

From a Reader.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the last two months I have been visiting various parts of the country, and have been greatly annoyed at not being able to find a NEW-YORK TIMES paper for sale. Whenever I ask for the TIMES of the news-venders in the cars or at the news-stations in villages, the almost invariable reply is, "All sold. We can give you the *Herald, Tribune* or *World*. On four occasions only during the above period have I been able to find a copy of your paper for sale, and so have had to resort to borrowing whenever I could do so.

Your noble and fearless exposure of the thieves who have made themselves millionaires from the pockets of the tax-payers in your City, is creating the greatest excitement throughout the country, and will have a beneficial influence on the coming elections. All honor to the NEW-YORK TIMES, is the exclamation of every honest man. And now, if the wealthy and influential classes in New-York do not rise in their might and hurl these unscrupulous rogues from their places of trust, they may justly be set down as abettors of fraud and dishonesty, and ought to be held accountable for the rascalities that will follow.

T.

POULTNEY, Vt., Sunday, Sept. 2, 1871.

A Card From Mr. Cross.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. GREELEY knows, as well as he knows anything, that the testimony referred to in my letter, in the TIMES of Aug. 23, was intended to apply, not to the means used in defeating Mr. GRIDLEY, but in justification of the act. In his rejoinder, Aug. 29, Mr. GREELEY, like an advocate having a bad cause, seeks to befog the jury and confound the witness by propounding several scurrilous interrogatories, which are irrelevant to the matter at issue. If he had asked me, "What I know about farming," the series would have smacked somewhat of dignity. I repeat the offer. If Mr. GREELEY wants further testimony, going to show that Mr. GRIDLEY was not a proper man to be presented for the support of Republicans, I will furnish it. Homeopathy may do in mild cases; that of the Eleventh Assembly District required Sangrado treatment—hot water and the lancet.

JAMES M. CROSS.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 4, 1871.

The Hurricane at St. Thomas.

NOS. 45 AND 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By a letter from St. Thomas, of the 23d ult. via Halifax, 31st August, I am informed by the publisher of the St. Thomas *Tidende* that the eastern valley, called the "Parade Ground," had borne the brunt of the hurricane of the 21st. The houses in that quarter are light two-story frame cottages, such as would be easily overturned or unroofed in a violent hurricane, but the principal part of the town, being built of stone, had not suffered to so great an extent. Sixty deaths, the greater part in the valley mentioned, had been reported.

On one of the adjoining hills the large mansion of Don VICENTE PICCIONI, occupied by the brothers LUCHETTI, had been totally destroyed. The *Tidende* office had not suffered at all.

SAM.

Why?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why do so many passers by stop and gaze at the residences No. 511 and No. 657 Fifth-avenue? Is it because WM. M. TWEED lives at the first number, and Mme. RESTELL at No. 657?

Yours, INQUIRER.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871.

Improvement of City Parks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can nothing be done to save the trees from destruction, caused by the improvements (?) in progress? In Washington-square the surface has been raised about eighteen inches above the natural exposure-line of the trees, of which the consequence will be their death, as every one knows who has tried a like experiment. It would not make less of a "job" to hollow around the trunks, so as to leave exposed of them all that nature intended. Can it be that TOM FIELDS' foresight scents another "chance" when the trees will be dead, some two or three years hence?

WOODMAN.

Sham Doctors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, as a constant reader of your paper, to express some thoughts suggested by the late exposure of the ROSENZWEIG abortion. This is probably but one of a great number occurring yearly. If one-tenth part of the crime originating in the illegitimate practice of medicine were known, our people might possibly be shocked into considering the propriety of taking immediate measures for preventing any one practicing medicine other than the regularly educated physician. It is high time we were awakened to the importance of offering some protection to the conscientious medical man. The late action taken as regards drug clerks is no doubt an excellent one; but the evils arising from their incompetency sink into insignificance compared with the silent records of incompetent medical practice, which will remain closed until the dead are raised. The responsibility of caring for human life is great, and the more the ignorance the less is their responsibility appreciated.

Yours, A READER.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 1, 1871.

The New Southern Programme for the Attainment of a Long-Desired Object.

The Richmond *Whig's* suggestion that the South should, under all circumstances, present a united front, and thus seek to obtain the power to demand what it selfishly and sectionally desires, is not without indorsers in other portions of the Southern States. For example, the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of Aug. 29, says:

A united South has long been the dream of the Southern patriot and politician. It has inspired the genius of many a Southern poet, and attuned to melody the eloquent tongues of many a Southern orator. It is *what the Southern people fought for*, and hoped to attain, had success crowned their arms in the late great struggle. It is what practical men in the lead of Southern political opinion strive for *in order to retrieve as much of what has been lost* as is possible, and to protect what is left. As one means of achieving this result the separation of the Southern States from national parties, and forming a distinct sectional party, has been repeatedly urged, and with great fervor. But however desirable such a result, its feasibility is very questionable. We recognize the great political advantages the South would derive from it. In this view, and to this end, we have advocated the policy of the Southern people holding aloof from National Conventions, and thus escaping the dilemma of having to accept platforms they do not believe in, and cannot honestly advocate, or of having to secede and organize a bolt, in the shape of a third party. National conventions will require the South to pledge itself to the redemption of the national debt, to the payment of pensions to Union soldiers and the claims of Union sufferers from spoliations, and to repudiate State and Confederate war-debts and claims for the annihilation of property in slaves. While demanding every concession, they will concede nothing to the South in return that they dare to withhold. It is the policy of the South to preserve an attitude in which she can best demand her rights, and can best make her demand respected. On this subject we present some strong views embodied in an editorial of the Richmond *Whig*. It is plain that the Southern people *must take some very decided step by which to enforce her demand* for the repeal of measures which degrade her, render her States military provinces, and her people amenable to martial law, and her ballot-boxes subject to the rule of the bayonet."

TOLERATED RUFFIANS.

A Graphic Description of a Well-Known and Unpleasant Character—The Pet Assassins of the South and West.

It is well known that in very many towns in the South and West there are not unfrequently one or more scoundrels, who, starting from a level of social respectability, and keeping themselves decent in all other respects than violent deeds of blood, walk free and unharmed through the village streets, with a gang of admirers hanging around them to praise their "exploits." The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that all such should be made to feel the prompt, rough, stern, vigorous and relentless hand of justice, and it says:

"There is scarcely a town in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas or Texas without its pet desperado. It is the same throughout the whole South. The border States, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, are just as bad. The far West is far worse, and the States of the North-west have their own record also. Sometimes these rascals are described as only dangerous when drunk, but at ordinary times extremely polite and pacific. It will be found, however, that it takes about half a gallon of spirits to get one of them into his normal condition of inebriety, and that when he is thus alcoholically made fully unconscious, he is no more than a monomaniac, with a diseased propensity to kill.

These young fellows (they are generally young, for whisky claims its own and kills them long before middle age) are usually respectable in parentage and kin. Sometimes they bear professional diplomas. But in any case they have a throng of admirers and followers, men who will talk volubly, if not eloquently, of their prowess and achievements and who stand ready at any time to urge them on to acts of bloody scoundrelism. They are not altogether responsible for their villainy; the foolish people who tolerate them socially are, in part, the accessories of their diabolism. The writers who excuse and extenuate their wickedness are also sharers in their crimes. They are known to be murderers and yet within a range of thirty miles around his home each may count a hundred companions who do not scruple at being seen on any occasion in his company. When he at last dies by violence, (seldom at the hands of the law,) there are mean apologists ready to speak of some quality which would be a merit in any other character. After he is dead, a victim to his own villainy, it is narrated that he was a desperate character, the author of dozen homicides; but his red and brutal biography is gilded with praise for his daring, and touched off with eloquent apologies for his crimes. It is told how valiantly he fought as a soldier, (a doubtful tale, for no bad man can be a good soldier in any cause,) and the standing and merits of his parents, his ancestry and his kindred are dwelt upon, even though it may be well known that a worthy father is ashamed of the villainous, murdering, base and bloody young drunkard that bears his name.

It is a plausible theory that we have a complete right to extermiate these marauders. They are dangerous. They threaten the peace of society at every turn. They are spirits of evil. They are enemies of good order. They are corrupt and corrupters. They are vile and the centres of villainy. They are base and make all around them base. They are the enemies of order and society. Therefore we might be glad to see a war of extermination waged against them, and a reward of money and honor set upon the head of each one of them. The capture, trial, conviction and execution of no more than twenty of this class in each State (and no State is without a score of them) would restore tranquillity and a sense of security. It might be a legitimate, an honorable and a fashionable pursuit among gentlemen to hunt these beasts and murderous monsters and to exterminate them. And whereever a youth of dissipated, inebriate and desperate habits is found, he ought to be watched with extreme care, advertised, and at a proper time incarcerated."

The New Prayer-Book—Its Principle Features—A Form of Prayer by Which All Christians may be United.

As already stated in the TIMES, a new prayer-book, bearing the title of the "Union Prayer-book," was used for the first time in this City on Sunday, in Emmanuel Church. The book has been compiled by various divines, both in America and England, and its principal aim is to present to the public a form or prayer in which there is "nothing that needs explanation." The main portion of the Liturgy, which has been used for centuries both in England and America, has been retained, and it is said that the various changes and additions which have been made are solely for the purpose of more clearly setting forth the Christian doctrine, and for uniting the various branches of the Church. The order of the service has been simplified. The Psalter has been taken from the version of the Bible now in common use and classified according to the different Sundays of the ecclesiastical year. The tables of Lessons have been very much altered; the Apochrypha is entirely left out, and the chapters so arranged that the whole of the important parts of the Bible will be read through in two years. The book of the Prophet Job and the revelation of St. John, which were both excluded from the old table, are inserted in this. The thirty-nine articles have been reduced to thirty-one, while in those that remain in every case the language has been simplified, and some of them have been materially altered. The Absolution after the General Confession has been dispensed with, and in its stead are several texts of Scripture setting forth God's willingness to forgive those who repent. Several new canticles have been introduced, which will be sung in turn. In the Apostles' Creed the sentence "he descended into hell" is left out, and the sentence "one baptism for the remission of sins" has been omitted from the Nicene Creed. In the prayer for the President of the United States "and all judicial and executive authority" is added. There are also several additional prayers, among them being a prayer for youths at the various institutions of learning, and a prayer for missionaries. Several prayers and psalms have been added to the Litany, which is to be used, as under the old ritual, as a separate service, or, at the discretion of the pastor, to be used instead of the usual morning or evening prayer. In the communion service, besides the ten commandments given by Moses in the Old Testament, eight commands of Christ from the New are also given, and after the invitation to his congregation to communicate the minister may also extend the invitation to all other members of whatever denomination that may be present. The old form of absolution is also omitted in this service, and instead of the usual benediction a short prayer may be used in its stead. The baptism of infants is termed "the consecration of children to the Lord," and instead of the minister saying "I baptize thee in the name of the Father," &c., he says, "We consecrate thee to the Lord," but should the parents or sponsors wish it, the pastor will say, "I baptize thee," in which case water will be applied, but it is the aim of the compilers that children shall not be baptized till such time as they can answer for themselves, although "consecrated" when infants. The order of confirmation is performed by the minister laying his hands upon the head of every one of the candidates separately, not the Bishop, as of old. The Bishops of this new denomination will be "installed," not consecrated, while a presbyter of any denomination, providing he is duly certified, will, after examination, and on expressing his desire to join this branch of the Church, be admitted to the ministry. The book contains several occasional services, besides a selection of family prayers. The advocates of this new system of universal prayer are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the United States. It is the work of several years' study, and congregations will, it is thought, soon discover its usefulness. It is so very general in its doctrines that dissenters of almost every grade will be able to use it, and it will doubtless be the means of forming a branch of the Church composed of those who have hitherto disliked the old prayer-book because of its stringent formalities and rubric, and others who have had no forms of prayer because there were none applicable to their particular opinion. It is not issued for the purpose of developing new Christian sects, but as a centre-ground upon which the one common faith may find harmonious utterance.

Lorne as Governor-General of Canada.

The story attributed to a member of the Dominion Cabinet that the Marquis of LORNE is to be the Governor-General of Canada has had some currency, and upon it the Toronto *Leader* comments in the following independent way:

"We apprehend that the country would not object to the Marquis being its ruler. The Parliament is the chief power in the State, and so long as it is a faithful exponent of public opinion, it matters little who sways the vice-regal sceptre. As Viceroys go, here and elsewhere, their duty is chiefly to play an ornamental part in the State economy. They are the chiefs of pageants and the honorary heads of the land, but their influence on the destinies of the country is somewhat intangible. Nevertheless it requires a man of some talent to fill the office. He is called upon, sometimes suddenly, to say pleasant things to the people over whom he presides, and he must possess a certain measure of tact to enable him to "see the elephants" without affronting any political party, or making public his predilection for this side of the House over that. The Marquis of LORNE, according to all accounts, is quite capable of becoming Lord LISGAR's successor. As he has written one or two books, we may infer that he could read the Queen's speech at the beginning and end of every session in a creditably vice-regal manner; and as he has had some experience with his royal lady at fêtes, prize distributions, &c., it is but fair to believe that he could properly represent Her Majesty on such occasions in this country. The people of Canada, however, hanker after nobody for their Governor-General. The present incumbent of the high office has given universal satisfaction, and if a change should be found necessary, we would as leave take the Queen's son-in-law as anybody else. If EDWARD the Confessor were put to the helm of the Dominion, his personal good qualities would be almost lost to the public in the plethora of cocked hats and red tape; and were Robert the Devil crowned with the vice-regal crown, he would be as harmless to the country as a new-born babe—the Canadians themselves being the actual rulers of Canada. Under these circumstances we are prepared to accept anybody for a figure-head, doubting not but that, come plebian or patrician, blow saint or sinner, we shall prosper, inasmuch as our worldly destiny is in our own hands."

EUROPEAN PLEASURE-PLACES.

The Last Days of the Gambling Towns—A Visit to Spa.

Correspondence of the London Standard.

As Brussels is to Paris or Vienna, so is Spa to Homburg or Baden-Baden. The little town is among the big watering-places of Europe something like what the little country is among its great Continental neighbors—no more able to vie with them seriously as a fashionable place than the Garde Civique would be to fight a pitched battle against the Emperor's Landwehr; no more pretending to lead the world's taste or bring a new color or chignon into fashion than Brussels could venture to compete with Paris in *Le Follet*—but yet a convenient place, and amusing enough in its own rather quiet way. Gay, without the gaudy extravagance of Baden; respectable, without the magnificence of Homburg, and cheerful, without the flaring ostentation of Wiesbaden; and, above all, cosmopolitan, and, like the little country itself, of guaranteed neutrality, for it is at the present moment the only place, with the exception of Monaco, where the French gamblers can comfortably resort. Fancy one of the *Grande Nation* just now in a *salon de jeu* in Prussia, or even in Germany! The very thought would be *infame*. But they can safely come to Spa without fear that their eyes will be offended by a sight at the hated helmet points, or their noses assailed by the detestable whiffs of Frankfort cigars curling forth from behind a yellow Germanic mustache, for the Prussians—that is, I beg their pardon, the Germans—do not much indulge in Spa; they have their own watering-places, without taking the trouble to patronize such a contemptible little scrap of earth as Belgium. Are not the Baden and Brunnen of the Rhine better than all the waters of Belgium? They could wash in them, and be very much cleaner than they usually are, if they had a mind to be unnecessarily clean. French, accordingly, there are in Spa, but they are few and far between. "One imagines easily," as the complacent Belgian bravely insinuates, "that the French do not travel much this year." So it is upon the English and American that devolves the duty of adorning Spa with fashion and small-talk. English is more than ever the language of the ball-room, of the promenade, and even of the gaming-table. It is in English that the various flirtations go on, innocent and otherwise, for which the Spa affords such eminently good opportunities. The absence of French toilets has much spoiled the usually sprightly appearance of the streets and the walks around the town. Belgians do not dress prettily, any more than they do anything else prettily, and they have a sombre preference for black and white in their costumes. It is at the tables that the Belgian element is in greatest force. Ladies of the true Belgian type of countenance, and, if I may be allowed the expression, of true Belgian morality, make up usually nearly one-half of the crowd that throngs all day around the roulette table. Of the fortunate possessors of chairs round the *trente-et-quarante* table, almost all are natives of the country. There has been an American gentleman here playing very high and winning considerably, but finding that the stakes allowed by the bank were not nearly high enough to suit his taste, he has departed to another and a wider field of action, where his skill or his luck will have full scope.

LIST OF AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements of Spa are not as multifarious as its hotels, nor by any means so expensive either. They consist of gambling, dancing and talking scandal. I mention them in the accepted order of merit. Society is not so straight-laced here as to consider it anything at all incorrect to play upon the tables. Ladies of the highest character do not suffer one jot by occasionally patronizing the Redoubt. This is the name by which the Kursaal was christened a century ago. Indeed, it would be a terrible thing if the ladies were not permitted to vary the monotony of existence at Spa by means of a visit now and then to the green board. I do not think that among the whole lot of them there is a single one that thoroughly understands the play. This year the bank will have no cause to grumble. The *habitués* are determined to make the most of the short time left them, and although there is to be another short season before the end one might imagine, to see the crowds who play, that each day was the last. Chairs are all engaged overnight, and it is only with a great deal of struggling, and after a great display of patience, that one can get near enough to the board even to throw one's piece upon it. How many tables could live and flourish here I will not pretend to say, but the two rooms which already exist are absurdly insufficient for the wants of the sporting inhabitants. According to the well-known maxim that low players enrich the bank, the gains of this year ought to be enormous; for out of the hundred stakes thrown at each coup upon the *rouge et noir* table, not one-tenth part is ordinarily of gold pieces or bank notes. Next in importance and popularity to the tables comes the pastime of dancing, which may be indulged in free of expense every evening in a capital room in the Redoubt. Saturday is, however, the grand and most proper day. The band is augmented to a full strength of ten or a dozen performers, and valses and polkas are performed with an amount of energy worthy of a better cause. As no particular costume is *de rigueur*, the toilets, especially of the gentlemen, are divers in the extreme, varying from the broad white shirt-front and faultless swallow-tail of the untraveled Briton, who innocently thinks that a ball is a ball, whether it be in Willis' Rooms or in a Belgian watering-place, to the rough gray cutaway and red and white striped shirt that savors of Norfolk or Argyleshire. But the universal and generall-approved amusement of Spa is, after all the scandal-making. There prevails here, as in many similar places in Great Britain, a convenient maxim—not wholly foreign, by the way, to the Belgian laws—which bids one hold every person guilty until the contrary is proved. Guilt in this delightful atmosphere is not, perhaps, of a very heinous dye. If the accused be a lady, the crime is "indiscretion;" if a gentleman, "impecuniosity." "You see that man? Well, he's Lady ——'s particular friend." "Ah, that poor fellow with the cigarette, he had a few shillings left when he came here, but he's lost them all at those dreadful tables." There is a sort of look with which the people regard one, too—a kind of Boulogne-like glance, as much as to say, "What brings you here? hard up, I suppose, like the rest of them." It is nothing when you are used to it, and in a town where some 12,000 people are collected in a space or some half-dozen acres it cannot take long to get used to their ways and customs. A very short residence in Spa will induce an appetite for gossip, just as the iron waters will make one digest the terrible viands set before one at the *table d'hôte*. Food is not one of the best things in Spa, nor have the Belgians yet mastered either the science of gastronomy or the culinary art. The hotels are not models of comfort, nor are their keepers celebrated for urbanity. But where the hotels are crowded in the way they have been this Summer, one is thankful for small blessings, and may congratulate oneself on getting a bed at all. I was so lucky as to light upon two rooms instantly; for the worst they demanded seven francs a night, the other—infinitely better, and in the best situation in Spa—I secured at the rate of four francs per diem. This is the way: *ex uno disce omnes*. The hotel-keepers at Spa can hardly be matched without going to Scotland, and every one grumbles, whatever be his hotel.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Yesterday the routine of daily idleness was interrupted for once in a way. There was a grand pigeon-shooting match. The Belgians are nothing if not *chasseurs*, and now that the partridge season is near at hand, what could be more proper than to take a little practice? So the brave sportsmen set forth, with guns in case, duly accoutered for the *chasse*. At a distance of about thirteen yards they let out the victims two by two. What had been done to the wretched pigeons I know not—perhaps the ferocious aspect of the Belgian sportsmen terrified them and took away the power of flight. But whatever was the cause, certain it is that the poor devils could not or would not fly. They sat, they waddled, they even walked, and sometimes flapped their wings, but not one out of a half a dozen really went off in fair flight. The *chasseurs* brought them down with great precision, aiming at them as they quietly promenaded round the trap. I suppose this sport rather palled eventually upon even the ardent sportsmen who were indulging in it, for after some dozen of the double victims had been slaughtered, and with due solemnity "retrieved," the distance was prolonged to thirty yards. A single pigeon was now let out, and to persuade him to fly an arrangement of bells was set up close to the trap. The programme was not lively, and some of the enemies of the sport at Hurlingham would, if they could have been present yesterday, have found that there are lower depths.

Past Praying For.

The Springfield *Republican* tells a story of a Pittsfield, Mass., "artist in grave-stones" of some local renown, to the following effect:

"Some time since one of his countrymen and fellow Catholics died, and on his grave-stone was inscribed, by order of his son, the pious legend, 'Pray for the soul of HUGH DONAHUE.' But soon after a miracle, or something like it, happened to DONAHUE *fils*. He was converted to Protestantism, and with a troubled conscience he hastened to the sculptor with, 'I say, MULLANY, I've become a Protestant.' MULLANY grunting, 'I know it,' he continued, 'and I must have the Papistry taken out of that stone, MULLANY, the dead are past praying for.' The artist scratched his head a minute, and then, with a chuckle and a twinkle of the eye such as an Irishman only can achieve, he exclaimed, 'All right, I have it! I'll fix yez.' And he did, for when the son next visited his father's grave, an enormous 'Don't' filled the space above the obnoxious legend, and it read,

DON'T
Pray for the soul of HUGH DONAHUE."

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

His Waning Influence—The Elders Bemoan It in the Tabernacle.

In the Mormon Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday, Aug. 27, Elder CANNON alluded to the growing disposition of the people to disregard the advice of President YOUNG, and he spoke of the "Prophet" as one whose counsel had ever been for their good. He continued that it had been said that the people are blindly led by one man. They are in fact led by the same power by which the "President" is led—the spirit of God; but the "President" is less liable to err, and, therefore, it is safer for the people to rely upon him than upon themselves, and they ought to obey him and be led by him. President BRIGHAM YOUNG then made a discourse, and Elder CANNON having introduced the subject, he said he would to God the people were led by him and would obey him in all things. If they did it would be better for them. He assured them, as he had a hundred times before, that if they always followed his advice they would be benefited, and he defied any one to mention an instance wherein any of the "saints" had been injured by following his advice!

The Salt Lake *Tribune* says: "As there were hundreds of persons present who knew these statements to be incorrect, it is probable the discourse did more to weaken than strengthen confidence in the reliability of the 'prophet.' We could fill every column of this paper with details of cases wherein the advice of BRIGHAM YOUNG, implicitly followed, resulted in the utter pecuniary ruin of his dupes; while the instances of domestic happiness wrecked by obeying his orders are too numerous and too painful to mention. These sad experiences cannot be exposed without unwarrantable invasion into the sacred precincts of family life; but that BRIGHAM's hand is the one that placed the hideous skeleton in these once happy homes cannot be denied. It is of matters less private than these that we would speak—cases of financial ruin produced by following the advice of this 'prophet,' this 'representative of the Almighty,' this man who sets himself up as infallible; and so numerous are these cases, we scarce know which to mention first; but will venture to remind His Infallibility of an old man who, in 1862, owned a fine farm, well stocked, at Mill Creek. He was in prosperous circumstances, was accumulating property, and had all the comforts of a happy home, free of debt. This man was directed by BRIGHAM YOUNG to break up his home, and engage in raising cotton on the Rio Virgin. The poor dupe obeyed his master, and the result was that he is now in the depths of poverty. His first wife has been compelled to leave him on account of his inability to support the family; while his children, clothed in rags, and often suffering for food, are growing to maturity without schooling, and in a condition but little better than that of the diggers who occupied the locality before BRIGHAM ordered the faithful to go there and 'make the wilderness blossom like the rose.'

Another case, very similar, is that of a man who resided in the Fourteenth Ward of this city, a hale, hearty man in the prime of life, possessing a splendid property, and doing a profitable business, trading and freighting, with surplus means so invested as to yield a fine income. He also was sent by the "prophet" on the Rio Virgin mission, and located in the town of St. George, where his property gradually melted away; his spirits first, then his health, failed, and finally he became too poor to support his family, and that also was broken up. In remarkable contrast with this case is that of a prominent banker of this city, who refused to follow the advice of BRIGHAM, and, notwithstanding the anathemas of the "prophet," has continued to prosper and grow rich in the pursuit of his business.

Rosenzweig's Medical Diploma.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Sept. 2.

The wretch, ROSENZWEIG, in New-York, has been practicing his horrid trade under shadow of a diploma purporting to have been issued by a Philadelphia college. The New-York papers call it the "Eclectic Medical College," but our own information is that the diploma hails from "The American Medical Institute of Philadelphia." Several persons have come forward to defend the "Eclectic Medical College" from the responsibility. A Dr. CARLTON, and a Dr. BLISS, in New-York, pronounce the diploma a forgery, but do not give their reasons for their verdict. The *Post*, of this city, publishes the following *verbatim* copy of a letter from the "Professor of Anatomy" in the Eclectic Medical College:

Editor Morning Post:

Having my attention called to an article in your Editorial Column of your Paper of the first inst in regard to ROZENBERG the Abortionist being a graduate of the eclectic College 514 Pine this is a gross error and a stigma on the College as no man by that name was ever entered on the Books of this College as a matriculand and furthermore the Party has not a Diploma from this School

Respectfully yours

Prof of Anatomy
R W DE BEUST M. D
514 Pine St

The *Post* very properly reproduces this specimen of "English, pure and undefiled," *literatim et punctuatim*, and declines to be convinced by such testimony.

The full name of the Eclectic College is "The American University of Philadelphia and Eclectic Medical College." This full name suggests a solution to the apparent discrepancy as to the name in which ROSENZWEIG's diploma is issued; but as we propose to give the diploma in full in a day or two, that point will be definitely cleared up.

This "American University of Philadelphia and Eclectic Medical College" enjoys the distinction of a prodigious faculty, which we believe quite outnumbers that of the venerable University of Pennsylvania. All of its professors, however, are not equally well known. Its "Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, HENRY HOLLEMBAEK, M.D.;" "Professor of Hygiene, N. BEDORTHA, M. D., LL. D.;" "Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, R. S. MILLER, LL. B.;" "Microscopist, Dr. H. ANDREWS;" and "Medical Electrician, Dr. S. E. DOWN," are none of them to be found in the latest Philadelphia Directory. Whether diplomas have been sold by this institution, or by any one in its name, we do not, at this moment, know. But that bogus diplomas have been hawked about this country by some concern in Philadelphia, to the great discredit and injury of our high medical reputation, is very certain. This Rosenzweig diploma will be very carefully investigated; and if there is any swindle connected with it, it will be apt to go hard with whoever has had a hand in the rascally business.

Recovery of a Lady Who Lost Her Scalp.

Some weeks ago the newspapers published a paragraph stating that on the afternoon of the 31st of July a Miss TYRRELL, while at work in a watch-factory in Elgin, Ill., got her hair entangled in the coupling of a shaft, and had a portion of her scalp torn from her head. How the hurt has almost entirely healed the Elgin *Gazette* of Aug. 26 thus tells:

"The physician who dressed the head arrived at the scene of the accident twenty minutes after the occurrence, examined the scalp with a view to replacing it on the girl's head, but decided that, as it was entirely detached, and had become cold, there was no chance of its growing on. He then dressed the wound, covering it with cotton-batting. After the lady had been removed to her home another physician was called in, who insisted that the scalp should have been replaced immediately, and that it should be done then, six hours after the accident. His opinion prevailed, and the cotton-batting was all picked off that could be removed, and the scalp was replaced, being secured in its place by stitches at the angles and by strips of adhesive plaster. For five days it lay upon the head firmly, with every appearance of life and health; but on the sixth day, a spot, about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, became tender to the touch and a little soft. In about twelve hours it opened outward under the scalp to the eye, and discharged matter mixed up with cotton fibre. During the next five days it continued to discharge from different points on the right side of the head and forehead, the left side discharging but little, and from but two points. About one-third of the scalp loosened in this way, portions of it being cut away by the attending surgeon as it became loose. At about 6 o'clock on the morning of the eleventh day after the accident, after sleeping soundly all night, she called for a drink of water, and while the nurse was gone she raised herself up in bed, and the scalp was drawn off and found lying on the back of the neck, entirely detached except at the ear, from which it had to be detached with the scissors, and the eyebrows, which had grown firmly on. The head was found to be covered with a coating of flesh, from an eighth to a quarter of an inch thick, except in two or three places half an inch across, where was found a deposit of cotton as thick as a sheet of paper. Since then these places have filled with granulations, and the flesh has increased in thickness until it is now nearly even with the skin.

Upon examining the scalp after it came off, it was found to have been attached in places on both sides of the head, and those points which had become detached by suppuration showed granulating points, looking like new flesh starting on it; the blood-vessels were enlarged and contained fresh red blood.

The ear had partially united, and was quite sensitive—so much so that she could tell what part of it was touched. Dr. WINCHESTER, the attending surgeon, thinks the scalp was torn off by the lady in rising from her pillow, to which it had become fastened by dried matter during the night. She is now doing well and out of danger; her recovery is only a question of time.

The skin on her eyes and eyebrows, having become attached, is natural, and the physician says he can warrant the entire head to be covered with a new skin; he intends to take skin from her arm and place it on her forehead and temples, so that it will be smooth and natural. Then, with a head of false hair, she will, in a few months, again walk the streets of our bluff city, apparently her former self."

THE BROOKLYN ABORTIONISTS.

Mme. Van Buskirk and Dr. Perry Held To Await the Action of the Grand Jury—Testimony of Witnesses.

The examination in the case of the abortionists, Dr. PERRY and Mme. VAN BUSKIRK, of No. 51 Bleecker-street, New-York, charged with causing the death of Miss EMILY A. POST, of Sommerville, New-Jersey, was resumed before Justice WALSH, of Brooklyn, yesterday. Much of the evidence taken was of a technical character, produced for the purpose of showing that the accused, even supposing they had not attempted an abortion upon Miss POST, were still responsible for her death in taking her from her bed and dragging her over to Brooklyn, as they did on Monday night. To prove this, Drs. REED and BALCH were fully examined, and testified in a manner decidedly unfavorable to the accused.

Miss ELLEN O'CONNOR, the servant of Dr. SWALM, at No. 159 Duffield-street, testified as follows: On the night of Monday last I was awakened by the ringing of the door-bell; think it was about half-past one; I went to the window, second story, over the parlor; I saw two gentlemen bringing a lady up on the stoop; think they had hold of her arms; one was on either side; I thought the lady was intoxicated, she staggered so; they set the lady down on the stoop, and said, "Now you sit there till they come;" I asked them what they wanted; I had to ask them three times before they answered me; they were on the stoop at the time; I spoke loud the last time; the sick lady asked me for Dr. SWALM; I told her he was in the country; she said Mrs. SWALM would do; I said she also was out; she then asked me to come down and let her in; I said I could not, as I did not know her; the lady in the carriage got out, and said it was very strange that I wouldn't let Mrs. SWALM's friends in; I said I couldn't help it; she then said to the sick lady, "What are you going to do?" she replied: "You go on; I'll stay here all night;" the other lady then said to the sick lady; "If you don't tell us where your friends live, I'll leave you in the Station-house;" the sick lady asked me if I knew a Mrs. WIGGINS; I said "Yes," and told her that she lived in Willoughby, near Prince-street; the sick lady was helped down the stoop by one of the men, and the other man carried down her satchel; the man who helped the lady down and the other lady helped her in the carriage, and they drove off in that direction; she moaned dreadfully while she was on the stoop and when she was put in the carriage; she said to me: "I think you are an awful woman to let me sit here and suffer;" I said I was very sorry if she was sick, but could not let her in; then the driver got on the box, and the other man inside, and both drove off.

Dr. GEORGE W. FRANKLIN, of No. 161 Bleecker-street, New-York, testified that he had known Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK since 1866, and that her real name was MARY GIFFORD, and that she kept a boarding-house for females in all stages of pregnancy; he could not swear positively that she was an abortionist, but believed so, because in the profession it is understood that all those who advertise to relieve, with or without medicine, find rooms, adopt children, &c., are abortionists; they kill babes without ceremony.

This concluded the case for the prosecution, and, as the defense had no evidence to offer, Judge WALSH stated that the case seemed plain to him, and that he would hold the accused, without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The announcement of this decision appeared to give great pleasure to the crowd that filled the Court-room.

The inquest under Coroner JONES was also continued yesterday touching the Post case, but no facts of a character differing from those elicited on the examination before Justice WALSH were produced. It will, in all probability, be brought to a close today.

Charge to the Grand Jury of Kings County by Judge Troy—Responsibility of the Abortionists.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, the Grand Jury for the September Term were impaneled. In delivering the customary address, Judge TROY said, speaking of the recent abortion cases:

"Now, gentlemen, with regard to the laws and legal principles applicable to extraordinary cases, it becomes my duty to specially direct the careful investigation by you of a crime which I find charged upon the calendar against certain persons in custody therefor—a crime so revolting and depraved, so contrary to the common instincts of humanity, that it calls aloud for your just and most immediate action; and if, upon such action, an indictment and conviction ensue, the infliction upon the guilty parties of the heaviest punishment which the law will permit. Need I say, gentlemen, that I allude to the unnatural and fearful crime of abortion? A crime, the commission of which in our degenerate days, in the large cities of the country, and especially in the great City of New-York, has assumed the shape of a regular business, occupation or profession. Almost tolerated by law, as by that public opinion which fails unceasingly to invoke all the machines of the law to suppress the hideous traffic in the blood of the living as well as the unborn, the crime we must confess, and not without a certain feeling of shame, has become so common that it has ceased to affright or disgust, and the wretches who practice it, instead of attempting to conceal their occupation, openly proclaim their foul and murderous business through the advertising columns of public newspapers, to the great dishonor of the Press, and the law which permits the Press thus to dishonor itself by standing ready for the mercenary consideration of a mean pecuniary compensation, to act as the ancillary confederate, and accessory of the class of foul and homicidal miscreants. Nor is the public injury and disgrace entailed by the mere advertisement of this business, the greatest evil thereof—the vitiation of public morals, the demoralizing effect, necessarily consequent upon the knowledge thus obtained. The refuge this knowledge would seem to afford as a means of avoiding shame and exposure, destroys that fear and compunction which might otherwise exercise a restraining and salutary influence. So great is the evil thus occasioned, and to such vast proportions has this crime attained, that unless it is checked by further legislation and the vigorous enforcement of the laws at present existing upon the subject, it will become a national reproach, as a crime peculiarly tolerated by American laws and public opinion. I am done, gentlemen; I need say no more to impress upon you the necessity of discharging your full duty in this matter. There is no law at present that can reach the advertising of this business. I hope, however, the next Legislature will remedy the defect. Until then we must trust to the great body of the Press to denounce and outlaw the unprincipled organs which constitute themselves the medium of abortion, immorality and murder. The Press of our own city form an honorable exception in this respect, of which every citizen of Brooklyn has reason to be proud, as evinced by the sentiments enunciated by them upon this subject during the last week—golden words—worthy to be printed with golden type, and reflecting honor alike upon the source and the city from whence they emanated, and at the same time affording an example of honest and conscientious earnestness in the denunciation and suppression of vice, which it becomes Courts and jurors to emulate. Now, gentlemen, it is time that the abortionist, the worst enemy of his race, should understand the risk he runs. It is proper that it should be known that he has not only the statutes upon this subject to dread, but when those statutes fail there is another law to reach him when death comes, which can be as readily invoked in this city and punished with equal severity. And so that you may fully understand your duty in this respect, I shall now proceed to state and explain to you the laws I have referred to. [Here the Judge read the statutes relating to abortion.] And it shall first become your duty to inquire whether any drugs were administered or instruments used upon the female for the purpose of effecting an abortion. Whether, by this means, the death of an unborn quick child or the mother was effected. If so, the death occurring in this county, the party administering such, or using such instruments, may be indicted in this county for manslaughter in the second degree. Should you find, however, that drugs were not administered, or instruments used, or that, being used, that the death of the child or mother did not result from such use or administration, then you will proceed to examine another question involving the death of the female. And first you will inquire was she, being pregnant and about to be delivered of child, placed in the care and custody of the persons charged, or either of them, to be nursed, attended and cared for during the remaining period of her pregnancy, and until she should be delivered? Next you will inquire, was she received at the house of the party, or either of them, for this purpose, and did they, or either of them, undertake and accept the care and custody of the female, during her pregnancy, and until she should be delivered, for compensation or otherwise? If you find that she was so placed with the persons charged, or either of them, and was received by them or either of them undertaking or accepting such care, such undertaking became a legal obligation which the person or persons on receiving the woman could not divest themselves of, whether the promised compensation was paid or not, unless it could be done with safety to the pregnant woman, and the risk of deciding as to what would be safe under the circumstances would devolve upon the person or persons receiving her, and their responsibility of the consequences thereof, if injury occurred, would rest upon them. Consequently, if for the purpose of divesting themselves of the responsibility they assumed, or for any other purpose, persons in their position should undertake to remove the woman at a critical or unsafe period, or while she was unfit to be removed, or it may or might be dangerous to attempt it, and subject her to the annoyance, excitement and hardship of a journey, the shaking, jolting and motion of a carriage, the noise and tumult of a thoroughfare—should expose or subject her to the emotions likely to be excited in a person in her weak and helpless condition, by reproaches, insults or unkindness in violation of their obligations to care for and nurse her, and death was the result of all or any of those acts; or if death was occasioned by any want of ordinary care on the part of the persons who had assumed the obligation, such want of ordinary care would be negligence, and the offense would be manslaughter on the part of the persons whose contract was legally, no matter what words were used, not only to treat her with care and tenderness themselves, but to protect her from injury or unkindness from others. Before you can indict the parties, or either of them, with this view of the case, you must find that death was occasioned solely by their negligence or misconduct, or was accelerated thereby. The principle which forms the basis of the laws I have stated to you is very simple. The lawyer who undertakes a case of a client cannot abandon it on the trial, and leave his client helpless, because he has not been paid. The physician who undertakes the case of a patient cannot, after that patient has become helpless and prostrate, and in imminent danger, desert his charge because he has not received his fee; if he does, and death results thereby, he is guilty of manslaughter. The persons who have undertaken the care of sick and helpless women, to the exclusion of all others, must not abandon her when their services are most needed to save her life, or subject her to cruelty instead of care; if they do, and death ensues, they are guilty of manslaughter, unless they intended to kill her, in which case it would be murder. You will see, gentlemen, that no injustice is done, but present, or refuse to present, according as the evidence warrants." The Grand Jury then retired, and shortly after the Court adjourned.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Republican State Convention in Jackson—Gov. Alcorn's Address.

The Mississippi papers give us some additional particulars of the action of the Republican State Convention in Jackson last week. Lieut.-Gov. POWERS, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called it to order, and in his opening address, said:

I am gratified at the promptitude with which you have responded to the call of your Committee. Two years of Republican administration has marked an era in the history of Mississippi politics which is full of importance, full of interest and full of solicitude to the party in whose hands the fortunes of the people have been intrusted. As we are about to enter our first canvass under a restored civil Government, your Committee, after due deliberation, deemed it expedient to assemble the party in Convention in order that we might congratulate the people on the restoration of the Government to their hands; that we might renew our pledges to uphold the Union and the great principles of human rights and freedom advocated by the Republican Party of the nation, harmonize our differences, if any we have, and adopt a line of public policy which shall have for its object the welfare of the people and the peace and prosperity of the State.

Dr. A. S. DOWD, of Coahoma, was elected President, and E. D. HATCH, of Marshall, Secretary. The Convention was addressed by the President, GEORGE G. MCKEE, J. LYNCH, Gov. ALCORN, and others, and a series of resolutions, which were telegraphed and have already been published in the TIMES, were adopted.

Gov. ALCORN, in his speech, said:

When the people of this State called upon me desiring me to give my consent to having my name placed upon the Republican ticket of this State, it was with reluctance I gave it, for I had been living the life of a quiet citizen, satisfied with my lot, and not anxious for political honors. I thought they might have placed it in abler hands; this made me disposed to lend myself to you; when you told me it was necessary for the success of the Republican Party. Look at the country then and look at it now. An attempt had been made to assassinate the Sheriff of Sunflower. He could never have left the county unless protected by soldiers. The Kuklux were ever ready to do their work. Colored men had been assassinated. Look at it now. There has not been a colored man killed in the county in over a year. The same Sheriff occupies the same position. And so it is all over the State of Mississippi, except in the eastern portion of our State, for there we have bad neighbors. Then, I say, looking at this, and looking at that, answer me, Republicans of Mississippi, has there not been great advancement made since I entered upon the duties of Governor of this State? If I had been your enemy, would the State have made the progress it has made? If it is necessary that I bring you other proofs of my works, I would point you to the harmony and union which now exists in this State. I came before you, two years ago, to discharge the duties imposed upon me. When I took the solemn oath in this House it was with an appreciation of the high and responsible duties devolving upon me. When I became Governor, what was the state of the country? There were hundreds of vacancies, and twenty applicants for every office, each applicant claiming that his indorsements were superior to those of any other applicant. I made selections according to my opinion of capacity, and in almost every instance the Legislature indorsed them; for each name sent in I sent away nineteen who thought I was the biggest fool in the world for not appointing them. The man who, because he does not receive an appointment, turns against the Republican Party, is not worthy of being called a Republican. Today there is not a sore-head in the State but that believes he could have carried more power into the Governor's chair than I did.

The Legislature committed some blunders; but what Legislature ever convened which did not make some blunders? I have made some blunders. Some man said today that he did not indorse all I've done. Neither do I. And to prove this, look at the number I have turned out of office; and I don't know but I will have to turn more out. We have set the school system in motion. We set it going, and ask you to criticise it. The Democratic Party of this State has been characterized by plunder. They stole $7,000,000 in State bonds. They stole the school fund, $3,000,000 more. And it is safe to say they stole, on an average, $1,000,000 a year for the whole time they were in power in the State. There had not been a public school kept, not a child educated. If they had preserved the means furnished by the Government, we would not have been compelled to levy any taxes for school purposes. The Chickasaw School Fund was squandered by the Democracy. Until they can show a better hand than this, they had better let the Republican Party keep the State. My politics are Republican. I prefer the party which accepts the law and govern themselves accordingly. I was driven into the Republican Party, because it is the only party which upholds the Government.

It has been said of me that I have appointed Democrats to office. Yes, I have appointed them, and some now hold office.

To the colored men I would say that I have appointed more colored men to office than any other Governor in the South.

In some counties it was impossible for me to secure appointees from the Republican ranks. I am glad to see that some young and promising lawyers have joined our ranks, and some of them have spoken here this evening. I have promised you I would remain as your Governor as long as the State was enshrouded in doubt, and so soon as the State election is over I will place matters in other hands.

Gov. ALCORN then avowed his wish to secure exact and impartial justice to colored men, Northern men and Southern men, and continued:

"If Southern men attempt to fill the positions at the coming elections by violence, I will show you that I can prevent your occupying that position. The colored man who votes the Democratic ticket votes himself a monkey. Democrats, have you not yet learned that the Government of the United States intends enforcing the principles of reconstruction? Do you desire to have martial law in your State? Do you desire to have an officer come here with power to take your wife, if you please, and incarcerate her in a prison, without any writ of law for so doing? If you do, continue to organize these secret bands.

My countrymen, if we had been taken in Mexico, we would have suffered the fate of MAXIMILLIAN. If in France, we would have been treated as the Communists are now being treated. But you have received the magnanimous forgiveness of a generous foe, and today you have the same rights that those who fought against you have. Then I say, I do trust that reason will be restored, and I hope when the election shall pass off no disturbances shall have occurred.

If I have ever done any wrong it was an error of the head and not of the heart. I can place my hand upon my heart and say that not a man in this State has been removed from any personal animosity.

If the people of the State of Mississippi will not indorse the Republican Party at the coming election I will not go to the Senate of the United States, nor hold the office one day, for I would not hold office against the wishes of the people. When I go to the National Congress I will not speak as a man from Maine, nor from New-York, but as a Mississippian, with a beautiful State, a noble people, and a hope of improving the State.

A Protracted Suit in West Virginia—What a Goat has Cost.

The Courts of Ohio County, West Virginia, have for a long time been occupied by a case involving the value of a goat, worth perhaps $10 or $12. The story is thus told by the Wheeling *Register*:

"A citizen of this county, whom we will designate as Y, had a goat that sometimes trespassed upon the premises of his neighbor W. On an unlucky day W, being much annoyed, took his gun and shot the goat. Y sued for damages occasioned by the loss of the goat, and the case was tried before a Justice of the Peace in the Spring of 1870. A jury of six citizens was impaneled in accordance with the provisions of our code, and the arguments of attorneys were heard. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and a second trial was ordered. At the second trial the jury awarded to Y damages in the sum of $35. To this W demurred, and appealed to the Circuit Court. The case was heard at the June Term in 1870, and the jury of twelve men disagreed as to the proper finding in the case. Another trial was had at the October Term, and a verdict of $12 10 was found in favor of Y. In the meantime, and prior to the finding of this verdict, W claimed to have tendered to Y the sum of $15, the effect of Y's non-acceptance of which would have been to make him responsible for the costs that had accrued during the progress of the suit. This alleged tender was denied by Y, and at the March Term in 1871 a jury was impanelled to ascertain the fact whether or not the tender had been made. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and again, at the June Term in the present year, another jury was discharged before arriving at a decision of the case. In this shape the case stands at present.

In the meantime the costs have been growing enormously. Four jury trials before the Circuit Court have been had, and their cost has been paid out of the pockets of the people of the State; the time of the court has been occupied; the time of citizens, as jurors and witnesses, has been consumed; the attorneys on each side are to be paid by the parties themselves; and, unless some decision is speedily arrived at, the total costs will probably exceed $500."

The Bodine Case—A Correction.

We are assured that injustice was done to Mr. JOSEPH P. COOK in the account of the Bodine case, which appeared in Sunday's TIMES. It was proved in the trial that Mr. COOK was not implicated in the case; that JOHN MCCANN, one of Mr. COOK's employes, was the father of the child, and that Mr. COOK's name was brought in solely for the purpose of extorting money from him. The girl BODINE was, it appears, a servant, and not employed in Mr. COOK's mill.

MUNICIPAL MISGOVERNMENT.

Is There Any Remedy for the Evil?

What Democrats Themselves Had to Say on the Subject.

The *World*, unable to deny the specific charges which have been made in the TIMES—the conduct of our City affairs by Messrs. HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY—has had the singular audacity to tell the people of our City they had better be quiet, for they could not emancipate themselves from the power of the thieves and robbers who are now in absolute dominion over them. On the 1st of August it said:

> OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.
>
> An unusual amount of attention being just now directed to the municipal history of the City, it may not be out of place to take an exact view of the present situation.
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> The idea of remedying the present state of things (if it needs a remedy) by an election this year, is puerile and ridiculous. The municipal authority is concentrated in the Mayor, whose successor cannot be chosen until the latter part of the year 1872.
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> It is obvious, therefore, that the present hubbub of vituperation is not pertinent to a change in the administration of municipal affairs by an election.
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> If it has any practical object it must be *the abolition of the new charter by the next Legislature. Every intelligent person knows that this cannot be done*; for even if the Republicans could elect the Legislature, Gov. HOFFMAN will remain in office and would *veto the bill*. The new charter will certainly have a further trial of nearly two years; and in the Legislature of 1873 it will be judged by the general result of experiment.

The *World* correctly sees that this question must become a State issue; that if these robbers and thieves are placed in power by a law of the State, that the legislative power of the State must be changed in order to afford the remedy, but it altogether mistakes if it supposes that Gov. HOFFMAN dare veto any bill necessary to give relief to the people of this City, or that his veto, if he were insane enough to interpose it, could stay the tide of popular indignation. It is not a little remarkable that what the *World* last year complained of as constituting the new charter a crime against the people, it now appears to be a reason why the people should not attempt to change it.

We append extracts from an article in the *World* of April 5, 1870:

> DOES IT RESTORE POWER TO THE PEOPLE?
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> The City of New-York has for many years been badly governed by Commissions created and elected by the Republican Legislature at Albany. The Democratic Party of the City and of the State have constantly protested against the principle of this kind of government, and denounced its results. Under this system, the City Government has been oppressively expensive and deplorably corrupt. The Democratic Party of the State is under a pledge, a thousand times repeated, to reform this corrupt and burdensome system as soon as it should acquire control of the Legislature. Would the passage of the Tweed charter be a fulfilment of this pledge? Clearly not, for reasons which all fair minds must regard as conclusive. The mere transfer of authority from Albany to New-York does not satisfy the conditions of Democratic Party. If an act were passed nakedly transferring the whole municipal power to PETER B. SWEENY, WM. M. TWEED and A. OAKEY HALL, clothing this triumvirate with full authority to govern the City, regulate its affairs, and appoint its officers at their pleasure, we suppose everybody would admit that such a change would be no fulfilment of the Democratic pledge. What the Democracy have demanded is, that the power to govern the City should be restored to the people of the City; and they, by their votes in the City elections, should be able to change the *personnel* of the Municipal Government, cashier unworthy officers, and replace them by men in whom they have confidence. It would be a mere mockery to transfer authority from Albany to New-York, if it is transferred, not to the people, but to a corrupt clique of trading politicians. The Tweed Charter, under the pretense of restoring local self-government, invests the greedy, grasping Ring with all the power which rightfully belongs to the people. Stripped of its deceptive masks, it is a scheme for investing SWEENY, TWEED, HALL, and their corrupt confederates, with the whole municipal authority.
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> Mayor HALL is the creature, ally, and tool of the corrupt Ring. Whatever power is placed in his hands will be wielded by his creators, or in servile obedience to their dictation.
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> * * * * * * * *
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> The truth is that the Ring do not dare to submit the claims of Mayor HALL to a popular vote in May. They know too well that if a Mayor were to be elected in May it would be some other man than HALL. Despairing of keeping him in office by the votes of the people, they are aiming to keep in office by Republican votes in the Legislature. If Republican Senators vote for the Tweed Charter, it will be because HALL is pledged to appoint Republicans to office; whereas a Mayor elected in May by the people of the City, and dependent on them for his power, would appoint none but Democrats.
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> The Tweed Charter confers on OAKEY HALL, a servile tool of TWEED's, the power to "fix things" so that the people will have no influence in the City Government, either by electing HALL's successor or the Mayor who is to follow that successor. No Mayor who is ever elected, at any time, under the Tweed Charter, will have any real authority, because, as only one of five Commissioners goes out each year, the Mayor can appoint only two of the five in his term of two years. There will always be a majority whom he did not appoint and cannot remove. During the first year of each new Mayor's term there will always be a majority of four to one against him in every department of the City Government; and in the second year, a majority of three to two. Of what avail is it to let the people elect a Mayor who has no power to change anything when elected? The Tweed Charter establishes and intrenches the power of the Ring for five years. It discourages any attempt to overthrow it afterward, by the impossibility of changing the Government in any election.
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> The Tweed Charter, instead of restoring local self-government to the City, would continue the corrupt rule of the Ring, and clothe it with all the power which has been exercised by the Legislative Commissions. It retains HALL until he shall have filled all the City offices with the Ring's pets, and the influence of these Ring appointees is relied on to control all subsequent elections. Even if the Ring should be defeated in some Mayoralty election, they would still retain a majority of every Commission, and thus continue to control the City Government. To call this a redemption of the Democratic pledge and a restoration of power to the people is an insult to common sense.

We copy also an article of April 6, 1870, in which the *World* charges the charter upon the Republicans, and endeavors to throw off from the Democracy the responsibility of that measure. Now if corrupt Republicans bribed, as the *World* alleged, to vote for this measure must share the responsibility of guilt, of sheltering the crimes which had been committed and giving power to the authors of those curses to repeal them under the pretence of reform—the Republicans at the elections now approaching will clear themselves as a party from all such responsibility by repudiating the corrupt allies of Tammany:

> THE TWEED-REPUBLICAN CHARTER.
>
> The Republican members of the Legislature, by becoming the sponsors and confederates of TWEED, and joining hands with him to pass this charter, have estopped their party from taking advantage of the future misgovernment of this City, and employing it as a topic of electioneering invective. It is *their* charter as much as it is TWEED's. Without their support he could not have passed it. The indorsers of a note are as responsible for its payment as the drawer; and if they have been paid for indorsing they are responsible in strict justice as well as in law. The *World* in its uncompromising war against the Ring has had two objects. One was to secure an honest and economical Government for this great City, in the interest of its citizens and tax-payers; the other, to which we attached scarcely less importance, was to rescue the Democratic Party of the State and country from the heavy load of reproach and scandal under which it has staggered in consequence of our municipal abuses. We have a score of times appealed to the Democracy of the whole country for their moral support against the Ring, on the ground that its notorious corruption damaged the party everywhere. If we have failed in the first of our aims, we have succeeded in the second, although in a different manner from what we could have wished. The vigorous opposition of the Young Democracy has forced the Ring into an open alliance with the Republicans; and the joint responsibility of the Republicans and the Ring for the new charter, fathers the abuses which it protects upon the Republican Party. Certain it is, that without Republican support it could never have passed. Its Democratic opponents in the Legislature stood their ground until they became aware of the coalition, and then yielded to the inevitable. The Ring Democrats and unanimous Republicans formed a majority which it was vain to resist; and the other members of the Legislature yielded when they saw that defeat was inevitable. But if the Republicans had not come to the rescue, the clique of corruptionists would have been broken and prostrated. The Republican Party is responsible for the result.
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> The fact that the Republican members have been bought, does not shield the party from responsibility. It makes the case all the more damaging against them, and more effectually spikes their guns. Corruption is the very thing they have been incessantly charging against the City Democracy, and their own members have shown themselves to be as corrupt as the Ring itself. They are not only its accomplices, but sharers of its plunder. They have been bribed with its money and the promise of places on its Commissions.
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> The misgovernment of this City must hereafter be laid at the door of the Republican Party. If the Ring remains in power, it is because the Republican members of the Legislature choose to have it so. The Democratic war upon the Ring has produced this advantage—that it has transferred the odium of municipal corruption from the Democratic to the Republican Party, and will silence the invectives with which the Democracy have been so long assailed for the abuses of the Ring. Before, we could only blunt the weapons of our assailants; now, we have disarmed them. The Ring has become their pet—their foster-child; they have saved its life; they have accepted its bribes; they have made themselves responsible for its future misdoings. For better or for worse they must hereafter share its reputation. They will stand as a shield to protect the Democratic Party from shafts, which can reach it only by passing through the bodies of the Republican members of the Legislature.

As to the necessity of resorting to the State Government in order to obtain legislative relief for these evils, and as to the character of the measures which are to be swept from the statute-book, we have the testimony of the *World*, when it was opposing these measures, and its testimony now that it has embraced the authors of them, and defends them from crimes far greater than any the *World* itself anticipated from the bill which conferred despotic power upon the Ring.

We will call other and better witnesses, who have a self-respect which the *World* does not possess, and no doubt adhere to the opinions they held last year. And first, an article from the *Staats Zeitung*, the great and influential organ of the German Democracy:

> MAYOR HALL'S APPOINTMENTS.
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> *From the Staats Zeitung, April 11, 1870.*
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> The Mayor attempts to justify the retention of Republicans who have hitherto been members of State Commissions, by saying that the *support of the charter by Republican members of the Legislature* and the character of the acting Boards demanded such action. Most certainly these reasons would demand the appointment of *Republicans*, but *not* of THESE Republicans. Among those retained there are men *whose removal was as earnestly desired by the better sort of Republicans* as by Democrats. Notably the Republicans retained in subordinate positions are the very men who are accused of being hand in glove with the Tammany Ring. What, for instance, will the long and bitter complaints against the Police Commission and the Department for the Survey of New Buildings amount to if these matters are left in just the hands which have hitherto controlled them?
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> How can the Mayor justify himself now that *he has placed the consolidated Street and Croton Departments in the control of a man* who is the very SOUL of the CORRUPTION *of Tammany Hall?*

And lastly we give an extract from the speech of the nominal head of the Democratic Party of this State. Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN made on the 4th of April, 1870, before the charter was passed, and in an effort to try to prevent the passage of so undemocratic a measure:

> The objection to the commission system is not that the State ought never to have a commission. No man ever objected that, in 1807, a commission was appointed to lay out streets in the City of New-York. No man ever objected when there was a specific work of construction not involving the exercise of the ordinary powers of government, that it might be done in that mode. When the question was argued before the Court of Appeals, in respect to the Police Commission, the distinguished and illustrious Judge who maintained the extreme views on the side against the judgment of the Court, I refer to Judge BROWN, made a number of exceptions, to which the principle of the objections he made did not apply. One of these was the Central Park, an institution forming no part of the ordinary functions of the Government, and during the period of construction, which period was not as yet expired. When Mr. HOFFMAN was upon the stump in 1866, I remember it well, for I think I heard the speech, though I am not quite sure of that—he expressly excepted the Central Park from the objections made by the Democratic Party. Without referring further to that subject than I now do, I shall allude to what was the real, strong, governing objection to the system of commissions. It was that the ordinary powers of government were seized hold of by the party then dominant in Albany in the State Government, and that New-York, in its local affairs, was governed by the State, and not by its own people. No doubt there had been evils and abuses that led to that state of things.
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> It is almost always the case that when usurpations of power or perversions of power arise, that some public evil is pleaded as the ground and excuse. Now, Sir, what I want is self-government for the people of the City of New-York to the largest practicable extent, and the criticism which, it strikes me, this bill is in some degree subject to is this, that by the *first* appointment of these various officers, *self-government* in the people of the City of New-York is in *abeyance for from four to eight years*. Sir, by that bill the appointment of all these officers is to be made by a gentleman *now in office*. It is precisely as if in the bill it had read: Not that the Mayor shall make these appointments, but the *individual* who *today* fills that office. On the 31st December, by the provisions of this bill, the term of office will expire. Then, sir, what will be the situation of his successor. For two years he will have no power whatever over the administration of the government of which he is the nominal head. All these functionaries survive him. Their terms go beyond his term, and he has not the power to remove them, not the power to enforce any practical responsibility as against them. He is a mere cipher. Then, Sir, at the end of two years another election takes place, another Mayor is elected. Still these officers extend their terms clear beyond his, the shortest of them being for four years, and the longest of them for eight years, many of them for five. Sir, I say in all kindness and deference, *this is not self-government for the next five years*; it is a Government in which the *people will have no voice—none whatever*—for that long period. The act proceeds in the same way in which the acts creating commissions have done. A gentleman is designated who makes these appointments. To all practical intents and purposes *they are commissions* just as under the old system. Now, Sir, I think this ought to be remedied. I think it can be remedied. Take, for instance, the Department of Public Works. Under the Republican system of Commissioners the Street Department and the Croton Board have been reserved to the control of the City authorities. They stand as under the old system anterior to the time when these Commissioners began to be formed. The Mayor has the power to remove them with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. Under this bill that power is obliterated. At present the Aldermen, by a two-thirds vote, have the power to remove. Under this act that power is obliterated. They cannot be originally appointed without confirmation. Under this bill that power is obliterated. Now, Sir, *this is not self-government*. What do you have? You have an Executive *denuded of executive power*. The Mayor has no power over these functionaries, except to impeach them, and all experience has shown that that is a dilatory and insufficient resource, not to be relied on in the ordinary administration of the Government. I think that the bill will be more conformable to sound maxims of government if corrected in this respect. This charter is defective in another respect, in that it makes the election of charter officers coincident with that of the State and Federal officers. The municipal election of a million of people is of sufficient importance to be dealt with by itself, and by so doing you avoid mixing of municipal interests with State and national interests. What I object to in this bill is that you have a Mayor without *any executive power*; you have a *Legislature* WITHOUT LEGISLATIVE POWER; you have *elections* without ANY *power in the people* to AFFECT *the Government for the period during which these officers are appointed*. It is not a *popular* Government, it is not a *responsible* Government; it is a Government *beyond the control and independent of the will of the people*. That the Mayor should have real and substantial power is the theory we have been discussing for the last four or five years. It is the theory upon which we have carried on our controversies against our adversaries, and are now here. After a period of twenty years, for the first time, the party to which I belong possesses all the powers of the Government. I have a strong and anxious desire that it should make for the City of New-York a Government popular in its form. Mr. Chairman, I am not afraid of the stormy sea of popular liberty. I still trust the people. We, no doubt, have fallen upon evil times. We, no doubt, have had many occasions for distrust and alarm; but I still believe that, in the activity generated by the effectual participation of the people in the administration of the Government, you would have more purity and more safety than under the system to which we have been accustomed. It is in the stagnation of bureaus and commissions that evils and abuses are generated. The storms that disturb the atmosphere clear and purify it. It will be so in politics and municipal administration if we will only trust the people.

We leave these Democratic utterances to the sober reflection of our readers.

Free Labor Bureau.

The applications for situations and for help at the Free Labor Bureau are continually on the increase, and the Superintendent says that he expects an immense rush of business through all the Fall and Winter months. Ten clerks, a matron and three boys are kept constantly busy answering calls. The working expenses of the Bureau during last year were $22,000, which includes the amount paid for rent. Yesterday Mr. THURLOW WEED visited the Bureau, and was much pleased at the business-like manner in which everything was done,

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES

The following items, selected at random from the voluminous statements of the Controller, will show how loose and unsatisfactory are the data on which a judgment is asked with reference to the nature of the county expenditures. Even in the absence of the necessary details, however, these figures show a recklessness of outlay which is nothing short of criminal, and indicate payments on account of transactions which on the face of them appear to be illegal:

Date of Warrant.	To Whom Issued.	Amount.
1869.		
Feb. 13.	Seymour & Co., carriage-hire to Controller's office	$117 61
Mch. 15.	Morris & Cummings requisition of March 12, 1869	2,750 00
Mch. 15.	Archer & Planchand Manufacturing Company requisition of March 12, 1869	1,018 50
Mch. 31.	P. B. Sweeny, this amount on account of his requisition for $50,000, dated March 15, 1869	15,000 00
May 6.	R. B. Connolly, expenses to Albany relative to Tax Levy, 1869	859 63
May 20.	R. A. Storrs, expenses to Albany relative to Tax Levy, 1869	699 40
1870.		
Jan. 6.	J. Watson, contingent expenses	319 00
Jan. 10.	D. & C. Sweeney, petty expenses to Receiver of Taxes	558 05
Jan. 17.	E. A. Moore, furnishing bills before Legislature, 1869, to Controller's office	350 00
Feb. 23.	S. B. Garvin, disbursements in District-Attorney's office to Dec. 31, 1869	3,200 00
Jan. 19.	H. G. Forker, services and disbursements in riot suits	4,554 10
April 30.	J. Watson, expenses at Albany in relation to Tax Levy	1,350 00
April 30.	R. B. Connolly, expenses at Albany in relation to Tax Levy	2,000 00
April 30.	R. A. Storrs, expenses at Albany in relation to Tax Levy	644 74
May 5.	C. W. Lawrence, petty expenses Controller's office	101 57
May 28.	A. J. Vanderpoel, services in litigation between Smith and Foley, Supervisors	3,000 00
May 28.	R. F. Andrews, services in litigation between Smith and Foley, Supervisors	6,000 00
May 28.	N. J. Waterbury, services in litigation between Smith and Foley, Supervisors	3,000 00
May 28.	John McKeon, services in litigation between Smith and Foley, Supervisors	3,000 00
May 28.	W. O. Bartlett, services in litigation between Smith and Foley, Supervisors	3,000 00
1870.		
May 28.	M. T. Brennan, Treasurer, expenses of election, May 17, 1870, through Police Department	$52,000 00
Dec. 3.	Cornelius Corson, Chief of Election Bureau, requisition to pay expenses of election Nov. 8, 1870	170,829 18
May. 28.	J. B. Young, contingent expenses Board of Supervisors	625 88
June 2.	Cornelius Corson, procuring certified copies laws passed by Legislature 1870	2,000 00
June 3.	D. W. Clark, extra services, Clerk General Term, Supreme Court	2,000 00
June 3.	P. McMullen, services rendered to New-York Company, year 1868	2,000 00
June 14.	C. E. Loew, services and disbursements as County Clerk, Jan. 3 to May 19, 1870	17,044 55
May 5.	G. S. Bedford, legal services while Assistant District-Attorney, 1865 to 1868	5,500 00
May 26.	J. B. Young, contingent expenses, Board of Supervisors	530 60
May 26.	J. B. Young, contingent expenses Board of Supervisors	489 25
May 5.	Chas. Wortley, Peter Runion and M. J. Kelly, making abstracts records of Board of Supervisors, 1869	1,500 00
June 7.	J. B. Young, services as Clerk to Special Committee on Banks, &c., Board of Supervisors	2,000 00
June 7.	Cornelius Corson, services as Clerk to Special Committee on Banks, &c., Board of Supervisors	2,000 00
June 7.	C. E. Wilbour, services as Clerk to Special Committee on Banks, &c., Board of Supervisors	2,000 00
June 7.	Eleven other Clerks, services Special Committee on Banks, &c., Board of Supervisors, $2,000 each	22,000 00
June 7.	D. S. Veitch, special services as stenographer Court of Special Sessions, from July, 1866, to December, 1869	4,412 80
June 7.	John Houghtalin, repairing and completing Controller's Report for 1868	1,000 00
July 10.	P. H. Kingsland, maps for the Controller's office	20,000 00
Sept. 25.	J. B. Young, contingent expenses of Board of Supervisors	655 50
Nov. 30.	E. Van Rast, carriage hire to Controller's office	847 38

National Guard Rifle Practice—An Important Movement.

An informal meeting of those interested in the introduction of rifle practice in the National Guard, and the formation of a permanent rifle practice association, was held, yesterday afternoon, at the editorial rooms of the *Army and Navy Journal*, No. 39 Park-row. Some twenty-five National Guard officers were present. The meeting was called to order by Col. W. C. CHURCH, who read letters from Gov. HOFFMAN and prominent officers of the National Guard supporting the objects of the Association, and giving it hearty support. Major G. M. SMITH, of the Seventh Regiment, was made Chairman of the meeting, and Major JOHN POWELL, Secretary *pro tem*. A committee to call a second meeting, and present some plan for the proper organization of a National Rifle Association was appointed, consisting of Col. MASON, of the Thirteenth Regiment, Chairman; Major-Gen. Woodward, Second Division; Brig.-Gen. Dakin, Fifth Brigade; Brig.-Gen. Funk, Second Brigade; Cols. Church, Rockafellow and Shaw, Major Smith, Capts. Wingate, Spencer and Adj't Harding. This Committee, on suggestion of its Chairman, will meet at the office of the *Journal* on Monday next, a sub-committee comprising Cols. Church, Major Smith, Capt. Wingate, and Adj't Harding, conferring on Thursday next at the same place. Those present were very enthusiastic relative to the Association and rifle practice. Much discussion occurred during and after the adjournment of the meeting relative to the establishment of rifle ranges, &c. The meeting was a success, and the prospect of the formation of an association for rifle practice is good.

SING SING PRISON.

A Pretended Investigation Held—How the Agent Treats the Press—The Convicts Growing Mutinous—An Animated Wood-Pile.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871.

Alarmed at the attacks of the TIMES and other journals upon the government of Sing Sing Prison, the officials have had recourse to an old dodge. It being apparent that an investigation would be ordered by some one in authority, the announcement that the Grand Jury of the county were to make it, gave unalloyed satisfaction to the parties in charge of the prison. Elaborate preparations to receive the jury were made and a sumptuous dinner set out in the Agent's dining-room. The feast was gotten up by those who evidently believed in the old maxim that to reach a man's heart the safest approach is by way of his stomach. When the jurors arrived frequent reference was made to the fact that "dinner will soon be ready," which announcement was provocative of numerous smiles of satisfaction.

Twenty-one of the Grand Jurymen arrived at the prison this morning by 11 o'clock. A majority of these men were Democrats. Among the number several Deputy Sheriffs whose devotion to Tammany's teachings have been repeatedly tested. There were just enough Republicans to be in a powerless minority. And again not one of the jurymen came from Sing Sing, or towns adjacent to the prison. These were the persons expected to examine into prison abuses—not one of them familiar with the institution to be examined. No wonder that they were received with smiles; even the saturnine features of Agent RUSSELL for a few moments beamed with contentment. But he looked surly enough when the Press representatives caught his eye. The following are the names of the Grand Jury: Gilbert P. Lyon, foreman; George W. Smith, clerk; Benjamin A. Birdsall, Nathan Burchall, Frederick A. Back, Charles M. Bloomer, Charles R. Dusenbury, James Morgan, James M. Steadman, John Westervelt, John Bussing, David W. Miller, F. W. Gilley, Abraham Lockwood, Isaac C. Sheldon, James Dusenbury, Stephen A. Marshall, W. T. Land, John F. Rice, Joseph Barrett, James Wood.

I was informed by one juryman that the charges made by the TIMES were to be looked into, and that prison mal-administration would receive proper attention. After this the Grand Jury marched through the prison, members of the Press being excluded. For once the convicts had a good dinner, which fact was turned into a compliment for the Agent by the Deputy Sheriffs. The inspection was a very brief one, and, as a matter of course, imperfect. Then the Grand Jury walked back to the Agent's room, and again the Press representatives were excluded. This action seemed somewhat singular, in view of the Prison Clerk's remarks: "We want the fullest possible investigation. We want to ventilate this thing."

Another brief confab followed, then the jurymen marched complacently to dinner, where they enjoyed the repast with great gusto. They were evidently well satisfied with the dinner—if not with the prison government. One of them informed me, with a sigh of relief as he unbuttoned his vest, that he "never had such a good time before," and all appeared to be in the jolliest of moods. Agent RUSSELL alone wore an uncomfortable look, and as usual he continued to insult the reporters present, and displayed ignorance of the ordinary rules of decency.

WHAT WAS DONE.

Nothing came from the investigation. Warden RUSSELL and two officers were examined in regard to the recent stampede of convicts, after which a committee was appointed to draw up a report. A communication was sent to one of the jurymen by a person who offered to give testimony concerning glaring prison abuses, but no notice was taken of the missive. In a conversation had with a juryman before dinner, I was informed that the jury were going to probe matters. After dinner this same gentleman told me that the Grand Jury did not think that prison abuses were matters for their survey. Further the investigation was only in regard to facilities for escape of convicts. As soon as the jury had concluded its labors, cigars were handed around and a general hand-shaking indulged in. The Deputy Sheriffs were particularly affectionate. After pathetic adieux, and one or two exchanges of photographs, the Grand Jury took carriages and departed for White Plains. The county would have been saved a needless expense had the jurymen confined their proceedings to the County Courthouse instead of indulging in a ride and a lunch at the State's expense. The Committee appointed to draw up a report consists of GEORGE W. SMITH, F. W. GILLEY and JOS. BARRETT. The report will be handed in at White Plains on Monday next. The document will advise increased precaution against the escape of prisoners and may possibly suggest a change of location.

RUMORED CHANGES.

It is understood that a special meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors will be held next week. The probabilities of RUSSELL's removal are increasing. It is hoped by the citizens of this village that such a change will take place, for under RUSSELL's administration of the prison a feeling of uneasiness is prevalent, especially among property-owners. The thought of waking up in the night to find one's house fired by a gang of escaping convicts, is not a pleasant one. At present no one feels safe, for an outbreak is imminent. It was only a few days since that the convicts who are growing mutinous, commenced to hoot a keeper, and indulge in such pleasant suggestions as "throw him out," "break his neck," &c. The prison officials have not yet dared to deny the TIMES' statement. Will Gov. HOFFMAN see that a committee of investigation is appointed—to do its duty fearlessly? Sing Sing would like to furnish some material for such a committee.

The natural results of a laxity of discipline begin to develop at the prison. A day or two ago a convict was hauled up for punishment. Breaking away from his officer the convict secured a large knife, and threatened to kill any one who approached. The principal keeper, instead of making an example of the fellow, allowed him to carry his point, and escape punishment other than the dark cell. The principal keeper has been suspended, and this brings about a complication of affairs. The keeper denounces the Agent, and he in turn indulges in recriminations.

The guards who were suspended for failing to fire on the convicts that ran off with the *Dean Richmond* have been reinstated. They satisfied Inspector LAFFLIN that a wood-pile, by some incomprehensible freak, managed to place itself between their carbines and the convicts. The Inspector didn't think it worth while to ask these officers what they were doing behind a wood-pile, but some of his friends had a quiet laugh at the suspended men's singular excuse.

M.

Presentment of the Grand Jury in Relation to the Recent Escape of Convicts From Sing Sing Prison.

Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN, County Judge, and WM. C. HOWE and MYRON B. SILKMAN, Esqs., Justices of Sessions of Westchester County, convened at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday, for the purpose of receiving a presentation from the Grand Jury in relation to the recent escape of twelve convicts from the State Prison, at Sing Sing, on the 12th day of August last.

THE PRESENTMENT.

The foreman of the Grand Jury handed in the following presentment:

> The Grand Jurors of the people of New-York, in and for the County of Westchester, do respectfully present: That, having attention drawn to the condition of the State Prison, at Sing Sing, Westchester County, by the Presiding Judge of this Court at the present August Term, did visit the prison on Saturday, Sept. 2, to ascertain its condition. The time to which the jury were necessarily limited was too short to permit them to perform the duty assigned, in a manner satisfactory to themselves or to the Court. We find the duty of the guards is to maintain a constant and careful watch over all the prison premises, while the prisoners are unlocked, and see that none effect an escape therefrom. No evidence was adduced that this duty was neglected upon the 12th day of August, 1871, when twelve prisoners escaped upon the steam-tug *Dean Richmond*. The examination of the prison officials elicited no evidence in proof of any dereliction of duty on the part of the guards upon the occasion referred to. The Grand Jury inspected the wharf where the escape occurred, and are of opinion that the guard-posts are too far apart along the wharf to afford protection against any attempt like the last one. The landing was effected about midway between two guard-posts, nearly 600 feet apart, and under those circumstances the jury thought the guard were not especially to blame. It seemed to the Grand Jury a matter of censure that several unemployed convicts from the hall and hospital were allowed to be loitering about the wharf under the supervision or control of no keeper at the time of the escape. From the testimony taken, it was found that 1,355 prisoners were confined within the prison; that there were forty guards, twenty of whom only are held responsible at any one time, and fifty-two keepers. It was the opinion of the Grand Jury that the guards and keepers were entirely insufficient in number for the charge of the large number of prisoners, and that the prison was overcrowded, there being in the male department only about one thousand cells for the confinement of 1,246 convicts. The Grand Jury are of the opinion that the locality of the prison forms the chief obstacle to its security. Its nearness to the City of New-York, from which many of its worst inmates come, renders it more easy for such to be placed in communication with their friends, and makes the place more accessible to such enterprises as the recent one. It is believed that the immense value of the State lands and buildings, situated as they are at a place very advantageous for many purposes, would purchase greater advantages and more security at some point further from the Metropolis.

Americans Abroad.

List of Americans registered at the London and Paris offices of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., for the week ending Aug. 12:

New-York—Wm. Heath, Wm. C. Wallace, Wm. Bispham, Mrs. M. E. Jenkins, James Weir and family, J. C. Havemeyer, Frank A. Smith, Willard L. Felt, W. T. Schultz, James Walsh, W. A. Place, Chas. A. Stosspelkam, Hon. J. W. Cullum, John C. Work, wife and daughter, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer and wife, Miss Susie T. Congdon, Master W. B. Ewer, Master Randolph M. C. Ewer, Miss Mary H. Ewer, Miss A. C. Ewer, Lot C. Clark, Henry Josephi and family, G. P. Lathrop, Frank P. Goodenough, Cyrus W. Field, A. C. Baldwin, N. de Peyster and wife, Wm. Davidson, C. T. Marshall, S. Dorr, L. W. James, Dr. P. N. S. Pringer, H. T. Wynkoop, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Williams, Miss G. L. Flanagan, Dr. T. Dwight Martin, Wm. A. Jenner, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Macias, Mrs. Susan M. Kendrick, Miss Ellen Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Clapp, J. P. King, Jr., Dr. W. F. Thoms, Miss Fannie Thoms, Joseph Bell, Danford Knowlton, Mrs. Knowlton, Miss Knowlton, Chandler Robbins, Sutherland D. Smith, S. D. Sheldon, Mr. Arthur, J. Peabody and wife, C. W. Walkes, Wm. R. Garrison and family, W. H. Chase, Mrs. B. F. Russell, Abram S. Southworth, B. Maverick and wife, H. J. Fallon, Edmund Guilbert, Walton Storms, Dr. T. Hewing Buchard, Dr. Geo. F. Bates, W. J. Florence and wife, J. Marsching, Wm. H. Wyatt, W. H. Vanderbilt, John Hoey and family, Mrs. W. H. Dannat, Miss J. M. Dannat, E. J. Dannat, Mr. R. H. Macy and wife, Miss Florence Macy.

Boston—A. C. Russell, D. W. Watson, Samuel Downer, Joshua Merrill, Miss Minnie Merrill, Mrs. A. H. Blakemore and son, Miss Ella M. Hancock, James B. Case, T. F. Von Arnin, Frank E. Sweetser, C. Bellamy, H. C. Morse and wife, Mr. M. W. Whitney and wife, C. O. Simpson, Edwin Thompson & Co., Frank H. Drew, C. L. Pitkin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sears, Miss Hattie Sears, Miss Bartlett, Miss Mary H. Bartlett, Miss Anna DeW. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Sears, A. F. Leman, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott W. Pratt, A. Van Wagenen, C. C. Read, Robt. Gould, W. C. Strong and daughter, Miss Alma Wilson, A. L. Dennison, Mrs. R. A. Richards, Mrs. W. A. White, Mrs. A. C. Wildrick, C. A. White, Jr., Hon. B. F. Thomas, William Thomas, William J. Irving.

St. Louis—Mrs. Henry T. Blow and daughters, P. E. Blow, C. V. Riley, Mrs. M. J. McCreery, W. C. McCreery, Charles C. Maffit, D. A. January, J. L. January, Miss M. L. January, Mrs. J. G. Lindell, Miss S. H. Brother, Alex. M. Logan, William W. Whittier, B. S. Whittier.

Cincinnati—Mrs. Robert Knight, Miss Mary Knight, Miss Edith Knight, R. C. Rogers, T. A. Cassilly, Mrs. A. M. and Miss Shumway, John A. Cockerell, Dr. J. D. Webb, Mrs. George Carlisle and daughters, Mrs. D. Gano Ray.

Norwich, Conn.—Edward Howard.

Chicago—Francis Morgan, James D. Paine, Mrs. G. P. Healey and daughters, Dr. Joseph Shepherd, Miss L. A. Shepherd, L. L. Allwood, Alonzo Huntington, Miss Huntington, H. P. Churchill and wife, C. Gilbert Wheeler.

Brooklyn—Jacob T. Van Wyck, L. W. James, wife and daughter, Francis Clarke.

Memphis—James H. Mulford, James H. Mulford, Jr.

Hartford, Conn.—C. M. Talcott.

Washington, D. C.—R. W. McPherson, C. A. Page.

Pennsylvania—Wm. Hyndman, Washington Lee, Jr.

Newfoundland—A. B. Cohn.

United States Army—George Draper, George H. Williamson, John M. Catlin, John Ward.

New-Jersey—Wm. A. Butler, James Day.

Baltimore—A. McLaughlin and wife, Dr. Lewis, M. Eastman, W. C. Bevan and wife, Marshall E. Y. Goldsborough, E. G. Lind, Thomas M. Smith, Mary M. Smith, Mrs. H. A. Atkinson.

Rio de Janeiro—C. J. Harran.

Pittsburg—W. D. Moore, Augustus Hani, Alex. G. Cochran.

California—O. D. Lambard, Mrs. A. Lambard.

Rochester—Benj. Folsom.

Buffalo—C. S. Rich, F. A. Lathrop.

United States Army—Col. A. C. Wildrick.

Irvington, N. Y.—Francis G. Cunningham.

Philadelphia—E. R. Beadle, H. Riddle, W. B. Elliot, Jun., John W. Aystrom, C. A. Shourds, Wm. Craig, M. D., R. B. Brinton and family.

Nice—Hon. H. W. Vezey, (United States Consul,) Henry Chapman.

Bremen—E. Weyhausen.

Winterport, Me.—Capt. E. F. Litlefield.

Providence, R. I.—Mrs. L. H. Tebbitts.

Southbridge—R. H. Cole and wife.

Utica—Rev. S. B. Gregory.

New-Haven, Conn.—E. G. Northross, Miss Hattie Northross.

Framingham, Mass.—Miss Ellen Hyde.

Cambridge, Mass.—Miss Carrie Farley.

Japan—M. Minami.

Milwaukee—F. J. McKenzie.

Savannah, Ga.—Wm. Rogers and wife.

Leeds—F. S. Richards, (United States Consul.)

Pittsfield, Mass.—C. F. Spier.

New-Orleans—S. P. Griffin.

Cleveland, Ohio—W. B. Castle, wife and daughters, Anthony Baer, wife and daughters.

The following are the list of arrivals at Paris for the week ending Aug. 7:

New-York—Mrs. Howland, Pauline Howland, Miss M. Flandin, John Hodge, J. W. Bell, wife and child, Mrs. T. R. Gross and son, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, Mrs. C. Chesterman, Charles Le Gay, Robt. Dunlap, Miss M. G. Tracy, E. F. Tracy, Mrs. L. J. Hart, Miss Addie L. Layre, A. B. Cohn, A. C. Lewis, G. B. McFarland, Mrs. J. L. Tompkins, Miss Tompkins, Geo. J. Partridge, Jr., Henry Tileston, A. J. Peabody and wife, E. H. Weyman and wife, Miss Weyman, Mrs. Charles Mackin, Wm. Heath, Judge Joachimsen, Mrs. Joachimsen, W. R. Farrington, F. A. Smith, S. French, J. D. Carhart, Jr., and wife, J. S. Rockwell and wife, P. H. Drake and wife, Miss V. Drake, Miss Julia Drake, J. P. Roberts and wife, Charles B. Hill, Dr. J. Q. Colton and wife, Miss Bella Colton, G. Q. Colton, Jr., and wife, E. W. Hoeber, W. E. Dodge and wife, R. W. Deforest, Joseph Bell, G. P. Kerugon and wife, Master Fred and Miss Issie Kerugon, J. B. Dutchen, T. B. Stewart and son, A. S. Southworth, M. T. Van Brunt and wife, Miss E. M. Taylor, J. W. Adams and wife, J. Adams, Miss Adams, H. K. O'Keffe.

Boston—Henry Wilson, C. L. Pitkin, W. B. Valentine, F. E. Sweetser, Mrs. R. A. Richards, Mrs. W. A. White, Charles A. White, Jr., Col. A. C. Wildrick and wife, B. L. Young, James Reed, W. T. Brumball, F. C. Fiske and wife, W. M. Hilton and wife, J. P. Lynch, W. H. Horton, James B. Horton, G. C. Burrage and family, B. J. Lang and family, Wm. S. Appleton, F. M. Keeter.

Detroit—H. C. Tillman, Jesse M. Smith.

San Francisco—Mrs. E. F. Hall, Jacob C. Davis and wife, D. J. Oliver, H. S. Stone, J. Findla and wife.

St. Louis—Wm. Groshen.

Cuba—J. M. Macias.

Philadelphia—C. A. Shourds, L. S. Ware, Dillwyn Parrish.

Cleveland—W. B. Castle and wife, the Misses M. H. and J. A. Castle.

Paterson, N. J.—Wm. A. Butler.

Geneva—Wm. Dreyer.

Connecticut—Rev. B. M. Yarrington.

Baltimore—Mrs. J. L. Tompkins, Miss Tompkins, E. Y. Goldsborough, Arundel Hopkins.

Dayton—C. McDermont.

Ville d'Avray—Maggie M. B. Guyot.

Madrid—C. Allen Perkins.

Newark—Edward Keogh, Jr., M. J. Holland, D. Anara and wife.

United States Navy—Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers.

Cincinnati—D. W. Guy.

New-Orleans—J. H. Kennedy and wife, Frank Kennedy, J. W. King, (Engineer-in-Chief United States Navy.)

Albany—Mrs. W. D. Case, J. Twedde and wife, Mme. Williams.

Lowell—Mrs. J. C. Ayer, Miss Lillie Ayer, Henry Ayer.

Mount Pleasant—Edwin A. Van Cise.

Bridgeton—H. H. Beadle.

Hartford—H. T. Talcott, W. L. Eaton.

New-Jersey—John Hickey, Rev. E. M. Hickey, G. W. Corrigan.

New-Haven—W. E. Sanford, Miss S. E. Sanford, Col. J. B. Sanford.

London—Mrs. G. W. Parmly, Miss Parmly, W. P. Stockwell and wife.

Geneva—Miss Sophie M. Goodenough.

California—S. F. Butterworth.

Scuttling and Sinking a Ship at Sea—An Alleged Fraud on the Underwriters.

The officers and men of the ship *Euterpe* hailing from New-York, and owned by OTTO JOACHIM, are charged by the underwriters with scuttling and sinking the ship in midocean, she being at the time in a leaky condition, in preference to using their best endeavors to bring her into some port for repairs. Capt. LEACH was not held, he being in Europe. The second examination in the case was yesterday held before Commissioner OSBORN, when the second mate, O'CONNOR, testified that he held a lamp, while the first mate, WILLIAM SMITH LEWIS, bored six inch-and-a-half augur-holes in the vessel's sides, below water mark. He said they afterward broke open the hatches and cut the deck. All hands, according to the testimony, then took to the boats. The ship, when all hands had left her, was rapidly sinking, and went down when they had got some distance off, about 3 or 3½ A. M. on the 4th of June. It was fine weather when the holes were bored.

JOHN ZOHR, a sailor, who had been on the ship for seven years, in his testimony stated that he helped to pump the ship the night she sunk. He saw the mate take the boxes out of the pumps.

The counsel for defense not being prepared to cross-examine witnesses, the case was adjourned until 12 M. today.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

The Northern Railroad—Some of the Projected and Completed Improvements—Emigrant Travel and Its Peculiarities.

As has been already stated in a former article New-Jersey is attracting more attention just now in the matter of railway enterprise than any other state in the Union. The leading railroads of the State are branching out in all directions, and the people are beginning to believe that the railroad millennium cannot be very remote. A fact which tends in a great measure to show cause for this is that the railway kings have placed as their chief subordinates men of ability as managers, who give personal attention to all the ramifications of the various divisions and branches over which they exercise the rights of superintendents. We have already spoken at length of the operations and extensions as well as improvements completed and in process of construction on the Southern Railroad of New-Jersey. As has already been gleaned from that, the directors thereof are grasping the entire State with their iron rails, and making complete the routes of travel across the State in almost every direction.

The Northern Railway of New-Jersey, which is a branch, or rather the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway, is just now being materially improved and rendered more serviceable to the traveling public, by the addition of new features of various descriptions. This branch of the Erie has been in successful operation for some twenty-two or three years. The road is now under the Superintendency of Mr. A. P. BERTHOUD, an energetic gentleman who has large experience in railway matters, and fully comprehends the manifold duties which devolves upon the position, as is evidenced in the successful management of his road.

A chief feature of the new work which is now going on within the boundaries of this line is the construction of a new iron bridge over the Passaic River, at Paterson. The old bridge was constructed of wood, and bore only a single track, and thereby caused much delay to general travel. The increase in the travel—local as well as general—over the road necessitated something new in the way of communication across the river. Accordingly the Company recently commenced the construction of an iron bridge across the Passaic which will bear a double track. The bridge is being constructed by the Watson Manufacturing Company, of Paterson.

A material improvement in the road, was the construction of what is now known as Long Dock, an extension of the north-western portion of Jersey City. This was completed about two years ago, and the erection of a spacious and commodious building at the extremity of the pier followed. This is a fine structure peculiarly adapted to railway uses. On the northern side are great facilities for the accommodation and transportation of freight and emigrants. On the western side are offices devoted to various purposes. On the right to the central entrance, which leads to the cars, are first a barbers' shop, a ladies sitting-room, railway ticket-offices, and further on open accommodations in the shape of settees for people who have occasion to wait for the train. On the right side from the entrance is the stairway to the second floor, and further on the baggage-master's office, a large newspaper and periodical depot, and then a capacious fruit and confectionery stand. The outside depot is large, and gives accommodation to a great number of passenger and freight cars. On the second floor are located the conductors' rooms, division superintendents' rooms, chief clerks and telegraph operators' apartments. The balance of the floor is used for storage of refuse or temporarily unemployed material.

The pier is likewise covered with out-buildings used for various purposes—one in which shelter is given to the emigrants who have occasion to stop while in transitu from New-York to Western points. There are thousands of these emigrants of nearly all nationalities, but the majority of them are Germans. Whole families, single ones, couples, &c., congregate here, and sometimes wait for an entire day before they start off on the journey they have not yet completed. Ludicrous and pathetic scenes are very frequently observed here—all the way from Teutonic love-making in a primitive style to the mumbled sorrow of old couples who have lost friends and perhaps relatives on the voyage to this country. The attire of these people is striking, particularly the children, whose attire reminds one of the little folks of the Middle Ages, not so much in its fabric as in its peculiar fashion. The ruddy, healthful faces of these emigrants speak suggestively for the successful tillage and development of the land to which they are destined. Thousands upon thousands of emigrants pass over this line daily—at any hour of the day large groups of them may be seen lounging about the depot, or engaged in various little occupations, such as watching their baggage, feeding their children, or cleaning up little articles of tin-ware which are in constant use by them. A noticeable fact in this connection is the entire absence of sharpers from among the emigrants. The arrangements and vigilance of the railway officials are so admirable and complete that the rogues who profit by the duplicity of newly arrived emigrants, find no field for successful operation here.

As soon as the Long Dock and its necessary outbuildings to the railroad depot were completed the ferriage question was developed, and communication with the upper and lower portions of New-York very soon established. Two double slips, such as is used at nearly all the Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Hoboken ferries, were constructed with all the necessary and modern improvements, while a sufficient number of ferry-boats were being completed. This movement led directly to the material improvement of Jersey City. Simultaneous with the opening of these ferries, West Twenty-third-street was paved and graded to the river. A spacious and well-appointed ferry-house was erected at the foot of that street and therewith a large number of small business operations sprang into existence. The accommodation and benefit to the public is patent. The new ferry-boats constructed for the Twenty-third-street Ferry were the *James Fisk, Jr.* and the *Jay Gould*. The other ferry-boats engaged on the ferry from Long Dock to Chambers-street, and which sometimes alternate with the *Fisk* and *Gould*, are the *Onalaska*, *Susquehanna* and *Delaware*, which are very largely patronized. Another benefit accruing to both New-York and Jersey people by the establishment of this up-town ferry is in the somewhat lengthy sail from Long Dock to Twenty-third-street and a large number of people take advantage of it to give both themselves and their children a relief from the heated atmosphere of the City.

The Northern Railway of New-Jersey proper runs from the point which we now understand as Long Dock, and which is quite distinct from Jersey City proper, to Port Jervis. The Company has recently commenced the construction of a road from Newark to the Tunnel. The work is now going forward very vigorously, and as hastily as its features of solidity and service will admit. The Company expects to have it completed and in running order by the first of April next. When it is in operation it will connect with the Newark and Paterson road, and will then form the shortest route between the Hudson River and Newark, and will thereby throw a large proportion of the general travel additional to what it already has into the hands of the Northern Railway Company.

Travel over the road has materially increased during the present year, and internal improvements in the State are consequent. The road now carries passengers direct from Long Dock to Niagara Falls, which has proved a material item in their favor. They were formerly compelled to transfer their passengers destined for Niagara to the New-Jersey Central Road, which carried them on the remainder of their journey. Now the Northern Road takes passengers through without a change of cars. The road has always had a very large proportion of the general travel in the State, and its local fares have been of the first order. This without variation throughout the year, as it is used as a vehicle of transportation from surburban points by people who do business daily in New-York, and reside permanently in the country. By these means it counts on a regular income from these patrons, which is no inconsiderable amount in the aggregate. The local travel is very rapidly increasing, and the management of the road has a tendency to augment this. What is called transient travel, and under this head comes the people who have, during the warm season of the Summer months, made a practice of running out from New-York frequently to suburban places, has not been as great as in years gone by. This is accounted for by the management of the road, in a measure, by the fact that during the past year money has been very scarce, and that business people, who largely indulge in this Midsummer recreation, have not had the means well at their disposal to continue the practice. It was observable last year that a very great number of people kept up a practice—and these were mainly business men of New-York—of running out to some sequestered spot on the road, where their families were rusticating, every night. This made the aggregate receipts quite large; but this year that kind of travel has greatly fallen off, and it has been substituted by another kind. The Company finds this year that this class of patrons give up their daily trips to and from the country, and satisfy themselves with a weekly snatch of rustic balm—leaving the City on Saturday afternoon and taking the cars to their destination, where they remain over Sunday, and return on Monday morning.

The stock of the road is in excellent condition, and is being increased by the addition of new material. This Summer the Company has put on the road a great number of new drawing-room cars and sleeping coaches. The Company is now preparing to build upward of thirty new passenger-cars of the regular pattern, and as soon as finished will be at once put into service. Freight and other cars are also being constructed to meet the demand of business and travel over the road.

It is asserted by the management of the line that it never was in better order, or in a more prosperous condition than that at present, and the Company feel flattered in the recognition which the public at large has made of their efforts to accommodate it.

The new road to Newark, connecting with the Newark and Paterson line to New-York, is about one mile longer than the other road, but from its general appointments seems to satisfy the traveling public better.

The Northern Railway Company has a powerful auxiliary in the way of increasing its traffic and general patronage in the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, or White Star line of steamers to England, which rents docks, piers, &c., from it, and with its increasing business adds materially to the patronage of the railroads and ferries under the general management of the Northern Railway Company. All the offices of the Company are neatly but not expensively furnished, and the cars as well, and are kept neat and cleanly. A host of clerks and general employes are engaged at the office on Long Dock, and above the noise of constant passage of hundreds of persons to and from the cars, rises the hum of business which tells of a profitable establishment. All is under the immediate management of Mr. A. P. BERTHOUD.

THE CITY AND THE TIMES.

Fall River (Mass.) News.

The New-York *Herald* gives a history of the land on which the TIMES building stands, and the steps by which its title was obtained, which certainly should secure it against cavil, and yet goes in for the City's dispossessing the TIMES after having quit-claimed away all its interest therein. This is the finest illustration of willing servitude that has come to our notice. City advertising patronage in New-York is a powerful specific for crime.

Huntington Long Islander.

The Tammany Hall clique of New-York City have already stolen about a million and a quarter of the people's money—about one-eighth of the value of the wealth of the City. We judge that the business of stealing has become a sort of monomania with them, having followed it so long; and now, to punish the TIMES and help themselves a little more, they propose, it appears, to steal the TIMES property, which they now estimate to be worth a million dollars.

Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

The Tammany Ring having failed to bribe the NEW-YORK TIMES into silence, have resorted to another scheme to suppress the discussion of their acts. It seems that the ground on which the TIMES Office stands was once the site of the old Brick Church of Dr. SPRING, and was held by a sort of deed of gift that assigned it only to church purposes. When "the brick church" moved up-town, the TIMES publishers purchased the ground and had their tenure validated by a legislative act. Messrs. HALL, CONNOLLY & Co., who have shown so little regard for law in other respects, now threaten to commence proceedings to dispossess the proprietors. Of course, they will fail in the suit, but if they can get a receiver into the TIMES Office under the ruling of a Tammany Judge, during the pendency of the suit, they will consider themselve successful.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The Tammany syndicate have indicated what in their judgment is the proper way to meet the revelations made by the TIMES of their profligate expenditures and bold robberies of the City revenues by bringing a suit to recover the ground on which the TIMES Building stands. It is said that they have also applied for a receiver for the property until the suit shall be decided. This is equivalent to a declaration on their part that there is no way to answer these exposures but by silencing the Press. It is the same as the pirates' rule, that "dead men tell no tales." The pretext for this suit is that the lot was sold or given by the City for a church, and that the church having sold it for another purpose, the title reverts to the City, although a special act of the Legislature authorized the church to convey the property. This resort on the part of the Tweed syndicate is equivalent to confession. It is the most significant tribute to the power of the Press that has yet been made. The Tammany Ring must be mad to make the attempt. It can only injure them, while it is impossible to suppress or even to injure a public journal by such a persecution.

Ballston Journal.

The attempt of the Ring to deprive the NEW YORK TIMES of its property is the most despicable piece of spiteful venom which we have recorded in many a month. The title of the TIMES has not been disputed for years. Soon after it took possession of the property, the City set up its claim but compromised the suit, accepting a large sum of money as a complete and final settlement. The revival of the matter now is simply an effort to punish the TIMES for its exposures. It is an outrageous assault upon the freedom of the Press, and must be resisted by all right-minded men.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The honest general reader would naturally suppose that an expose of such undenied rascality and knavery as has been made by the NEW-YORK TIMES of the Tammany thieves, would have brought the entire respectable portion of the New-York Press into one solid unit upon the subject, and with such a weight as as could not have been withstood; but it has only served to reveal to us "provincials" the petty jealousy of some, as well as the venality of other journals in that City, as evinced by their weak support or utter silence. But even if this revelation failed to arouse any *esprit du corps*, one would suppose that the outrageous act of the New-York Board of Aldermen in bringing suit against the NEW-YORK TIMES proprietors, for property paid for and which was relinquished to them by the City fourteen years ago, would have attracted more attention, being as it is one of the most direct and decisive blows leveled at the freedom of the Press for many years. This move on the part of a Government to intimidate or crush out a journal for fairly criticising its acts, renders the cause of the NEW-YORK TIMES not only the cause of the entire Press, but the cause of the people. The newspaper press of the whole country owe it to themselves and the principles upon which it is founded and conducted to resist this movement to the utmost, even if need be to furnishing every penny of material aid to the journal in question to combat this monstrous outrage. We very much mistake the people of New-York City, however, if they permit the Tammany "Ring" to expend the City money in punishing the journal that has exposed its official robberies so clearly and explicitly that they could not be disputed.